Political - 1935

Alabama.

Elections.

Sparks, Walker Chief Figures In Speaker's Race

At Least Eight Aspire To Honor With Sectional Lines Crossing Contest

Graves Hands Off

South Alabama's Support May Seat Eufaula Man With Division Upstate

Counting all the members of the new Legislature whose names have been connected with the race for Speaker of the House, either as active candidates or as passive aspirants hopeful of being drafted in case of a deadlock, the list would number at least eight representatives. Close observers, however, gave first importance to Chauncey Sparks of Barbour, and Harry Walker of Limestone and there were indications last night that the final selection would be between these two.

The geographical origins of these contenders draws a sectional line squarely across the contest and it is not impossible that the next 24 hours will witness a crystallization of South Alabama support behind Mr. Sparks, who with the exception of Albert C Davis of Montgomery, is the only man South of Calera in the race.

North Alabama Divided

An avowed representative of North Alabama, Mr. Walker has opposition from his own section of the State in John Lusk, Jr., of Gadsden and John C. Arnold, of Birmingham. Burns Parker, who has reentered the race, resides in Cleburne County. Representative Hanks, of Talladega, is another upstate contender. Col. A. M. Tunstall is the eighth figure in the picture but his participation is and has been purely passive.

Col. Graves, the governor-elect, whose wishes are regarded as sufficient to name the speaker, returned from Knoxville yesterday but maintained the neutrality he proclaimed shortly after the primary. Apparently he does not intend to intervene in the selection of a Speaker by the House.

In the normal course of events, barring the weight of the incoming governor's influence, the man who gets the South Alabama support will be speaker. This means that if Mr. Sparks receives the votes of the members from his half of the State, he will enjoy a sharp advantage over his chief opponent, Mr. Walker.

One of the chief defenders of the TVA and an ardent advocate of reapportionment to the advantage of North Alabama and the proportionate disadvantage of South Alabama, Mr. Walker will hardly expect much support outside of his own section of the State.

Some observers, analyzing the Speakership contest along these lines were ready last night to concede Sparks an early advantage.

Avoids Sectional Issues

Mr. Parks has eschewed any mention of sectional issues in his campaign for the Speakership, insisting that the Speaker of the House represents the whole House and therefore the whole State.

Walker, Hanks, Sparks, Parker, Tunstall, and Davis were in evidence here yesterday, with Lusk and Arnold expected in today. After a few hurried conferences Parker returned to his home in Heflin but Sparks and Walker were ensconced in headquarters at the Exchange Hotel.

The prediction was current that there would hardly be a determination of the race until the Democratic caucus in the House Tuesday. In the first ballot, it was predicted, the less serious contenders would receive complimentary votes from their colleagues and that a subsequent ballot would be cast between Walker and Sparks.

DeKalb Ousted Of G. O. P. Near

Democratic Nominee For Circuit Clerk May Take Office And Clear Way

Republicans declared elected last November to various offices in DeKalb County as the result of returns which it subsequently developed did not include absentee ballots cast at the general election, in the county, may shortly be replaced by the Democratic nominees who opposed them, according to reports current at the Capitol yesterday.

In fact, it is understood, one such replacement has already taken place through appointment by Circuit Judge A. E. Hawkins of Lonnie McPherson, Democratic nominee for circuit clerk, to fill a vacancy that was declared to exist in the office when W. L. Traffenstedt, Republican, originally declared elected to that post, failed to qualify within the prescribed time limit, by submitting the required official bond.

To Certify Vacancies

If vacancies are discovered to exist in other county offices for that or any other reason, they must be certified to the Governor by the Probate Judge, and the Governor will then fill them by appointment. A vacancy in the office of probate judge, however, can only be certified to, it appears, by the circuit clerk. In such an event, that office is also filled by gubernatorial appointment, after the vacancy certification is received.

Rumor has it that in the course of time, vacancies may be certified to in all county offices, with the exception of that of circuit clerk, that were to have been filled at the general election last November, that action being based on the recent report to the Legislature by the House Privileges and Election Committee that evidence of fraud had been found in the handling of absentee ballots in DeKalb, and also upon decisions by the circuit judge, the Alabama Court of Appeals and the Alabama Supreme Court, in actions growing out of contempt citations issued by Judge Hawkins to Sheriff S. W. Pope and other county and election officials, for failure to comply with or disregard of an order issued by him that returns from the election were not to be officially certified unless and until the returns included count of the absentee ballots cast.

If and when such vacancies are declared, it is understood, Gov. Graves will be asked to revoke commissions issued to Republican nominees certified to as elected to the respective offices, and appoint and issue commissions to the Democratic nominees, all of whom have contests pending of the election of their Republican opponents.

Gov. Graves said yesterday he had been advised by Judge Hawkins of the DeKalb Circuit Court, that he had voided the election of several persons reported to the office of the Secretary of State as winners in the general election. He stated he had been asked to appoint successors to several officers in the county.

One of the elections reported as voided, it is understood, is that of the Republican candidate for Circuit Clerk.

The Governor said he will maintain a policy of "hands off" however, until he can thoroughly study the matter, and that he has requested Lawrence H. Lee his personal legal adviser, to look into the various angles of the case.

MORE DEMOCRATS SEATED IN DEKALB

Sheriff And Commissioners Of County Are Named By Gov. Graves

Gov. Graves yesterday afternoon appointed E. W. Stewart sheriff and J. F. Whiteside commissioner for DeKalb County, giving Democrats charge of all county offices except those of tax collector and tax assessor.

J. C. Kellett, probate judge appointed last week by the Governor, certified two vacancies in the two offices filled yesterday, stating that proper bonds had not been filed by the Republicans, who claimed the elections on the face of certified returns.

Kellett was appointed when L. C. McPherson, Democratic Circuit Court clerk certified to a vacancy in that office following his appointment by Circuit Judge A. E. Hawkins who held the November general election void.

The appointment of the Democrats followed a long wrangle between themselves and Republicans as to who won on Nov. 6, suits hinging on the election twice reaching the State Supreme Court.

R. L. Tolbert Democratic representative seated by the House in place of Norman C. Wilkes, certified winner and Republican, introduced the DeKalb men to the Governor today.

Sheriff R. L. Pope, whom Stewart will succeed, was held in contempt of court and sentenced to an indefinite term by Judge Hawkins for allegedly disobeying a court order by certifying election returns to the Secretary of State before "all absentee ballots had been counted and correctly tabulated." Democrats claimed almost unanimous support in the 200-odd absentee votes that the Republican protested were "irregular and void."

Over 30 persons were indicted by a Grand Jury called into session under the guard of national guardsmen following the bitter election.

Whiteside was appointed commissioner in place of Arthur Hixon for the fourth district. Charles Allen was the Republican nominee for sheriff.

The terms of the tax assessor and collector do not end until Oct. 1.

In appointing the men yesterday, Gov. Graves agreed with Tolbert, that the men could run to succeed themselves when their term ended, since they were being appointed instead of elected.

New York World Telegram

NOV 13 1935

MANY SEEK GRUBB'S POST

Justice Department Considers Eight or Ten Possibilities for U. S. Bench.

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Eight or ten candidates are under consideration for appointment to the federal bench in Alabama to succeed the late William I. Grubb, the Department of Justice announced today.

One is James E. Horton, former State Judge who ordered a new trial for one of the Negro defendants in the Scottsboro case. Alabama friends who are backing Austin believe his action was responsible for his defeat when he ran for re-election.

Upsets In DeKalb Already Looming

Stating he had been unofficially informed that the clerk of the Circuit Court of DeKalb County had placed in the mails addressed to him formal certification of the existence of a vacancy in the office of probate judge of that county, Gov. Graves said yesterday as soon as the certificate reaches him he will take action without delay. Under the law, all vacancies occurring in county offices are filled by the Governor by appointment.

The circuit clerk in DeKalb is L. G. McPherson, Democrat, who was appointed by Circuit Judge A. E. Hawkins to fill the vacancy created when W. L. Traffanstedt, Republican, declared elected to the office in the general election last November, failed to qualify within the specified time limit by the filing of an official bond.

When Judge Hawkins certified to Gov. Graves Thursday that he had appointed Mr. McPherson circuit clerk to fill the vacancy, the Governor directed that a commission issue to the appointee. The law provides that a vacancy in the office of probate judge can be certified to only by the circuit clerk. The probate judge, however, has authority to certify vacancies occurring in all other county offices.

It is regarded as a matter of course that the Chief Executive will, after he receives certification of the existing vacancy appoint to the probate judgship of DeKalb the Democratic nominee for the place.

Once the probate judge is named, it is assumed that official will promptly certify vacancies in the other county offices to which Republicans were elected last November. Like the circuit clerk who was originally delared elected, none of them has been able to qualify by the filing of official bonds.

Rumors Current Horton May Get U. S. Judgeship

His Possible Appointment Seen As Sop To Negro Vote In Eastern States

Report Discounted

Bankhead Thinks Delay In Selecting Successor For Grubb Is Only Normal

By ATTICUS MULLIN

A State-wide rumor that President Roosevelt may appoint ex-Judge James E. Horton, of Athens, as United States judge for the Northern District of Alabama to succeed the late Judge W. I. Grubb, of Birmingham, has been prevalent for several days.

Judge Horton was defeated for circuit judge in the last Democratic primary and the main issue against him, some said, was that he granted the Scottsboro negroes a new trial.

The delay in the appointment of a Federal judge since Senators Hugo Black and John H. Bankhead recommended David J. Davis, of Birmingham, has caused the rumors to fly thick and fast. One rumor, discredited by all who know the facts, was that President Roosevelt would hold the appointment open for Gov. Graves until after the Governor had finished with an extra session of the Legislature. This rumor, of course, belongs in the ridiculous rumor class because Gov. Graves could have had a much more important Federal judgeship if he had wanted it.

The writer heard Saturday that the reason President Roosevelt was holding up the appointment in North Alabama was because he was investigating the availability of Judge Horton. Rumor had it that the friends of the President figured that the appointment of Judge Horton would be pleasing to the large negro vote in the East and North because Judge Horton gave the Scottsboro negroes a new trial.

Senator Bankhead had not heard of the rumor, it was reported Saturday night. The Senator was quoted as having expressed the opinion that all Federal judgeship appointments take time and that the applicants and those recommended by Senators must go through a certain scrutiny before the place is filled. He is reported as saying that so far as he knows the appointment of Davis will be made in due time.

It is also known that where two United States Seantors make a recommendation for a Federal judgeship, or any other Federal appointment in their home State, a President is loathe to depart from the recommendation for the simple reason that if he does depart from it and make an appointment against the recommendations of the two State Senators, that appointee can be prevented from getting Senatorial confirmation. One United States Senator from a State can prevent the confirmation of a Federal appointee in a State and when two senators get together, an appointee outside their recommendation would have little chance, in fact no chance at all, to be confirmed.

The writer hears that neither Senator Black nor Senator Bankhead has received any intimation from President Roosevelt that he desires to make an appointment beyond their recommendations insofar as the Northern District judgeship is concerned.

It is known that while the people of Alabama are little concerned with the Scottsboro case since several of the negroes confessed to the crime, the East, particularly and parts of the North, continue to be concerned about the case.

Among those who really are on the inside of such situations, it is not believed that President Roosevelt can turn down the recommendations of Senators Black and Bankhead without something more than political reasons. All over the State it seems to be recognized that Judge Horton is an able lawyer and an able jurist but the rumor that he will be rewarded for giving the negro ruffians a new trial is not generally credited. Federal judgeship appointments are not made, it appears, on the basis of political expediency, either in the Roosevelt or any other Federal administration.

California

Political-1935

Elections

NEGRO RUNS FOR COUNCIL IN CALIFORNIA

2162 Townsend Club

SAN DIEGO, Calif - (CNA) Douglass Baker, Chairman of the Central Park Townsend Club No. 55 is a candidate for the city council here. He is said to be the first Negro to run for this office.

3-16-35 Newspaper Release

Mr. Baker is also an ex-serviceman, having spent 15 years in the Phillipine Isl . in the United States Army.

Political - 1935
Elections.

Canada

Lincoln University Graduate Heads School Board In Canada

Pittsburgh Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.
7-13-35

Dr. H. D. Taylor Named to Post On School Board of Greater Windsor—Wins By Wide Margin.

NEW YORK, July 11—In the recent city elections in Windsor, Ontario, Canada, for the new city of Greater Windsor, Dr. H. D. Taylor, who was chairman of the retiring Windsor Board of Education, was a candidate for re-election as Public School Trustee and received the highest number of votes of any aspiring trustee in any ward, a margin of over 1200 above the next highest contender. The campaign for election among the many candidates was carried out along wholly dignified lines, based upon merit and public service and free from any religious or racial incriminations. The "Border Cities Star" of Windsor in an editorial congratulates and highly commends Dr. Taylor upon his re-election, his four years of excellent service, his ability and his keen interest in advancing the cause of education.

Dr. Taylor who has been practicing medicine in Windsor a number of years received his Bachelor degree from Lincoln University, Pa., is a graduate of the school of medicine of McGill University, Montreal, Canada, and has done post graduate work in London, Dublin, Paris and Vienna

Political - 1935
Elections.

Communists.

Struggle Against Color Bias Steeled Negro C.P. Candidate

Staten Island Nominee Is Son of Southern Share-Cropper

By G. LEWIS

CHARLES EDWARDS is the first Negro candidate for a political office that Staten Island has seen for a long time. He is running this fall for Assemblyman in the First A. D. on the Communist ticket.

Edwards, who is forty-eight, has tasted the bitter fruits of Jim-crowism more than once, and has even suffered the threats of a lynch mob.

Sitting in his home with his wife and two children, he told some of his experiences, memories of the hardships of his childhood and his youth. 9-27-35

Born in the small town of Durham, N. C., the child of a share-cropper, he endured hunger and extreme poverty.

"Yes," he said, "I think my father was worse off than a slave—always tied to the soil, though he didn't own it, always in debt, corn bread and molasses the best food he could dream of.

"I particularly remember one Christmas,' he said. "The stores were open, candles were lit, and the old folks were treated with rye and beer at the saloons. But that doesn't quiet hunger. There was nothing to eat in our house and us kids—eight of us—who were expecting presents, never got them. My father went to town trying to get something for a Christmas meal, but instead he came back drunk on the free beer given out in the saloons, and with no provisions at all. It was hard, those days. We went to bed hungry. You cannot forget such Christmas nights.

On a Tobacco Plantation at 13

At the age of thirteen young Charlie was hired out as a farm hand on a tobacco plantation in North Carolina. Fear of the master's whips, the dire poverty and continual hard work drove him to search for something to help him in his misery. The only thing he could see then was religion, and he became a faithful member of the Methodist Church.

In 1912, Edwards was working for a restaurant in North Carolina called the Proctor Cafe.

"I was sent to the Adams Express Co. by my boss to get 5 gallons of oysters. I told the chief in the express company and he looked at me but didn't answer. I thought he hadn't heard me. So I repeated my request. The chief got red in the face, looked like a bull dog.

"'I heard you,' the chief said, 'and I don't want any of your damn lip.' I couldn't stand this insult, and had all I could do to restrain myself. 'Who are you talking to,' I asked, 'Have I done anything wrong?' 'I know who I'm talking to, nigger, I'll see you later!' he replied.

Saved from a Lynch Mob

"In the evening suspicious looking men began to flock to the cafe where I was working. The crowd grew larger every hour. I felt that the situation was tense. Danger was in the air. Then I was suddenly called away by a druggist who, although he was supposed to be with this crowd, told me to hide myself immediately. The whole gang was there to get me, they had been sent there to lynch me and the drinks that were bought were being paid for by the Adams Express. The druggist called for the sheriff and troops. He saved my life from the lynch mob."

Another of Edwards's experiences happened in the "free" north. "It was in 1930," he said. "I wanted to have a home for my family, so I went to Babylon, L. I., and bought a bungalow to establish myself. The bungalow was $1250 with $150 down payment. No sooner did I start to dig a well and fix the house when I received threats from the lily-white neighbors that they wouldn't stand for any Negro living in their neighborhood. I was forced out of the place, and lost the $150.

Jim-Crowism in Staten Island

"Even here on Staten Island wherever you step you feel this oppression and humiliation. The other day I was walking on Pelton Ave. West Brighton, when a bunch of kids shouted at me, 'Nigger, nigger nigger.'

"You cannot go on Midland Beach, you cannot live where you please, and in a factory like Proctor and Gamble, no Negro workers are employed. These are the problems confronting the Negro people on the Island. On top of that we are forced to pay exorbitant sums of money for the slums we can live in, in West Brighton, New Brighton, and Tompkinsville."

Asked how he happened to join the Communist Party, he replied "As a relief worker I saw whenever any injustice was done to me or other Negro workers on the job, it was comrade John Kryzak who stood up for us. (Kryzak is the candidate for alderman of the 64th district). He would stand his ground and fight for our rights. I knew John was a Communist and I realized that he was carrying out the program of his Party.

Joined a Real Political Party

"I also had some experience with the Unemployment Council, which gave me courage to fight for my rights and got food for me. I wanted to learn more about the Party that helps to organize such groups as the Unemployment Council, and that instructs its members to fight for Negro rights, so I became a Communist.

In an appeal issued to the 300 Negro nurses in the Sea View hospital, Edwards writes, "It was the happiest day in my life when I found that there is really a political party that fights courageously and honestly in the interests of our people."



CHARLES EDWARDS
Candidate for Assembly in the 1st A. D., Staten Island.

NEW YORK TIMES

OCT 1 1935

NEGROES ON REDS' SLATE.

J. W. Ford Among 15 Running Here—28 Women Candidates.

Of the 138 nominees of the Communist party in New York City, fifteen are Negroes and twenty-eight are women, a survey by the Communist State Committee disclosed yesterday.

Among the Negro candidates is James W. Ford, member of the party's central committee and nominee for Vice President in 1932, who returned recently from the World Congress of the Communist International in Moscow. Mr. Ford is a candidate for Alderman in the Nineteenth district. Another Negro Aldermanic candidate is Benjamin Davis Jr., formerly of Atlanta, who defended Angelo Herndon in his first trial for "inciting to insurrection." Mr. Davis, who is running in the Twenty-first district, is now editor of The Negro Liberator.

New York World Telegram

OCT 1 1935

15 NEGROES NOMINATED

City Communists Also Name 28 Women as Candidates.

The Communist State Committee has disclosed that of 138 nominees of the party in New York City, fifteen are Negroes and twenty-eight are women.

Among the Negro candidates is James W. Ford, who ran for Vice President in 1932 and who recently returned from the World Congress of the Communist Internationale in Moscow. He is a candidate for Alderman in the Nineteenth District.

Benjamin Davis, Jr., Negro lawyer who defended Angelo Herndon in his first trial for inciting to insurrection, is running for Alderman in the Twenty-first District.

French Negro Communist Councillor Arrives in U.S.A.

Felix Merlin, the West Indian Negro street car motorman who is a Communist municipal councillor and second deputy-mayor of the red municipality of Epinay-sur-Seine, a suburb of Paris, arrived on the Normandie late yesterday.

A living example of the power of the anti-fascist People's Front and of the fighting unity of white and Negro workers, this 38-year old trade union leader will tell American audiences how the united working class in France elects its own representatives and builds a militant front against fascism and war.

Merlin, a member of the national executive committee of the French Transport Workers Union and shop delegate in the car barns of his home town, was swept into office along with the Mayor and 26 other councillors, every one running on the Farmer-Labor ticket, through the combined vote of all working class parties in a city of 15,000 which until the elections of last May had had a completely reactionary administration. Not a single opposing candidate was elected.

Backed by Whites

A Negro, he was elected by the city-wide votes of the almost exclusively white population, and received the third highest number of votes in the whole list of candidates. A Communist, he was elected by the votes of hundreds of Socialist and non-Party workers, as was the whole municipal government.

Born in the island of Martinique, West Indies, a French colony, he was elected by the workers of imperialist France ten years after his arrival there.

As he came off the boat, he was told of the election of Marcel Cachin, Communist leader, to the French Senate. He greeted the news with delight.

"One more victory in the fight against fascism," he said. "That is our greatest fight. What I want to tell the Negro and white workers of America most of all is how we have succeeded, through the unity of the working class in France, in electing hundreds of workers' representatives to office, who really fight for the rights of the workers, and how this fighting unity of the workers has enabled us to fight the fascists back and develop a huge movement against fascism, against war, and for the defense of the people of Ethiopia."

Helped Reorganize City

"In our municipality," he said, "we had had a completely capitalist-class municipal government until last elections. We found an empty treasury. We have had the job of reorganizing everything, of building up the workers' and ex-servicemen's organizations to back us in what we do, of working out a budget which they will fight for with the Departmental (county) government, which has all the fiscal authority.

"We have organized the unemployed, set up municipal soup kitchens, worked out plans to create jobs. One of our special cares is the question of the children, the youth, and the women. That is my special department—the department of public welfare. We are organizing municipal nurseries, we have plans for better schools, better health facilities. We have less power than a city council in America has, but within the legal powers our office gives us, we work for the interests of the workers first and foremost."

Will Speak This Week

He will speak three times in New York this week. Other speaking dates in other cities are being arranged for the short period of his leave from his job on the street railway system of the city which elected him an alderman.

Friday night he will speak on the war in Ethiopia and the world-wide struggle of oppressed peoples against imperialism, in Rockland Palace, 155th Street and Eighth Avenue, along with James W. Ford, Communist candidate for Alderman in the 19th District. Samuel Patterson, Communist candidate for the Assembly in the same district, will be chairman.

Sunday night he will be a guest of honor at the Vote Communist banquet at Manhattan Odd Fellows Temple, 105 East 106th St., where he will bring to American voters the greetings of the French workers' united front. Here he will speak in company with Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker; James W. Ford, Negro Communist leader; Robert Minor; I. Amter, secretary of the New York district of the Communist Party; Louis F. Budenz of the Daily Worker staff and John Howard Lawson, noted playwright.

Saturday he will speak on the role of the workers' press in building the French united front, at a Daily Worker mass meeting in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, under the auspices of Section 16 of the Communist Party.

RED ALDERMAN



FELIX MERLIN
Communist municipal councillor of Epinay-sur-Seine, Paris, elected with a whole Farmer-Labor slate, who reached New York yesterday.

Political-1935 Elections.

Communists

The Mayor Leads the Picket Line

And the Jobless Aren't Hungry Where the Reds Are in Office

By PHILIP STERLING

What can the workers do in office under capitalism? Felix Merlin, Negro Communist member of a Red city council in France, gives a part of the answer in this article.

"WHAT has been done in France can be done in the United States"

That's the message of Felix Merlin, Communist Municipal Councillor and Deputy-Mayor of Epinay-sur-Seine to New York workers whom he has inspired by his presence to redoubled efforts and new heights of enthusiasm in their support of the Communist election campaign.

Merlin's presence has been inspiring not only because it is a symbol of the partial victories won by the French workers but because of his warm personality and the simple, friendly self-assurance with which he moves in the life of a city he has never seen before, in a country whose language has to be interpreted for him.

Merlin, the tall, heavily built Negro street car conductor and executive member of the French Transport Workers' Union, gives an impression of gentle, well-restrained power. His smile and the gestures which are his substitute for English convey unmistakably that here is a man who, of his own volition would not harm a fly, but one who could fell an ox or a fascist with a single blow if the occasion demanded.

Merlin, a native of Martinique, French West Indian colony, came to France ten years ago to hunt a job and found one, as a motorman on a trolley-car in Epinay-sur-Seine, important industrial suburb of Paris, location of the large Tobis Film Company and a center of railroad transportation and illuminating gas production. He's still at the controls of his street car six days a week.

In May of this year, a Communist administration was elected in the city as a result of the efforts of local Communists and thanks to the countrywide sweep of the People's Front.



Photo by Samuel Brody

FELIX MERLIN

* * *

THE Communist mayor, Joanic Berlioz, Merlin, and the rest of the new Red administration found itself confronted with the problems of administering the city government for the benefit of the workers despite the obstacles placed in its path by the county government, or what would correspond to it here.

French municipalities are not autonomous, it must be explained their city budgets, their local ordinances, etc., are subject to the veto or modification of the county government.

The Communist government of Epinay was not permitted to increase the city budget. They decided, however, to use what money was available for different purposes than formerly.

The unemployed and the children receive first consideration now. All of the city's 500 jobless are registered and are either receiving direct relief in food and cash or are on the public works jobs. Those who do not qualify for one are given preference on the other. Red tape limitations on relief have been swept away by the determination of the city government to feed the jobless.

Free hospitalization is provided for sick persons who cannot pay—and without the degradation attendant on free hospital beds in the richest city in the world.

Pre-natal and post-natal care and financial help is extended to all maternity cases. Foreigners in France, legally excluded from unemployment relief, are helped despite such legal restrictions.

But most of all, the Communist administration of Epinay has devoted itself to the children.

"The French ruling class doesn't like to spend any money," Merlin reports without losing his good-natured smile. "But we do and we intend to spend even more, for public welfare."

Formerly the parochial schools were heavily subsidized by the city, without any particular benefit to the children who attended. The public schools were in a state of total neglect and overcrowding. Now the size of classes has been reduced, free lunchrooms have been established, playgrounds are being built, and even adult education, unheard of in Epinay before, has begun to flourish.

There is constant free distribution of milk for all needy children, nurseries have been opened, free vacations away from Epinay are provided for workers' children, sport stadiums have been built and new libraries have been opened. All this is not to say that there were no cultural facilities before, but now they have been extended in an effort to meet the real needs of the population.

* * *

ONE reporter, in an interview with Merlin, implied that any reform administration in an American city might have done as much and asked, "what has the Communist administration done to help organized labor in its struggles?"

Merlin glowed with a friendly smile. There was the matter of a strike at the Tobis film studios, it seems. The company, backed by the most powerful financial interests in France, worked its employes from twelve to as high as eighteen hours a day. This was the reason for the strike.

Picket lines were set up and the lines of battle were drawn. The company executives immediately sent to the Paris prefecture for police. The city government could not legally prevent these policemen from entering the town. But on the other hand, neither the company nor the Police Prefecture could prevent Mayor Berlioz, Deputy-Mayor Merlin and other Communist city officials from leading the picket lines before the plant. (Picture Mayor LaGuardia doing anything of the kind.)

Two of the employes of Tobis active in the strike were Red members of the Municipal Council. The cooperation of the city government was so effective that picket lines were successfully timed to keep out scabs and to avoid police interference. The result was a partial victory for the strikers—a reduction of working hours to nine a day.

* * *

AS an ordinary thing, you won't see a policeman in Epinay. The government and the citizenry feel they are superfluous. Traffic is directed without their help and there seems to be no crime problem. Policing the city is a collective function of the entire citizenry as it was in this country when democracy was at its most vigorous heights.

"If we want them, we send for them," is Merlin's explanation. And one of the recent occasions on which they were sent for, was to help put down a Fascist demonstration in Epinay.

Fascism, Merlin reports, is retreating in France.

So much so, that there are now promising prospects of a people's government for all of France which would help lay the basis for a Soviet France.

The achievement of the Red administration of Epinay is not unique however. It is typical of what has happened in more than 40 French communities. And in this lies the lesson of Epinay for American workers.

When the Communists came to power in Epinay, they lacked experience in the technique of municipal government but they acquired it quickly and are using it effectively.

The same goes for us. We can win elections if we really try and we can run cities, for the benefit of its working class population, within the limits which capitalism imposes, once we take office. The workers will help us.

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Delaware

WILMINGTON, DEL.
JOURNAL-EVERY EVENING
JUN 3 1935

Republicans Sweep City Election, Name Bacon by 6522 Lead

Elect Council Head, City Treasurer, Two Tax Collectors, Nine Councilmen by Heavy Vote

Lawson Leads Ticket

Victors Name Nine As Democrats Get Tenth. Eleventh and Twelfth Ward Council Seats

City election tables will be found on page 6.

Voting its way through to a decisive victory, Wilmington's Republican organization regained control of the municipal government Saturday by sweeping into office all of its candidates, with the exception of three members of City Council in Democratic strongholds. The victory returned to the Republicans a Mayor, President of City Council, City Treasurer, Southern District tax collector and two City Council seats, now held by Democrats.

The total number of ballots cast Saturday was only 27 short of the record breaking city election poll in 1933 when 35,085 persons voted, exceeding any other municipal election poll by about 10,000 votes. The number of votes cast Saturday was 35,058.

The Republican administration which will go into office on July 1, will be headed by Mayor-elect Walter W. Bacon, chairman of the Republican First District Committee, who polled 20,790 votes, against 14,268 votes for Mayor William H. Speer, Democratic candidate for re-election, for a majority of 6522 votes.

Albert J. James, Republican candidate for President of City Council, received 20,532 votes, while Canby C. Mammele, his Democratic opponent, polled 14,253 votes. James' majority was 6279 votes. He will succeed John C. Hazzard, Democrat.

Lawson Leads Ticket

Harry G. Lawson, Republican candidate for city treasurer, ran ahead of his ticket winning by a majority of 6785 votes for his Democratic opponent, City Treasurer William V. Lynch, who was seeking re-election. Lawson registered 20,775 votes to 13,990 for Lynch.

Charles M. Banks, Republican incumbent, defeated Harry R. Loose, Democrat, for Northern District tax collector by a vote of 14,229 to 7,762, for a majority of 6,467 votes.

One of the surprises of the election was the Republican victory in the Southern tax district, where John A. Dillman, Republican, won by a margin of only 260 votes over Adolph G. Dangel, Democratic candidate for re-election. Dillman polled 6508 votes, while Dangel turned in 6248 votes.

The Republicans also regained two City Council seats which they lost in the city election two years ago to control nine of the 12 councilmanic posts, in addition to having president of City Council.

Councilman Fred Brown, Republican, was re-elected in the First Ward over Louis Grossman, Democrat, by a vote of 779 to 149, for a majority of 630 votes. Councilman William J. Winchester, colored, Republican, was re-elected in the Second Ward over John D. Schelich, Democrat, by a vote of 1,185 to 404 for a majority of 701.

Big Majority for Green

Former Councilman Joseph B. Green, Republican, defeated Councilman James A. Hoopes, Democrat, in the Third Ward, while Irving Warner, Republican, won over Timothy J. Noonan, Democrat, in the Seventh Ward, to regain two of the Democratic Council seats for the Republicans. Green piled up a majority of 458, the largest Republican majority ever rolled up in this usually doubtful ward, receiving 989 votes, to 531 for Hoopes. Warner's majority was 1,453 votes, he having received 2,875 votes, to 2,422 for Noonan.

Councilman Paul M. Palese, Republican, received 776 votes to be re-elected in the Fourth Ward over Joseph C. Lynch, Democrat, who polled 332 votes. Palese's majority was 444 votes.

Corsano Wins in Fifth

Frank J. Corsano, Republican, swept the Fifth Ward over Peter J. Carucci, Democrat, to gain the Council seat now held by Councilman Charles S. Lednum, Republican. Corsano polled 2,355 votes to 1,271 for Carucci, or a majority of 1,084 votes.

Councilman John O. Hopkins, colored, Republican, was re-elected in the Sixth Ward, polling 1,331 votes to 310 [illegible] A. Rousselle, colored, his Democratic opponent. Hopkins' majority was 1,021 votes.

Councilman James B. McManus, chairman of the finance committee of City Council, was reelected in the Eighth Ward, with a majority of 1,080 votes over John T. Vaneman, Democrat. McManus received 1,816 votes to 736 for Vaneman.

Councilman Otto H. Miller, Republican, with 5,062 votes, was re-elected in the Ninth Ward over Arthur N. Kuschan, Democrat, who received 2,835 votes. Miller's majority was 2,227 votes.

Democrats Name Three

The three Democratic councilmanic candidates were elected in the Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Wards. William J. Graney, Democrat, with 1,385 votes, won over Joseph B. Smith, Republican, who received 544 votes. Graney's majority was 841 votes. He succeeded Councilman Maurice A. Flynn, Jr., Democrat.

John Osowski, Democrat, with 1,589 votes, defeated William J. McKnight, Republican, who received 780 votes. Osowski's majority was 809 votes. He succeeds Councilman Louis A. Meli, Democrat.

John M. Conway, Democrat, with 1,739 votes, won over Joseph A. DeFiore, Republican, who received 1,484 votes. Conway's majority was 255 votes. He succeeds Councilman John P. Grant, Democrat, who was chairman of the finance committee of City Council when the coalition resigned.

Leaders Even Surprised

The victory even surpassed the expectations of many Republican leaders, despite the fact that their machine was in better shape than at any time within recent years. The Republicans took the victory as an encouraging sign for the 1936 State election.

The following statement was issued by Mr. Bacon:

"Naturally, I am very happy over the result of Saturday's election. I appreciate this opportunity of expressing my heartfelt thanks to my friends and advocates, both Democrat and Republican, for their support at the polls.

"It has been a great pleasure to me to participate in this campaign which has been so free from the usual mud-slinging.

"I keenly realize that this victory carries with it great responsibility. I will make preparations at once to co-operate with City Council and the various departments to work for the advancement of the city as a whole and its individual citizens.

"I feel that city business should be operated along the same efficient lines as private business, and shall endeavor to shape my incumbency toward that end. I pledge that my stewardship of city affairs shall be the best that it is possible for me to administer."

Mayor Congratulates Bacon

Mayor Speer sent Mr. Bacon the following telegram, extending congratulations: "Congratulations. I wish for you a successful term of office. I want to state that a public office is a public trust and knowing you, I know you will conduct this office to the best interests of all."

Several hundred Republicans after 10 o'clock Saturday night when Republican victory was assured formed a parade. Starting from their headquarters the procession with over a hundred automobiles in line headed by a band marched to the home of Col. Edmund Mitchell, chairman of the Republican State committee, who directed the party's municipal campaign, and serenaded him.

Workers Are Praised

In a short talk Colonel Mitchell praised the loyalty and hard work of Republican workers during the campaign. Talks in a similar vein were given by Mr. Bacon, Mr. James, Mr. Lawson, Mr. Dillman, Mr. Green and Mr. Miller. The parade, which was headed by Republican leaders and candidates, visited the homes of many of the winning candidates.

Victory parties were held by a number of the Republicans Saturday night.

Mr. Bacon and Mayor Speer cast their votes early. United States Senator and Mrs. Daniel O. Hastings were in Wilmington in the morning to cast their votes. They returned to their country home Mapledale, near Dover, where they entertained a party of United States Senators, and Representatives.

Joseph L. Carpenter, Jr., 1007 Delaware avenue, 94 years old, was the oldest citizen to cast a ballot. He himself ran for Mayor about 50 years ago.

William M. Duffy, chairman of the city Democratic committee, last night said that no contest will be made by the Democratic party.

The election was one of the quietest in years according to the police, all of whom were on special duty throughout the day, and not a single arrest for violation of the election rules was made.

Slight Excitement

A slight flurry of excitement was caused at Seventh and Walnut streets when Negroes became disorderly shortly before the polls closed. Some one phoned a riot call to the police station and two radio cars were dispatched to the scene, but although they arrived in record time the disturbance had quieted by the time they reached the intersection, police said. Some of the Negroes were nursing minor bruises but the riot failed to materialize.

One sergeant in charge of the east side said that except for the disturbance at Seventh and Walnut

election day resembled a Sunday afternoon. Other police stationed in the First and Third wards, where tension usually runs high, reported similar conditions.

Saturday's turnout of voters was almost the same on total as in 1933 when 35,089 votes were cast. Even at that, several thousand citizens did not vote, many of the defections being due to trips out of the city, and others simply staying home.

One Democratic challenger was not recognized at a polling place when he produced a certificate from the Democratic City Committee, dated "June 3, 1933." The certificate was one of those printed two years ago, with the date printed on it.

Who the Winners Are

Mr. Bacon is a retired businessman, having been assistant treasurer of the General Motors Corporation (Buick Division) for several years. He had been a departmental head with the duPont Co. previously. He was associated with the Buick firm in Philadelphia, having retired in 1931. He lives in the Wilmington Apartments.

Mr. James is a well known attorney of this city. He resides at 2908 Harrison street and has his office in the Citizens' Bank Building. This was his first venture into politics.

Mr. Lawson is an insurance broker and is president of the University of Delaware Alumni Association. He resides at 1406 Riverview avenue.

Mr. Dillman, electric welder, resides at 1113 West Third street.

Mr. Banks has held the office of Northern District tax collector for several terms. He is a former city treasurer. He resides at 822 Harrison street.

New Officers-elect

Following are the successful candidates at the city election Saturday:

Mayor—Walter W. Bacon, R.
President of Council—Albert W. James, R.
City Treasurer—Harry G. Lawson, R.
Tax Collector, Northern District—Charles M. Banks, R.
Tax Collector, Southern District—John A. Dillman, R.
Councilmen:
First Ward—Fred Brown, R.
Second Ward—William J. Winchester, R.
Third Ward — Joseph B. Green, R.
Fourth Ward—Paul M. Palese, R.
Fifth Ward—Frank J. Corsano, R.
Sixth Ward—John O. Hopkins, R.
Seventh Ward—Irving Warner, R.
Eighth Ward—James B. McManus, R.
Ninth Ward—Otto H. Miller, R.
Tenth Ward — William J. Graney, D.
Eleventh Ward—John Osowski, D.
Twelfth Ward—John M. Conway, D.

WORK FOR NEGRO COUNCILMEN

A Negro councilman of Wilmington, Delaware, is on record as having adopted a policy that smacks much of a desire to advance the economic interests of his group in that municipality.

This office man, we are told, is utilizing his constituted functions to persuade his colleagues to cooperate with him in the matter of securing employment for colored citizens in Wilmington's business institutions.

Of all the occupations within the grasp of similar situated Negro public servants, that which calls for a measure of concern over the welfare of the unemployed is one of the most urgent at this time.

And the Delaware Councilman's manifested interest in the growing economic needs of his people is as fair as it is fully in keeping with what is expected of him as a progressive American.

Like efforts expended along such lines by other colored city councilmen and legislators would go a long way toward helping to solve much of the Negro's peculiar economic and industrial problems throughout the United States.

The Wilmington Councilman's step is an ambitious one and an excellent example of what should be done by concerted action by leading members of our group, everywhere, to make our needs felt throughout the land.

Any such attempt on the part of Indianapolis' lone colored occupant of a seat in our own city council is bound to be productive of great beneficial results.

Negroes in this community have a perfect right to a measure of direct representation on local industrial and economic affairs.

And it is a duty of members of the city council to co-operate with any fellow worker in that body possessed of the honesty of purpose and the moral backbone to solicit their assistance in matters of this kind.

The people of Indianapolis expect a measure of this sort of cooperation between members of our city council.

WILMINGTON, DEL.
STAR
NOV 10 1935

Wants Negro from City in Legislature

Editor, Delmarva Star: It seems to me that the Negro voters of the State of Delaware don't have the least idea what is going on in other nearby States. Just think, the State of Kentucky has elected a Negro to serve in the legislature on the Republican ticket.

Why can't we have a member of our race in this State to run and be elected on the Republican ticket?

The Negro voters have played a faithful part during the past elections. We have highly educated men and women who are capable of serving in the State legislature at Dover.

I hope at the coming spring State convention our representative will see to it that the officials of the Republican State party will bear this matter in mind, and consider using a Negro on the ticket.

Just think what voting strength the Negro voters have.

I hope in the very near future to see an organized body formed of young colored men and women to better local conditions.

The Negro since the last city elections has not even been considered, and from the quietness it looks as though he is losing interest. Our so-called representatives should get their ideas together and see to it that we will not continually be the forgotten people.

Nov. 7, 1935. EDW. CHIPPEY

Illinois.

Political - 1935

Elections.

17 Seek Council Seats in Chicago

CHICAGO (ANP)—With four-year terms at an annual salary of $5,000 as an incentive, seventeen candidates from the second and third wards have filed to run for seats in the city council in the primary elections here on Saturday, February 22.

The complete list of candidates is: third, John J. Parker, George E. Murphy, Charles M. Skules, David R. Poindexter, Johnson Torrey, Robert R. Jackson, George W. Prince, Robert T. Sims, George C. Adams;

Second, Brown Squire, Fred D. Morris, Aaron H. Payne, John T. Espy, Lee S. Gregory, Christopher C. Wimbish, Augustus L. Williams, and William Dawson.

The present aldermen are: Robert R. Jackson, third, and William L. Dawson, second.

The most interesting fight is for alderman in the second ward, former bailiwick of Louis B. Anderson. There the two outstanding candidates are Dawson, incumbent, and Aaron H. Payne, dynamic young attorney and son-in-law of Dr. Emmett J. Scott, Howard University secretary. The aldermen are selected on a non-partisan basis, making it possible for a candidate to solicit support from all political organizations.

Dawson, though a Republican, is expected to receive support from the Democratic organization, which represents forty per cent of the ward strength, because of reputed past favors to the Democratic city administration. Payne will have the support of the Republican organization of State Senator William E. King.

WINNERS IN COUNCIL RACE



ROBERT R. JACKSON



WILLIAM L. DAWSON

Aldermen from the second and third wards respectively who were victorious in Tuesday's election for four year terms in the City Council. Alderman Dawson of the second ward defeated Atty. Aaron Payne by a two to one vote. In the third ward Alderman Jackson defeated his nearest rival by seven thousand votes. Both Aldermen are Republicans but had the backing of Mayor Edward J. Kelly and the Municipal Voters League.

Jackson and Dawson Win Council Seats in Chocago

CHICAGO. — (ANP) — Robert R. Jackson and William L. Dawson, both Republicans, won re-election to the Chicago city council in the primaries Tuesday. They represent the Third and Second wards, respectively.

Aaron H. Payne, attorney and son-in-law of Dr. Emmett J. Scott, was the principal opponent against Dawson. He received 7,998 votes, as against 13,474 for Dawson. Jackson had no formidable opponent.

Both Jackson and Dawson, though Republicans, were endorsed by the Democratic city machine.

Dawson, Jackson Go Back To Council For 4 Years

By A. N. FIELDS

Well, the second ward aldermanic battle is over and in the language of the street the election of Aldermen Wm. L. Dawson and Robert R. Jackson is in the bag. This means that Alderman Dawson, 2nd ward, and Jackson of the 3rd ward, will have four years of distinguished service in the city council.

This election has presented many unusual aspects and brought together strange political bed fellows. Strangest of all was the coming from political retirement of former Alderman Louis B. Anderson to lend influence to keep in power some of the boys who had been largely responsible for his retirement.

It was refreshing to note however that these very forces which made considerable contribution to his retirement killed the fatted calf in welcoming him back. The adage of distance lending enchantment reversed itself in this case and Louie's presence became the charmed omen of success.

Louie The Leader

There were certain things to be done and Louie knew where to go and where to get them done. Many people in the Second ward lived to determine for themselves—whatever may be said for or against him — that Louie B. Anderson by reason of influence and connection is a valuable asset when real benefits are to be derived from an institution with which he is allied.

But it is said by those who are claimed to be in the knowing that in the new political set-up that there is to be a real political new deal and that it is to follow the line of Alderman Dawson's campaign slogan of "The Second Ward for Second Warders." If this slogan is put into operation it means that the Democratic organization of the Second ward will soon cease "to be a Simon Legree political arrangement," and will be handled through and by a political leader-

Jackson, Dawson Elected Aldermen In Chicago

Special Wire to Nashville Globe

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 28—Two sitting aldermen, William L. Dawson, second ward, and Robert R. Jackson third ward, were re-elected to City Council for four years in Tuesday's election backed by Mayor Edward J. Kelly. These two race Republican candidates experienced little difficulty winning out by their opponents.

What looked like a bitter fight in the second ward against Dawson turned out to be a walk away. Dawson beat Attorney Aaron Payne backed by Senator William E. King by a 2 to 1 vote. Dawson's final count being 13,474. Payne 7,998. Fred Morris 1,271. Jackson's final count was 8,493; Torrey 1,868. Mayor Edward J. Kelly polled 479,825 while Republican candidate Emil C. Wetten polled 69,500.

Chicago Defender

snip of intelligent black men who have civic pride and interest in the ward beyond the merely farming it out for vice and corruption.

The Democratic leaders down town are already asking the question by what process of limited political thinking can white men of inferior ability—in fact white men of any kind—with merely a handful of votes of their own racial identity, take charge of a political sub - division in which live nearly a hundred thousand colored people and control it to suit their own convenience and advantage

They freely admit that no handful of black men could move into a political sub-division of any other racial abstraction and direct and dominate the civic and political atmosphere of the people. Mayor Edward J. Kelly received more votes from Republicans in the Second ward than all three of the Republican candidates put together. This was done because of the confidence and regard in which the mayor is held by the people of the ward.

Believe in Kelly

Black people believe in Ed Kelly and in fact say that the only difference between him and Bill Thompson in respect to them is in the name, and they also believe that the mayor is in accord with their having their own leader from the ward to speak for them in the council of the Democratic party.

Intelligent black men and women who possess courage and respectability cannot regard themselves as being properly represented through the present set-up of Second ward Democratic leadership and this is said with due deference to Joseph Tittinger, the Democratic ward committeeman. In the very nature of things Mr. Tittinger cannot see eye to eye the things which promote civic pride and racial benefits with the same clarity of judgment as an intelligent member of the group and this should not be considered as a critical statement against him but merely undisputed fact.

We want to build a strong Democratic organization in the Second ward and the timber for this organization must be obtained from Republican voters and they must have a leadership worthy of their confidence. It is up to those who invented the slogan of "Second Word for Second Warders" to convince the powers that be in the Democratic party that the leadership must be of our own choosing.

Committeeman Michael Sneed, of the third ward delivered to the mayor giving him a majority of the votes cast in the ward. Sneed deserves much credit for building up a strong Democratic organization in his ward. He has shown civic pride and leadership in trying to improve the physical condition of the Third ward. He has fought hard to keep vice and gambling off the prominent streets and to maintain a respectable residential district.

Jackson Wins

The third ward presented no real contest for Alderman Jackson, his opposition showing no strength at all. Out in the fourth ward Alderman Berthold Cronson, had little to worry about .the same being true of James J. Cusack, Jr., of the fifth.

The situation, however, took on a different turn out in the sixth ward, where Alderman John F. Healy had a hand to hand battle with Patrick Sheridan Smith, beating him only by a few votes, requiring a run-off in the April election

Wins Again



—Chicago Defender Photo.

ERWIN B. JOURDAIN

Youngest member of the Evanston City Council, who was re-elected for another four-year term in Tuesday's election. He faced the toughest fight of his career.

Defender Helps Jourdain Win Back Council Seat

Youngest Leader Returns For 4 Years

By MORRIS LEWIS

EVANSTON, Ill. Apr. 5 (Special)—Despite the fact that he was double-crossed by leaders of his own race, Edwin B. Jourdain, youngest member of Evanston's City Council was victorious in his fight to win back his seat as Alderman in Tuesday's election.

Evanston voters also reelected Mayor Charles H. Bartlett to his sixth consecutive two-year term. He was a 4-to-1 victor over his opponent.

Viewing with alarm the repudiation of the constructive work of Alderman Jourdain in his lone fight in support of the fieldhouse project for the West side with an expenditure of $100,000, outside agencies were brought into play. As published in last week's issue of The Chicago Defender, Alderman Jourdain was opposed not only from without his own group but by some misled "Uncle Toms" within the group who dared wreak their vengeance on this young and intrepid leader because he had the manhood to stand up for the rights of his people as citizens of the city of Evanston.

From the record it appears that the Fifth ward's young folk are in dire need of a recreation center. Alderman Jourdain knew the need and knew how to get what he wanted. His success in pushing his claim toward successful fruition proved paradoxical, because in just the measure he succeeded, in just the same degree he drew the fire of the "Uncl Toms" and those who said "He's going too far because the other folks don't want us to have a fieldhouse." Nevertheless, and undaunted, young Jourdain swung into the campaign, rallied his forces, and with meagre funds at hand managed to stage and carry through a successful campaign.

Defender Causes Victory

The battle entered the last stage last Saturday when a special Evanston edition of The Chicago Defender, carrying a complete story of the project appeared on the streets of Evanston. These were placed in the hands of every voter in the Fifth ward and did much to stem the tide of opposition and turn possible defeat into victory The Chicago Defender delivery truck was on the streets for several hours.

The closing meeting of the campaign was held at Masonic Temple on Emerson street Sunday afternoon when the hall was jammed with hundreds eager to hear the last-minute words that came from the wonderful array of speakers who were assembled for the occasion. Among the speakers were A. C. MacNeal, of the Chicago branch N.A.A.C.P.; Irvin C. Mollison, president of the State conference, N.A.A.C.P.; Col Roscoe Conkling Simmons and your correspondent, representing The Chicago Defender staff

Not only did Alderman Jourdain have the support of The Chicago Defender but W. T. Brown, Jr., a well-known Chicago mortician at 3844 Indiana avenue, rallied to the support of Jourdain by sending out a fleet of Lincoln cars which were used for the transportation of voters to and from their respective polling places.

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Kansas.

Elections.

CITY ELECTIONS IN KANSAS

In Kansas the political pots are simmering, they will be boiling presently, due to the approaching city elections. Interest is growing each day among the voters. Rumblings are heard in Kansas City, in Topeka and Wichita especially, and something will be happening soon. Just what it is difficult to tell just now. Only a very few things if any seem to be any ways near the definite column—except of course that men will be running for office. They and their friends will be going around telling about the deep and abiding interest they have in the people, the people—the very dear people. But the people are not fools any longer—not all of them. They don't now have to wait until city election comes along to know who is interested in the people. They have already found out to an extent, by constantly observing the attitude and conduct of men both in their business and in public office. They may listen to a lot of claptrap and tommyrot, but they will hardly be guided nor influenced by such. Those who have been in office will have to run on their record, if they run at all. They will have to do that whether they want to or not. Some will not object to having the people take into consideration their record in office. Others may wish a part of their record to be forgotten, but the people are not going to forget any of it. Some things have not been going to suit the tax payers. There has appeared to be considerable laxity in conforming to regulations and enforcing the law in some respects. This is the time for the people to think about some of these things. This is the time to offer suggestions and seek to make improvement in some directions. All these matters are now in the hand of voters and tax payers. After the election they will be in the hand of the office holders, some of whom don't seem to care for the people only to use them at election time. The distribution of patronage is not always equitable to include all classes and race groups. Much compaint has been heard about unfair discrimination in the matter of employment. There has been considerable complnaint about discrimination in the enforcement of the laws; certain ones are made to toe the mark while others are allowed to run wild and do as they please with the connivance of officers of the law. Then there are various criticisms made occasionally about the affairs pertaining to public schools. Now is the time for the people to take a serious look at all these matters and weight them carefuly before making up their minds about the men to put in office. This paper is at the service of the public in these matters. It will be well to watch the columns of The Plaindealer while the campaign goes on and while the issues are being discussed and clearly defined.

Kansas.

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PROF. G. A. GREGG IN RACE FOR UTILITY BOARD

Prof. G. A. Gregg, widely known educator and inter-racial worker announced this week that he would be a candidate for the Board of Public utility. Prof. Gregg is only Negro so far to make it known that he would seek office in the city election.

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Elections.

Kentucky

Louisville, Ky. Courier-Journal
April 10, 1935

A COLORED MAN ON THE NEGRO IN POLITICS.

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

A few days ago, in the store of Dr. Stern, I was discussing the possibilities of electing a Colored Representative in the Fifty-eighth District with a friend. He agreed that it should be done. I jokingly said, some day I may move in that district and make the race; would you support me? He at once replied that he would. But when I said to him that I may be running on a Democrat ticket and asked if he would support me then, his reply was: "I don't know about that. I would have to think about it." Dr. Stern, who overheard the conversation, said: "That's where most of you Colored people are wrong. Lawyer Frank is the same man on any ticket. If you can conscientiously support him on a Republican ticket, you most certainly should do so if he is running on a Democrat ticket." He concluded by saying: "Lawyer Frank, I'd support you on any ticket." I thanked Dr. Stern and left his store thinking of the great truth he had spoken.

I cite this instance because I fervently believe that partisanism is our greatest handicap in politics. Personally I vote for men rather than for parties.

Well do I recall during my early life how I was led to believe that all Democrats intensely disliked, were opposed to and abusive to all Colored people. I recall the ill treatment administered by police under the reign of the Buckingham crowd. My barber has often told me of the abusive treatment of the Colored group under Democratic control. My loyal friend and political companion, who was a partisan Republican, believed that all Democrats were vipers and should be both shunned and avoided. He believed that every Colored person that supported the Democratic Party was a profound traitor to our group. How often have I heard it said, "Any Colored man who votes for the Democrat Party should be tarred, feathered and run out of town." Is it any wonder that I entered politics with a bitter and deep-seated prejudice in my heart?

Sometime later I met Col H. Watson Lindsey, present Sheriff of Jefferson County, at Black's Barber Shop. He came there every day about 3 o'clock. The father of my companion was in charge. Often I have heard "Dad" Coleman speak of Colonel Lindsey's benevolent acts. Later Julia Taylor, who partly reared him and who was a loyal member of our church, the Fifth Street Baptist Church, of which my father is pastor, told me of his integrity, his honesty and his loyalty, a lover of liberty and a true friend of the people. I began to forget that he was a Democrat and soon really knew the man for what he truly is.

When I entered the U. S. Service and was recommended for the officer's training by my company commander, it was Col H. Watson Lindsey and General Bennett Young, both Democrats, who gave and refined and as non-prejudical as may be found in any party. Men who believe in giving every man his chance and aiding him in every way possible to make the best of that chance. I have learned that parties do not make men.

No matter on what ticket the following men were running they would have my vote and support: Charles W. Ryans and any member of his family, Republicans. Judge Ben F. Ewing or any member of his family, Democrats. Col. H. Watson Lindsay, Sheriff of Jefferson County, Democrat. Julius Schmitz, Republican. Attorney G. W. Dearing, Independent. Leland Taylor, an able leader and one who believes in right against wrong at all times, Democrat. Attorney R. Ruthenburg, was Republican, party affiliation at this time unknown. Attorney Isaac Sherman, party affiliation unknown. Judge Clifford Dye, Republican Magistrate (a true and tried friend to my group). Judges Hancock and Fields, two of our most outstanding Judges, and many more that space will not permit me to mention.

I have heard members of my group say that they would vote for a colored man on any ticket for any position or office. I won't. I have many friends, both white and colored, that I could never vote for to represent my group or hold public office. Just as these individuals feel about voting for a colored man, every voter should feel about the right man, regardless of his party affiliation.

Just as schools do not make men, but rather men make schools—just so, parties do not make men but rather men make parties.

JOHN H. FRANK, Jr.

Louisville.

me my first citizen recommendations.

After my Army career I took up the study of law and was admitted to practice. Republicans were in control in both city and State. I had my opportunity to observe their lack of affability, not only to colored people but to white. Their conduct implied that they were in office for life, that they were the gods instead of public servants and that it was a condescension, on their part, to do for one the very thing for which they were being paid by the taxpayers. I saw and read of my people, not only being ill treated but killed. I have a copy of the Louisville News that states that nineteen Negroes were killed by Republican police. During my practice in many cases I was opposed by Democrat lawyers. Their friendly, sympathetic and ethical attitude again made me realize that I was in error. I was conscious of the act that my training and belief were all wrong, just as wrong as was the belief of those Democrats who had mistreated, ill-treated and oppressed my people because they believed them to be enemies, and who by their conduct had confirmed my belief. The colored American, according to the history written by the white American, has always been faithful, trustworthy, loyal and brave where the welfare of his sovereign was concerned. Thanks to my Merciful Saviour, in my group of Americans we have no Arnolds. How then, could members of a party that stands for democracy, for a single moment believe the colored man was their enemy? Where is there a man who loves liberty as does the colored American? Where is there a man who has had to pay a greater price for it? I have found that in the Democratic Party there are some true Americans, men who are cultured

Negro to Legislature

LOUISVILLE, KY.
TIMES JUL 23 1935

Precedent for State As No White Candidates In City District.

From the fanatic campaign cry of "Negro domination" to the election of a Negro Representative to the General Assembly in twenty-six years is the epitome of Louisville's progress in racial concord.

This year for the first time in history Louisville will send a Negro legislator to Frankfort. Likewise, the epochal election marks the first time the Legislature has ever had a Negro member from any part of the State.

The swift advance in tolerance this represents may be gauged by the fact that in 1909 the battle cry used by the Whallen organization to election of W. O. Head over Mayor James F. Grinstead was "Negro domination," the fanciful specter of Negro rule of the City Hall, because in those days that race voted en bloc with the G. O. P.

Today the direct descendant of the Whallen machine is ready to nominate a Negro for the House of Representatives from the Fifty-eighth Legislative District. Four candidates have offered for the Democratic nomination in this district and all are Negroes. In the Republican primary there are only two candidates, both Negroes.

The district takes in the blackest part of Louisville's "black belt." It runs from the center line of Tenth to the center of 14th and from the Ohio River to the old city boundary line near Magnolia.

In 1931 and again in 1933 George R. McIntosh, 1300 W. Market, was elected on the Republican ticket. Out of approximately 7,000 votes cast in the district, he received 5,500, the vote running 5 or 6 to 1 Republican. From the first to the fortieth precinct, excluding the thirty-ninth, in the Eighth Ward, are all in the legislative district.

In this slice of the city, separating the West End from the business district, Democrats in former years had difficulty in naming enough registered party members to furnish election officers. One year the Democrats were without representation in seventy-four precincts, the majority of them in the 58th legislative district.

In the race this year the Democrats there, and Adrian thinks his new evening coat will prove as popular as the Letty Lynton dress he designed a few seasons ago.

* * *

Highlights in Hollywood fashions include Marlene Dietrich, unbelievably lovely in a Tahitian W. Chestnut, and Charles W. Anderson, Jr., 1331 W. Chestnut.

The only possibility of a Negro missing the office would be for one of the successful candidates in the primary to die and the executive committee of that party to name a white man to make the race in the November election.

New York World Telegram

JUL 24 1935

KENTUCKY TO ELECT NEGRO.

Special to the World-Telegram.

LOUISVILLE, July 24.—For the first time in Kentucky's history a Negro is to be elected to a seat in the State Legislature. In the fifty-eighth legislative district (Louisville) the only candidates in both the Democratic and Republican primaries are Negroes.

Negro Is Named Kentucky Solon

Telegraph

Louisville District Elects Colored Lawyer

11-7-35

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 6 (AP)—For the first time in Kentucky's history a Negro will sit in the state legislature.

Incomplete returns tonight showed that Charles W. Anderson, Jr., Negro Republican, was elected a member of the house from Louisville's 58th legislative district, whose population is 80 per cent colored.

A lawyer with degrees from three schools, Anderson defeated the Rev. C. Eubank Tucker, Negro Democrat, who campaigned as a New Dealer, by a vote of approximately three to one. Samuel V. Spevack, white independent Republican, polled a small vote.

Louisville Negroes To Seat Member Of Race In Kentucky's Legislature

LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. 3—(AP)—Enthralled by a single legislative race Louisville's 50,000 negroes tonight forgot the statewide election and its issues, local and national, including sales tax repeal and the prestige of the Roosevelt administration. More important to them was the fact that for the first time a negro was going to sit in the legislature of the commonwealth. But which negro?

Political observers agreed that Samuel I. Speevavk's independent candidacy did not threaten this culmination. Experts and the 50,000 negroes agreed that the question was whether it will be Republican Charles W. Anderson, Jr., or Democratic C. Eubank Tucker who goes to the capitol on New Year's to build "a new day for the negroes of Kentucky."

Anderson 28 years old, slight, brown and quiet spoken, worked in the State capitol as a boy as janitor and messenger. Later he was graduated by Kentucky State College, Wilberforce University and the Howard University School of Law. He is a native of Louisville, son of a physician.

"Eighty per cent of the voters of my district are colored," Anderson argued, "the peculiar needs of my people can best be attended to by one of their own race."

Anderson is president of the Louisville branch, national association for the advancement of colored people and the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity. He is a practicing lawyer.

The Rev. Tucker, stalwart, erect and ginger hued, has many interests. He is pastor of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church and superintendent of this district's 35 parishes. He, too, is a lawyer. He was born in Baltimore and graduated by Lincoln and Temple Universities. In seven years he has lived in Louisville he has become widely known as an orator, with the power to turn his meetings into "amen corners."

"A new day has arisen!" he told a campaign audience. "The people of my race must be given an opportunity for the better things of life!"

"Hear him, Lawd!" a shout interrupted.

"More serious political consideration must be given to the negroes of Kentucky!" the Rev. Tucker resumed.

"Listen to the word!" a contralto voice broke in.

"What sufficed in the old days does not suffice again! We are on our way to achievement" the speaker boomed.

"Lawd, let him go on!" came a reply drowned in cheers.

Quite a turnout of voters is expected in the 58th legislative district, where most of Louisville's negroes live.

Kentucky Legislative Seat Won By Negro

LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. 6.—(AP)—For the first time in Kentucky's history a negro will sit in the State Legislature.

Incomplete returns tonight showed that Charles W. Anderson, Jr., negro Republican, was elected a member of the House from Louisville's 58th legislative district whose population is 80 per cent colored.

A lawyer with degrees from three schools, Anderson defeated the Rev. C. Eubank Tucker, Negro Democrat, who campaigned as a new dealer, by a vote of approximately three to one. Samuel V. Spevack, white independent Republican, polled a small vote. The district is heavily Republican.

Anderson said he based his campaign on the "advancement of my own people" and that would be his purpose in the Legislature.

Wins Seat in Ky. State Legislature

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 8.—(Special)—Charles W. Anderson, becomes the first colored person to sit in the state Legislature, incomplete returns from Tuesday's election show.

Anderson, a Republican, won a sweeping victory over the Rev C. Eubank Tucker, colored Democrat, who campaigned as a 'New Dealer". His majority is conceded at three to one. Anderson will represent Louisville's fiftieth legislative district eithty per cent of the voters of which are colored.

The new representative is a native of Louisville and is a graduate of Kentucky State Industrial college, Wilberforce university and the Howard university School of Law.

Tampa, Fla., Times
November 7, 1935

Negro Legislator Elected in Kentucky

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 7.—(AP)—For the first time in Kentucky's history a Negro will sit in the State Legislature.

Incomplete returns showed that Charles W. Anderson Jr., Negro Republican, was elected a member of the House from Louisville's Fifty-eighth Legislative District whose population is 80 percent colored.

A lawyer with degrees from three schools, Anderson defeated the Rev. C. Eubank Tucker, Negro Democrat, who campaigned as a New Dealer, by a vote of approximately three to one. Samuel V. Spevack, white independent Republican, polled a small vote. The district is heavily Republican.

C. W. ANDERSON, JR., FIRST ELECTED IN STATE'S HISTORY

By WILLIAM H. FERRIS

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 14—Charles W. Anderson, Jr., young attorney and president of the Louisville N. A. A. C. P. won the distinction Tuesday of being the first Negro ever elected to the Kentucky Legislature, and the first Negro elected to the Legislature of a southern state since the late nineties. In a Democratic landslide, Attorney Anderson was the only Republican elected to office here. He was opposed by C. Ewbank Tucker, Negro Democrat and Samuel Speevack, white independent Republican. Attorney Anderson, who, at the age of 28 has opened the gateway for the Kentucky Negro in politics is a native of Louisville and within less than three years of practicing his legal profession has been active in all civic movements. He is a graduate of Kentucky State College, Wilberforce University, and Howard University School of Law. A member of the Elks, Masonic lodge, and the advisory committee of the Frederick Douglass Protective Club, Paul Lawrence Dunbar Republican Club, Loyal Ladies Republican Club, Parent-Teachers Association and the Family Service Organization. He is the son of the late Dr. Charles W. Anderson, formerly of Frankfort, Kentucky and Mrs. Tabitha L. Anderson, long prominent in educational affairs of Ky.

Attorney Anderson represented the N. A. A. C. P. in the investigation of mob violence in the mountains of Eastern Kentucky and aided in the prosecution of seven white men, charged with lynching Rex Scott of Hazard, Kentucky, in February, 1934. In March of 1933, he made an investigation and aided in the preparation of an appeal for E. K. Harris of Shelbyville, Tenn., charged with criminal assault upon Ruby Gibson, white. He has been active in waging a fight against inequalities in education and at the last session of the Kentucky Legislature drafted a bill asking the payment of tuition for Race students who were compelled to pursue graduate education outside of the state. The bill was introduced by a white legislator in the behalf of Attorney Anderson and defeated by a small vote. In November 1933, he lead a movement for the appointment of Dr. J. A. C. Lattimore, Negro, for the Louisville Board of Education and after losing this fight later supported and campaigned for W. L. Sanders, Negro, in a hotly contested election, who lost by a few votes to his white opponent.

The latest edition of the Louisville Times, white. Friday evening

Negro Elected To Ky. Legis. For First Time

Charles W. Anderson, young lawyer, won the distinction of being the first Negro to obtain a seat in the Kentucky State Legislature, last week when he was elected on the regular Republican ticket by an overwhelming majority. Anderson, a native of Louisville, defeated his Democratic opponent, Rev. C. Eubanks Tucker, another colored man, almost three to one and also ran ahead of the independent Republican candidate, Samuel C. Spivak, white, by an even larger margin.

The district from which Anderson was elected is more than 80 per cent colored. Negroes have run for the office independently often in the past btu this year marked the first time that both the reglar Republican and Democratic organizations named Negro candidates.

The district runs roughly through the heart of Louisville and the 20,000 Negro voters, said to hold the balance of power, usually vote Republican. The recent attempts of local and state Democrats to gain support there, however, is believed to be responsible for Anderson being named by the Republicans, and his election is being hailed as a sign of improving conditions for the Negro in the south.

Twenty-eight years of age, Anderson was educated in Kentucky State College and Howard University.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
November 5, 1935

One Race Holds 50,000 Negroes In Louisville

Other Issues Forgotten as One of Color Is to Go to Legislature

LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. 4—(AP)—Enthralled by a single legislative race Louisville's 50,000 Negroes have forgotten the State-wide election and its issues, local and national, including sales tax repeal and the prestige o the Roosevelt Administration. Mor important to them was the fact tha for the first time a Negro was goins to sit in the Legislature of the Commonwealth. But which Negro?

Political observers agreed that Samuel I. Speevavk's independent candidacy did not threaten this culmination. Experts and the 50,000 Negroes agreed that the question was whether it will be Republican Charles W. Anderson Jr. or Democratic E. Eubank Tucker who goes to the capitol on New Years to build "a new day for the Negroes of Kentucky."

Anderson, 28 years old, slight, brown and quiet spoken, worked in the State capitol as a boy as janitor and messenger. Later he was graduated by Kentucky State College, Wilberforce University and the Howard University School of Law. He is a native of Louisville, son of a physician.

The Rev. Mr. Tucker, stalwart erect and ginger-hued, has many interests. He is pastor of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church and superintendent of this district's 35 parishes. He, too, is a lawyer. He was born in Baltimore and graduated by Lincoln and Temple Universities. In seven years he has lived in Louisville he has become widely known as an orator, with the power to turn his meetings into "amen corners."

"A new day has arisen!" He told a campaign audience. "The people of my race must be given an opportunity for the better things of life!"

"Hear him, Lawd!" a shout interrupted.

"More serious political consideration must be given to the Negroes of Kentucky!" The Rev. Mr. Tucker resumed.

"Lawd, let him go on!" Came a reply drowned in cheers.

Political-1935
Elections.

Kentucky

ELMIRA, N. Y.
STAR GAZETTE

TO HAVE NEGRO LEGISLATOR

A NEGRO will sit in the next Kentucky legislature, for the first time in the State's history.

In the 58th Legislative District, where most of the Negro population of Louisville lives, opposing nominees of the two major parties are both Negroes.

Kentucky is a border state. It is also a state where the major parties are evenly balanced, so that it is easy to see the political strategy of opposing a Negro with a Negro in this particular district.

Conditions are quite different from those which prevail in the Deep South, where such a situation would be absolutely revolutionary.

Nevertheless, these nominations do represent some progress toward overcoming that racial prejudice which so handicaps the Negro, even in the North.

DANVILLE, ILL.
COMMERCIAL NEWS

NOV 8 1935

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Negro to Kentucky Legislature First Time in History

LOUISVILLE.—(ANS)—For the first time in the political history of the state, a Negro, Charles W. Anderson Jr., was elected to the Kentucky state legislature Tuesday, November 5. Anderson, a Republican, won by a three to one vote over his Negro Democratic opponent, C. Eubanks Tucker, a New Dealer.

Anderson was elected to the lower house from the fifty-eighth legislative district, about 80 per cent of which is Negro.

Anderson, a native of Louisville, is only 28 years old. He was graduated from the Kentucky State college at Frankfort in 1925, from Wilberforce university in 1927 and from the Howard universtiy law school in 1932. He has been practicing law here since his graduation. He is president of the local branch of the N.A.A.C.P.

New York Herald-Tribune

NOV 10 1935

First Negro Is Elected To Kentucky Legislature

Louisville Lawyer Once Was State House Janitor

For the first time in its history, a Negro will sit in the Kentucky State Legislature. Running on the regular Republican ticket, Charles W. Anderson, young Negro lawyer and a native of Louisville, defeated his Negro Democratic opponent, the Rev. C. Eubanks Tucker, by three to one, and Samuel C. Spivak, white Independent Republican, by a much larger margin, in the election last Tuesday.

More than 80 per cent of the inhabitants in Anderson's district are Negroes; the district runs roughly through the heart of Louisville, from the Ohio River south to the Churchill Downs racetrack. Negroes have run for the Legislature as independents many times before, but it was not until this year that the regular Republican and Democratic organizations named Negro candidates.

The 20,000 Negro voters in Louisville frequently hold the balance of power. Usually they vote for Republican candidates, but in recent years the local and the state Democratic parties have attempted to win their support. Led by C. Eubanks Tucker and other Negroes, the Democratic party made slight inroads among the Negro voters. This caused the Republican party to acquiesce in the demands of the Negro voters to place a Negro candidate on the regular ticket for the State Legislature. Since the Democrats had already nominated Tucker, it was almost certain that Kentucky Negroes would have one of their race in the Legislature for the first time.

Negroes all over America hail the election of Anderson to the Kentucky Legislature as a harbinger of improved conditions for the race in the South.

Mr. Anderson, twenty-eight years old, was educated in Kentucky State College and in Howard University, Washington. As a boy he was a janitor and a messenger in the State Capitol at Frankfort.

FIRST RACE MAN ELECTED IN HISTORY

Defender

G. O. P. Candidate Beats Democratic Landslide To Emerge Victor

11-16-35

By WM. H. FERRIS

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 15—Charles W. Anderson, Jr., young attorney and president of the Louisville NAACP, won the distinction recently of being the first Race man ever elected to the Kentucky legislature, and the first of the Race elected to the lgislature of a southern state since the late nineties.

In a Democratic landslide Attorney Anderson was the only Republican elected to office here. He was opposed by C. Eubank Tucker, Race Democrat, and Samuel Speevack, white independent Republican. Attorney Anderson, who, at the age of 28 has opened the gateway for the Kentucky Race man in politics, is a native of Louisville and within less than three years of practicing his legal profession has been active in all civic movements. He is a graduate of Kentucky State College, Wilberforce university, and Howard university school of law.

Gets Post



C. W. ANDERSON, JR.
Young attorney who won the distinction of being the first Race man ever elected to the Kentucky legislature, and the first of the Race elected to a legislature of a Southern state since the late 90's. He was the only Republican elected to office here in the Democratic landslide.

Investigated Lynching

He is the son of the late Dr. Charles W. Anderson, formerly of Frankfort.

Attorney Anderson represented the N.A.A.C.P. in the investigation of mob violence in the mountains of eastern Kentucky and aided in the prosecution of seven white men charged with lynching Rex Scott of Hazard, Ky., in February, 1934. In March of 1933 he made an investigation and aided in the preparation of an appeal for E. K. Harris of Shelbyville, Tenn., charged with criminal assault upon Ruby Gibson, white. He has been active in waging a fight against inequalities in education and at the last session of the Kentucky legislature drafted a bill asking the payment of tuition for Race students who were compelled to pursue graduate education outside of the state.

ITHACA, N. Y.
JOURNAL

To Have Negro Legislator

A Negro will sit in the next Kentucky legislature, for the first time in the state's history.

In the 58th Legislative District, where most of the Negro population of Louisville lives, opposing nominees of the two major parties are both Negroes.

Kentucky is a border state. It is also a state where the major parties are evenly balanced, so that it is easy to see the political strategy of opposing a Negro with a Negro in this particular district.

Conditions are quite different from those which prevail in the Deep South, where such a situation would be absolutely revolutionary.

Nevertheless, these nominations do represent some progress toward overcoming that racial prejudice which so handicaps the Negro, even in the North.

UTICA, N. Y.
PRESS

NOV 11 193

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ENCOURAGING SIGNS

Bystander

At the recent election in Kentucky, a young Negro lawyer was elected to the legislature on the Republican ticket. He was elected in spite of the Democratic landslide and is the first of the race to be a member of the Kentucky legislature since the late nineties. 11-22-35

The presence of a Negro in the legislature is bound to help the group in Kentucky; it is an inspiration to the race and sure sign of improvement in the general status of the race. Undoubtedly other border and southern states will follow suit as the Negro realizes and uses his political strength.

LOUISVILLE, KY.
TIMES

NOV 2 1935

'New Day' Race Stirs City's 50,000 Negroes

While the smashing vote drives of Lieut. Gov. A. B. Chandler and Judge King Swope hold Statewide interest in Kentucky's gubernatorial campaign, another political contest quite as intensive prevails in Louisville with the city's approximately 50,000 Negro residents on edge as participants or onlookers.



Tucker.

The contest in the 58th Legislative District, which anticipates a new page in the State's political history, is the race between C. Eubank Tucker, Democrat, and Charles W. Anderson, Jr., Republican, both Negroes, for the first seat ever voted a member of their race in the General Assembly.

With only Samuel I. Spevack, running as an independent, for opposition, political prognosticators saw one of the pair as having major odds for victory when the vote is counted after Tuesday's balloting. Both college graduates and attorneys, both able and intelligent speakers, their campaigns have aroused the city's Negro residents to a new peak of political interest, abounding in "arguments" both on street corners and the stump.



Anderson.

Tucker, 38, a native of Baltimore, is a graduate of Lincoln and Temple Universities. Pastor of the African M. E. Zion Church and district superintendent of the church's Russellville district, comprising thirty-five parishes. He has lived in Louisville seven years and practiced law here for three.

WORKED AT CAPITOL.

Anderson, 28, a graduate of Kentucky State College, Wilberforce University and Howard University School of Law, is a native of Louisville and a son of the late Dr. Charles W. Anderson, a physician, who practiced many years in Frankfort. As a boy he served as a messenger and a janitor at the State Capitol, where he seeks now to be sent as a representative of his people. He is president of the Louisville branch, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity.

Both candidates have stressed the need of their people for representation in the State's lawmaking. "Eighty per cent of the voters in my district are colored," Anderson declaims from the stump. "Roughly 15 per cent of the residents of Kentucky are Negroes. The peculiar needs of my people can best be attended to by one of their own race."

Tucker, the preacher-politician of rousing oratorical ability, puts his lisenteners in a shouting fever when he proclaims that: "More serious political consideration must be given the Negroes of Kentucky."

"A new day has arisen," he cries. "The people of my race must be given an opportuinty for the better things of life. What sufficed in the old days, does not suffice now. We are now on our way to achievement."

"AMEN CORNERS."

Tucker turns his meetings into "amen corners" as the listeners catch the New Deal "spirit." "The Negroes of Kentucky are going to contribute a formidable part to Democratic success this fall," shouts Tucker.

"Hear him, Lawd," whispers a voice. "The Negro is no longer going to be the 'forgotten man,'" cries Tucker. "Listen to the word," a contralto voice trills. "Stand by the New Deal so the factories will run faster and you will get jobs," Tucker advises. "Hear the man," mumbles a listener. "It's Chandler this fall and Franklin D. Roosevelt next year," booms the voice of the stalwart Tucker. "Lawd, let him go on," comes a reply drowned in cheers.

Even a dog bearing a Democratic placard joins in, his sharp yips piercing through the shouts.

Mingling through the crowds at Republican corner rallies reveals that while the red fire torches, the music through the loud speakers, the white exhorters and the personal popularity of Anderson bring out the crowd, the enthusiasm is kindled mostly by references to standpat phrases of "remember Lincoln."

Political-1935
Elections

Kentucky.

YOUNG NEGRO ATTORNEY TO REPRESENT LOUISVILLE DISTRICT IN KENUCKY STATE LEGISLATURE

West Tennessee News

LOUISVILLE, Ky (ANP)—History was made here Tuesday when for the first time in the history of this grand old commonwealth that has given birth to statesmen of note a Negro, Charles W. Anderson, republican, was elected to the state legislature from the 58th district, defeating his rival on the democratic ticket, C. Eubanks Tucker, almost three to one. 11-14-35

With only one white candidate in the field, Samuel L. Speevack, who was running as an independent, that a Negro would finally represent the district which is predominantly Negro was assured but there has never been a more spirited battle fought in this state. Anderson, a lawyer, was opposed by Tucker, who in addition to being a lawyer was also a Methodist preacher with a large following.

Many prognosticators declared that with Democrats in the saddle that it would be easy sailing for Tucker. Added to this alleged advantage was the fiery oratory of the candidate, a graduate of Lincoln university and Temple university. Tucker attacked the principles upon which the Republican party is founded and declared that of all people the Negro most of all needed a "New Deal" and that he would see that his constituents received that "New Deal." Crowds attended his meetings and applauded him as he told of what he intended to do if elected.

The rafters shook with applause as the attorney-minister took oratorical flights with eloquence but Tuesday the voters had a change of heart, they signified their preferance for the Republican party by voting for Anderson, who while pehaps not as eloquent is better known than Tucker. Anderson is the son of Dr. Charles W. Anderson and is a graduate of Kentucky State college, Wilberforce and Howard University. He is a practicing lawyer and his election is being hailed in these parts as just another indication that Kentucky will be Republican in the 1936 election.



JUDGE ROBT. P. WILLIAMS —Popular jurist who led the field of four candidates in the primary election of Saturday. Friends and supporters of Judge Williams freely predict his election on Satur day, November 23, by a large majority.

"I am sincerely grateful to my many colored friends for their loyal support and ask that they continue their efforts in my behalf until the polls close on the night of the approaching election. They understand full well my earnest friendship for the race," was Judge Williams' statement.

LOUISVILLE, KY.
COURIER JOURNAL

NOV 6 1935

State Vote Exceeds 1.000.000; Count to Be Started Today

Balloting In Louisville and County Is Heavy.

TABULATORS READY

Count Begins At Armory At 10 O'clock This Morning.

Tabulation of the Louisville and Jefferson County vote will begin at 10 a.m. Wednesday at the Armory.

The election here, in the main, was uneventful except for the heavy vote reported from all sections of the city. While the sky was overcast all day and the wind sharp at times, early morning rain subsided before it had interfered with the vote.

The city and county had more at stake in the 621 locked ballot boxes than election of a full State ticket. In them are ballots that will elect twelve men to the Board of Aldermen, two as County Commissioner, one each as City Controller and County Surveyor, two to the State Senate, and eight to the House of Representatives.

One of the Representatives is sure to be a Negro, as the two leading candidates in the Fifty-eighth District were C. Ewbank Tucker, Democrat, and Charles W. Anderson, Jr., Republican, both Negro attorneys.

Of local interest, also were the two amendments, one to repeal the State dry law, the other proposing to set up State machinery to interlock with the Roosevelt Administration's plan for social security. The repeal amendment was put forward by political observers as one of the major factors in bringing out a record vote.

Wet and dry workers at the polls were noticed to be as enthusiastic in espousal of their causes as many of the party workers for the Democratic ticket headed by Lieut. Gov. Albert B. Chandler, and the Republican ticket, headed by Judge King Swope.

The largest crew of tabulators in the five-year history of the Brock-Gilbert election law will be used to count the vote in an effort to complete it by Saturday night. The ballots will be counted at forty-five tables by a crew of 229 tabulators and assistants.

The Democratic Party and the Republican Party will be allowed two observers each at the tables, and the Prohibition Party one observer to the table.

In addition to the two Democratic observers regularly assigned to each table, two more Democratic observers will be assigned to each table for supplementary duty. These extra observers were obtained by Lawrence S. Leopold, Democratic campaign chairman, after an exchange of words between him and Eugene R. Attkisson, Democratic member of the Board of Election Commissioners.

The board, meeting after the polls closed at the office of Sheriff H. Watson Lindsey, chairman, received Mr. Leopold's request for the additional observers Mr. Leopold explained that the observers were being asked for by four candidates on the Democratic ticket, namely, Keen Johnson, Charles D. Arnett, B. M Vincent, and one other.

"I think it's contemptible," Mr Attkisson remarked.

"You think what's contemptible?" Mr. Leopold asked.

Mr. Attkisson did not answer, and Mr. Leopold again asked his question.

"Why, I think it's contemptible that you can't accept the party observers already agreed on; that you don't trust them. You are springing this at this late hour. I wish we'd known it sooner, we would have given you a dose of your medicine," Mr. Attkisson said.

In voting to give Mr. Leopold the observers he asked for, Mr. Attkisson explained that his vote was cast merely to conform with the opinion of Appellate Judge Basil Richardson.

"I think it's a rotten opinion and he ought to take it back," Mr. Attkisson said.

John S. Petot, Republican, and Mrs. Lennie W. McLaughlin, Democrat, will be chief tabulators.

The first ballot box was taken to the Armory at 4:02 p.m. by election officers from 503 E. Walnut, polling place for the Ninth Precinct of the Fourth Ward.

J. W. Truax, Republican challenger, and H. K. McGriffin, assistant to the Democratic captain, accompanied the box. Mr. Truax said eighty-three Republicans voted out of a registered strength of 115. That was a 72 per cent turnout. Mr. McGriffin reported that of the seventy-one Democrats registered, sixty-two voted. That was a turnout of 87 per cent.

County Clerk John P. Grieb posted special guards over the boxes, supplementing guard detachments from Police Departments. The guard will be maintained night and day until the count is completed.

The Board of Registration Commissioners and five circuit judges sat in the Armory during voting hours to hear and give decisions on cases of would-be voters who had been challenged at the polls because of registration irregularities. The run of cases was routine and not as large as in some previous elections.

Democratic interests were represented by a staff of attorneys headed by Frank Daugherty, while W. A. Armstrong headed the legal staff for Republicans.

Judges Burrel H. Farnsley, Eugene Hubbard, Churchill Humphrey, James Garnett and J. J. Brennan, head of the Democratic organization in Louisville, presided at a table each in the Armory.

Political-1935 Elections

Kentucky

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Of local interest, also were the two amendments, one to repeal the State dry law, the other proposing to set up State machinery to interlock with the Roosevelt Administration's plan for social security. The repeal amendment was put forward by political observers as one of the major factors in bringing out a record vote.

Wet and dry workers at the polls were noticed to be as enthusiastic in espousal of their causes as many of the party workers for the Democratic ticket headed by Lieut. Gov. Albert B. Chandler, and the Republican ticket, headed by Judge King Swope.

The largest crew of tabulators in the five-year history of the Brock-Gilbert election law will be used to count the vote in an effort to complete it by Saturday night. The ballots will be counted at forty-five tables by a crew of 229 tabulators and assistants.

The Democratic Party and the Republican Party will be allowed two observers each at the tables, and the Prohibition Party one observer to the table.

In addition to the two Democratic observers regularly assigned to each table, two more Democratic observers will be assigned to each table for supplementary duty. These extra observers were obtained by Lawrence S. Leopold, Democratic campaign chairman, after an exchange of words between him and Eugene R. Attkisson, Democratic member of the Board of Election Commissioners.

The board, meeting after the polls closed at the office of Sheriff H. Watson Lindsey, chairman, received Mr. Leopold's request for the additional observers Mr. Leopold explained that the observers were being asked for by four candidates on the Democratic ticket, namely, Keen Johnson, Charles D. Arnett, B. M Vincent, and one other.

"I think it's contemptible," Mr Attkisson remarked.

"You think what's contemptible?" Mr. Leopold asked.

Mr. Attkisson did not answer, and Mr. Leopold again asked his question.

"Why, I think it's contemptible that you can't accept the party observers already agreed on; that you don't trust them. You are springing this at this late hour. I wish we'd known it sooner, we would have given you a dose of your medicine," Mr. Attkisson said.

In voting to give Mr. Leopold the observers he asked for, Mr. Attkisson explained that his vote was cast merely to conform with the opinion of Appellate Judge Basil Richardson.

"I think it's a rotten opinion and he ought to take it back," Mr. Attkisson said.

John S. Petot, Republican, and Mrs. Lennie W. McLaughlin, Democrat, will be chief tabulators.

The first ballot box was taken to the Armory at 4:02 p.m. by election officers from 503 E. Walnut, polling place for the Ninth Precinct of the Fourth Ward.

J. W. Truax, Republican challenger, and H. K. McGriffin, assistant to the Democratic captain, accompanied the box. Mr. Truax said eighty-three Republicans voted out of a registered strength of 115. That was a 72 per cent turnout. Mr. McGriffin reported that of the seventy-one Democrats registered, sixty-two voted. That was a turnout of 87 per cent.

County Clerk John P. Grieb posted special guards over the boxes, supplementing guard detachments from Police Departments. The guard will be maintained night and day until the count is completed.

The Board of Registration Commissioners and five circuit judges sat in the Armory during voting hours to hear and give decisions on cases of would-be voters who had been challenged at the polls because of registration irregularities. The run of cases was routine and not as large as in some previous elections.

Democratic interests were represented by a staff headed by Frank Daugherty, while W. A. Armstrong headed the legal staff for the Republicans.

Eugene Burrel H. Farnsley, Eugene Hubbard, Churchill Humphrey, James Garnett and J. J. Hancock each presided at a table in the Armory.

M. J. Brennan, head of the Democratic organization in Louis-

ville said he expected Lieut. Gov. A. B. Chandler to carry Louisville by 10,000 votes. He said the Democrats would carry ten of the twelve wards.

Lawrence Leopold, Democratic campaign chairman, said the party would carry the city by 6,000 votes. He also said the party would carry ten of the twelve wards.

J. Harry Scales, executive secretary of the Republican city organization, said he preferred not to make a statement.

Charles W. Allen, Republican campaign chairman, said he felt that the election is difficult to forecast and he preferred not to make any statement.

Workers at both city headquarters reported an unusually heavy vote of persons registered as Independents.

A disturbance occurred at 11:40 a.m. at the First Precinct of the First Ward, River Rd. and Wayne resulting in the arrest of Charles E. Schweitzer, 52, of 1580 River Rd., known as "Mayer of the Point," on chrages of drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Schweitzer denied that he was drunk or causing a disturbance He was released on bond signed by John B. Gutermuth, former police captain, who said the trouble arose over Republican workers efforts to block the vote of a family that had moved from the precinct.

Ollie "Goat" Ware, 48, and three other Negro Republican workers, arrested on statutory warrants preferred in a warrant sworn to by Ethel Johnson, Negro, 1319 W. Walnut, were released Tuesday under bonds if $500 each. Ware, who was arrested Monday night, was arraigned in Police Court and his case continued to November 8.

The others, Henry Murphy, Vernois Clay and Harold Tinsley, who were taken into custody Tuesday morning. The bonds were furnished by Charles W. Allen, Glenview, Republican campaign chairman, and the defendants returned to their election posts in the Negro district.

West Palm Beach, Fla. Post
November 7, 1935

Negro Republican In Kentucky Legislature

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 6.—(AP)—For the first time in Kentucky's history a negro will sit in the state legislature.

Incomplete returns tonight showed that Charles W. Anderson, Jr., negro Republican, was elected a member of the house from Louisville's 58th legislative district whose population is 80 per cent negro.

A lawyer with degrees from three schools, Anderson defeated the Rev C. Eubank, negro Democrat, who campaigned as a New Dealer.

NEGRO OFFICE HOLDERS—

For the first time in the history of the state of Kentucky a Negro has recently been elected to the Kentucky Legislature. His name is Charles W. Anderson, Jr.

For the first time in the history of the city of Philadelphia, a Negro was elected recently to the board of aldermen. His name is James H. Irvin.

ANDERSON'S MANAGER MAKES STATEMENT

White Man Sues Both For Legislature Seat, But Talk To Tucker In Court Looked Funny, Savs He

Is there collusion between Samuel Speevack, white, independent Republican candidate for representative from the 58th District and C. Eubank Tucker, colored Democratic candidate for the same office?

Dr. C. L. Thomas, campaign manager for Attorney C. W. Anderson, Jr., winning Republican candidate, insinuated to a Leader reporter that there is such a thing.

In the election November 5, Chas. W. Anderson, Jr., attorney, and the Republican candidate won the office by an overwhelming majority. Attorney Tucker, Democrat, ran a poor second and Speevack, independent Republican, was so far behind them both as not to count.

A few days ago Tucker sued Anderson, the winner, claiming fraud, illegal residence and intimidation. Last week Speevack sued both Tucker and Anderson claiming fraud on the part of both, despite the fact he only received 57 votes out of a total of over 2000.

In its news columns last week the Leader said that a leader of the colored State Republican organization said that on election day Mr. Tucker said he would not be bothered about the results, that he would not win and that Anderson would not be seated if he won.

When the Tucker-Anderson suit depositions were being taken in Don Warren's office Tuesday, by witnesses, Dr. Thomas alleges he heard Speevack make suggestions to Tucker as to how his, Tucker's, petition should be worded. He also says Sperrack claimed Tucker received more votes than the record shows. Dr. Thomas says he was struck by the interest shown by Speevack for Tucker, when Spevack is suing Tucker as when Speevack is suing Tucker as doesn't stand to reason a man suing another man in earnest would make any suggestions to that man that would help him.

Therefore Dr. Thomas concludes there must be some close relation between Tucker's suit and Speevack's suit. "In short," said Dr. Thomas, "I believe Tucker would rather see this white man get the office than to see Anderson get it."

NEGRO LEGISLATURE ELECTED IN KENTUCKY

Charles W. Anderson sweeps to victory on Republican ticket. The election of Charles W. Anderson to the State Legislature of Kentucky is to be noted as the first time that a Negro has been elected to the legislature in that state. The young legislator is twenty-eight years of age, and a graduate of Kentucky State College Wilberforce University and Howard University Law school.

Graduating in law in 1930 the young legislator returned to Louisville and became quite active in the practice of law as well as civic projects. At the time of his election he was President of the Louisville branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity.

The three candidates were running for the office, Samuel L. Speevak, white, on an Independent ticket; C. Eubank Tucker, colored pastor of the A. M. E. Church, who was running on the Democratic ticket, and Mr. Anderson who was elected.

Mr. Anderson is remembered by his classmate W. H. Hopkins of this city as the possessor of the highest type of citizenship and fairminded-ness toward the trust place with or in him. Hence we rejoice in his election and his statement when interviewed by a newspaper reporter, when he stated, "Eighty percent o the voters of my district are colored, the popular need of my people can best be attended to by one of his own race and that he is going to the Legislature to look after the nterest of his people."

Political - 1935
Elections

Maryland

Shrewd Political Move Seen In Appointment of Negro Justices

BALTIMORE, Md.—If anyone had any doubts at all that the naming of five justices of the peace for Baltimore by Governor Harry W. Nice was a political triumph, and that it is a direct tribute to the wiseness with which the Negroes of Baltimore and Maryland have wielded the power which only the ballot can give, he need only look a little way into the career of Marse J. Callaway, known to Maryland political circles as the "boss of the fourth (Republican) district." Throughout the state, those in the know were saying of the appointments: "They are the words of Nice, but the hand of Callaway."

For its was Callaway, one of the shrewdest politicians ever to tread a platform, who helped to engineer the victorious campaign of Senator Harry O. Leavin twelve years ago, and who more recently promoted the interests of Senator Melvin Fine last year.

Although, Mr. Callaway has remained silent on the question of who he will support in the coming election, indications are that he will cooperate with the Nice, Levin, and Fine group of Republicans in supporting a candidate.

A very slick political move is also indicated by the report that Mr. Fine, a newly appointed magistrate here in the northwestern district, has agreed to permit some of the justices of the peace to sit in his court at regular intervals.

The report also indicates that Mr. Callaway is responsible for his arrangement.

The justices selected by the governor are eligible to fill police station vacancies, whenever such vacancies occur, because of the sitting magistrate's illness or absence for any other reason. For this service, they receive six dollars for each court session over which they preside. At the beginning of their term of office, which lasts for two years, they are made eligible to receive a salary of $10 a year.

They may collect fees from judgements before them which are not in excess of $100, acknowledge affidavits, and may issue writs or summonses, but the same are returnable only before a regularly sitting magistrate or substitute in the people's or police courts.

MIGHTY BALLOT EVIDENCED IN APPOINTMENTS

Wise Use of Vote By Negroes Gets Important Jobs

3-2-35

BALTIMORE, Md. — The five men who were appointed last week by Governor Harry W. Nice as justice of the peace and the one man who was appointed as next coroner from the western police district all saw in their appointments an indication of the respect and esteem which the use of the ballot can gain for a race. It was a direct argument in favor of the theory that a ballotless people is a downtrodden people. Immediately after the appointments were made known, a Guide representative visited the appointees for the purpose of getting statements from them.

Robert P. McGuinn, one of the justices named, made a statement in which he emphasized that the appointments had been caused directly by the use of the ballot by the Negroes in Baltimore, and that the appointments were in themselves evidence of the appreciation of the governor for the support given him by Negro voters. Mr. McGuinn also said that he felt that the Governor had done his part, whether the appointments were confirmed or not. "The naming of a Negro coroner and five justices of the peace is but another answer to the integrity and fine spirit that characterizes Governor Nice," he said. "Such evidence of fairness more than justifies the faith imposed in Governor Nice and the energies expended by the Negro voters in helping to bring victory to the Republican Party in Maryland.

"Our confirmation rests in the balance of senatorial capriciousness; whether pro or con, it cannot dim the courageous action of the Governor in attempting to break the "Judicial Ice" in our behalf. If mental attitudes in the south are to change relative to the Negro and his rightful place in the administration of public affairs, we must look to men who are possessed of the character, energy, and courage of Governor Nice to affect this just and deserving trust in the tide of affairs."

Mr. McGuinn is a graduate of Virginia Union University and New York University and a teacher of sociology at the Federal Junior College in addition to his legal practice. He was a recent candidate for the state legislature in the sixth district, but was defeated.

William I. Gosnell, the youngest of the justices named by the Governor also saw in the appointments an indication of the power that can come to Negroes through wise use of the ballot. "I think the appointment of Negroes as justices of the peace will mean a much larger vote cast by Negroes in future elections in this state," he said. "In other words, Negroes will be 'vote conscious' and the time will soon come when Negroes will sit regularly in the police station houses in Negro districts."

Mr. Gosnell is a graduate of Morgan College, Lincoln University, and the University of Chicago. He is a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, legal advisor for the Elks, a member of the Boy Scout committee of the Metropolitan M. E. Church, and an active worker in civic affairs. He is not married.

George Evans, another of the appointees, said that he was so surprised to know that he had been appointed as justice of the peace that he did not have any statement to make.

Arthur Briscoe looks upon his appointment as justice as a step in the direction of higher judical offices for Negroes. Mr. Briscoe is a graduate of the Douglass High School and Howard University. He is a former Sunday School superintendent for the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church, a member of the Elks and Masons and was once assistant city solicitor.

Geo. W. F. McMechen is prominent in the political life of the community. He is a member of the law firm of Hawkins and McMechen and has been practicing law for thirty years. He is Past Grand E. Ruler of the Elks and has been the attorney for several building and loan associations. He also represents the Mutual Benefit Insurance Company and Harry O. Wilson, noted Banker. Mr. McMechen is a trustee of Trinity A. M. E. Church. He is a graduate of Morgan College and Yale University. He is married and has four children.

Dr. George Allen, physician, appointed to the office of coroner for the Western police district is a graduate of the Baltimore public schools and of Howard University. He is medical examiner for the Elks, a Mason and a member of the Phi Beta Sigma fraternity. He is married and is an associate physician at the Provident Hospital.

Coroner

NORTH BRENTWOOD

MAYOR HONORED AT

RECEPTION

Dr. Anna J. Cooper Principal Speaker At Testimonial

George W. M. Lucas, recently elected mayor of North Brentwood, Md., was honored at a reception, Monday by citizens of that all-Negro community and Washington. The reception was held in the Brentwood A.M.E. Zion Church.

Mayor Lucas who is the brother of M. Grant Lucas, principal of Wormley School and president of the Columbian Educational Association, succeeds Mayor Julius Wheeler who was present at the affair and spoke.

Jeremiah Hawkins, first mayor of the town, spoke during the program in honor of the next executive.

North Brentwood has a population of over 1,000 and the town has its own fire and police departments and justice of the peace.

Dr. Cooper Speaker

Dr. Anna J. Cooper, president of Frelinghuysen University, was the principal speaker. Other addresses were by Mrs. Clarissa Johnson, Mayor Haley G. Douglass, of Highland Beach, Md.; the Rev. W. H. Jernagin, pastor of Mt. Carmel Baptist Church and pre-

sident of the Baptist Young People's Union and Congress; M. Grant Lucas, Mrs. Mary Mason Jones, president of the Teachers' Union, Washington; W. H. Fitzhugh, grand master of Odd Fellows, Washington; Mrs. M. F. W. Brown, Dr. Granville Gaither, Judge William J. Conway, Attorney W. L. Blake, the Rev. Reudin Hall, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Brentwood. The Rev. W. R. Jones, presided.

Mayor Responds

Mayor Lucas responded to the addresses. Musical numbers were rendered by Eugene Plummer, choir of the church directed by Mrs. Elizabeth Norton, Enoch Ayers, and Mrs. Ethel Johnson Refreshments were served by a committee of ladies.

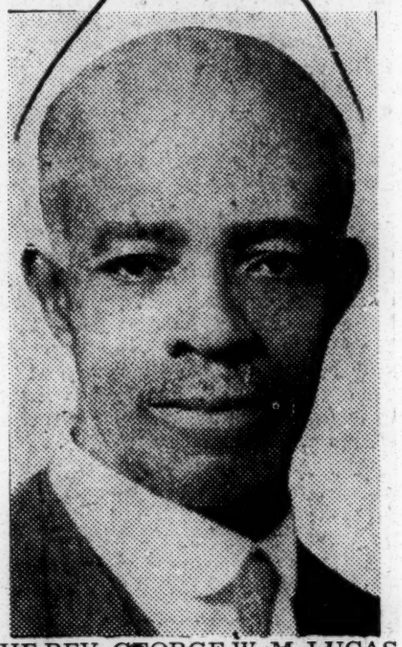
Other newly elected officials were as follows:

Councilmen. James B. Wallace, first ward; Martin V. B. Miller, second ward; Frank Holmes, third ward, and Mrs. Sadie P. J. Ingram, clerk and treasurer.

Policemen were Walter R. Davis, Jr., Stanley Queen and William Ingram.

TRIBUNE, WASHINGTON D.C.
7-27-35

He Runs the Town



THE REV. GEORGE W. M. LUCAS recently elected mayor of North Brentwood, Md., without opposition. The Rev. Mr. Lucas is also employed in the Department of Agriculture.

Political - 1935
Elections.

Massachusetts.

THEY HELP RUN TOWN



Leo H. Peters, left, youngest selectman on the Cape and possibly in Massachusetts, and his cousin, Stephen A. Peters, chairman of the Mashpee Board. Mashpee is a little town near New Bedford, Mass. Leo is just 24 and was elected to the Mashpee Board of Selectmen this year.

Courier 4-13-35

Pittsburgh Pa.

A VOICE IN COUNCIL

LAST week the CHRONICLE reported the announcements of two candidates for civic positions, one colored and the other white. Attorney Ernest D. Cooke was selected to represent the voters of Ward Nine on the City Council and Nyman H. Kolodny came before as as candidate for the Boston School Committee.

Chronicle 9-7-35

Boston Mass

This week we again announce the candidacies of two would-be office holders, both eminent colored businessmen. Mr. Charles E. Hawkins of Boston and Mr. Nathaniel Brewer of Cambridge who both desire to represent the voters of their respective wards in the councils that govern and regulate the affairs of our cities.

We would give support to all four of these men because we feel that they are fully qualified to hold the positions to which they aspire with credit and dignity. They come before us with an earnest desire to represent not colored or white voters, not Protestant or Catholic, but all the voters and residents of their respective wards. Nevertheless the racial aspect must be considered. In the case of Mr. Kolodny, he is running for office on a committee in which there are no colored members, which is to be deplored, and there are no colored candidates seeking the office, which is also to be regretted. It is necessary that the colored parents, teachers and children of Boston should have someone on the School Committee who will go to the bat for them when necessary. Sad, but true, there are things that are done to our group alone and unless someare specially interests himself in them nothing is done. We have charges of insulting text books and discriminatory practices in the school system. These must be corrected. If we select Nyman Kolodny to give our votes to we shall naturally expect him to look into such matters, and he cannot do so without justifiably incurring the jealousy or displeasure of any other group. There will always be that small minority who will object even to the second coming of Christ, but a fearless and conscientious man can always say to Hades with such. Kolodny says he will represent us. We believe he will, and his record and qualifications are sound. We can lose nothing therefore by voting for Kolodny and may gain much. With the other three candidates who are aspiring to the City Councils the urge is even stronger. They must pledge themselves to represent all the residents in their respective wards, and while we would not have them be lacking or false to any other group we shall demand that they fight the Negro battle tooth and nail and see to it that we get all that is ours and correct every injustice that is done to us. We want no "Mitchells" to show us a black face and a colorless heart. Our representatives must represent the constituents in general and colored ones in particular. To that end we shall back them to the utmost, for it is about time that we had a voice in our councils.

A COUNCILLOR FOR WARD 9

THE intelligent voters of Ward Nine are facing a crisis in their political life. By this we mean all eligible voters in the Ward, Republicans, Democrats or otherwise. These voters on November 5 must make the choice between wisdom and folly. Thy must elect a candidate to represent them in our city government. When such a man is elected he will take his seat in the Council as the representative of ALL the voters of Ward Nine. It is therefore to the especial interest of the voters that they elect the right man to that important office.

Out of the list of prospective candidates two men come into our view—one is Gleason, the present incumbent, and the other is Ernest D. Cooke. We give as our considered opinion that Cooke is by far the better candidate of the two—in fact, of all the candidates. Reviewing Gleason's career as a city official—his political life and acts and his present compaign methods, we do not consider him a fit representative for the voters of Ward Nine, irrespective of party. Particularly do we condemn attempts made by, or in behalf of, Gleason (with or without his knowledge or consent) to intimidate the voters of the Ward. Equally do we condemn the baiting of vote-gathering hooks with relief promises. We want the voters of Ward Nine to know that Federal, State and City relief is the unassailable right of every citizen who needs it. No politician can withhold it and no politician can dole it out at his will and pleasure. Intelligent voters should turn their backs on any candidate who uses such tawdry methods to obtain votes.

Particularly do we address our remarks to the intelligent Democratic voters of Ward Nine on whom will devolve the blame and condemnation of their fellow-citizens if through a false idea of party loyalty they permit an unfit representative to sit in the City Council after November 5.

We endorse, support and urge the election of Ernest D. Cooke whom we consider to be the best-fitted of all the candidates. An eminent lawyer, a businessman and a gentleman, Mr. Cooke, we are sure, will fill the office of Councillor with credit to himself and with impartial service to all of the voters of Ward Nine. He is the Democrats' "best bet"—the Republicans, the Indepedents, the people's. He is their Councillor-at-large, the one man who can truly represent the Ward.

And so we appeal to the voters of Ward Nine to stand solidly behind Ernest D. Cooke because he is THE man for the office. If he was unworthy, we should be the last to endorse his candidacy, but he is most worthy. It, therefore, ill behooves any voter to fail to cast his vote for Mr. Cooke. It would be nothing short of a calamity if Cooke were beaten for lack of support. He is our Councillor-at-large.

Cooke Asks Recount On Illegal Voting

Candidate Defeated By 600 Maiority

Campaign Manager Greene Asserts Gleason Repeaters

Despite a very vigorous and well planned campaign by Atty. Ernest D. Cooke and his manager, C. Hilton Greene, the voters of Ward 9 failed by 604 votes to elect as their representative in the City Council. The present incumbent, Richard D. Gleason, was re-elected.

In keeping with several candidates for both the City Council and School Committee, Cooke has demanded a recount on the grounds that there were numerous "repeaters" cast principally for Gleason. On the other hand the worthy attorney feels that a good foundation has been laid for the building of a strong political organization, and his defeat has merely served to spur him on to greater efforts. He warmly commended the efforts of his manager Mr. Greene and also the support given him by the CHRONICLE.

Cooke Saves Gleason

Election day was somewhat tense and due to the presence of numerous downtown 'toughs,' colored supporters of Atty. Cooke were on the alert. A rumor that Cooke was being threatened by Gleason's men brought a swarm of angry men to the West Springfield Street polling booth where police stood with riot guns ready. Cooke's swift action in restraining the police and calmly sending the crowd away probably averted certain bloodshed and possibly injury to Gleason, who was terrified by the situation. Atty. Cooke, however, assured him of his protection and the situation was cleared.

A check up on the city's votes indicated that only about 58 percent of the registered voters exercised their rights.

The figures in Ward 9 were as follows: Gleason, 21[illegible]; Cooke, 1545; Curran 1032; Bryant, 576; Smith, 425: Coletta, 86 and Fuller. 69.

Political - 1935 Elections.

Michigan.

Bledsoe Beaten!

3-9-35

DETROIT, Mich., Mar. 7—Former Assistant Attorney General Harold E. Bledsoe, candidate for judge of the circuit court on the Democratic ticket, was beaten in the primary, Monday.

He made a poor showing.

Bledsoe Loses in Race for Judgeship

Afro-American

3-12-35

DETROIT.—Harold E. Bledsoe, attorney, received less than four thousand votes in last week's primary to finish far down in the long list of Democratic aspirants for the eighteen nominations for circuit court judgeships.

Although the Polish group here constitutes only a slightly larger minority group, with few registered voters, they succeeded in nominating eight members of their race to run with the other Democrats in the April election.

DETROIT NEWSPAPER BLAMED WITH DEFEAT OF BLEDSOE

Race Candidates For Judge In Recent Election Is Beaten—Letters Criticize Stand.

By ROLLO S. VEST

Courier 4-13-35

DETROIT, April 11—The Tribune-Independent, Detroit's largest newspaper, published weekly by Negroes, is the object of many letters of criticism in a letter being mailed to many local citizens, especially those that are in the least influential.

An exact copy of the letter follows:

"This letter is addressed to the Tribune - Independent, heretofore looked upon as a paper dedicated to giving people of Detroit and vicinity the news ... and more particularly news that vitally concerns the Negro population. That such is not the aim of that newspaper and the fact that it has notoriously degenerated into a mere partisan political sheet, is too obvious for remark.

Let us at the outset pay tribute to the fine race-conscious man, Mr. McCall, who is listed as editor of the Tribune-Independent. Did he determine the policy of the paper the Negro group in Detroit, we believe, would have a real newspaper that would speak out for the common good of this downtrodden, shackled, mentally-enslaved group in Wayne County, but all too obviously, Mr. McCall has the writing of the editorials that express fine idealism and vision, but the whole content of the paper is such that make the editorials meaningless and vapid.

Note the issue of March 22nd, and read the two splendid editorials: "A Challenge to Negroes" and "Who Irons Our Shirts?" Note the closing sentence of the first editorial: "If we want anything, we must struggle for it, demand it, work intelligently and collectively for it, until it is obtained, and then read the whole issue dedicated to defeat the very thing which its editorials preach ... that of "getting Negroes to work intelligently and collectively" to obtain things for themselves.

That the Tribune-Indpendent violated every code of ethics of the newspaper in the recent primary campaign in maliciously withholding information from its reading public that it was entitled to know, is lamentably true. Many readers of the Tribune-Independent have asked why vital information was not disseminated about the only Negro candidate in the recent primary election as about other candidates of the other group. To this query, we reply that the Tribune-Independent refused to sell front page space for an article to the Negro candidate as it did sell them to the other candidates. It did sell a back page article in one issue. In the issue of March 2nd, just prior to the primary election, however, apparently bought out by other interests, it refused to publish, at any price, any vital information about the Negro candidate. The chance to nominate and elect a Negro Circuit Judge was the most unique opportunity the Negro has ever had in Wayne County, politically, and yet a newspaper dedicated to giving the public information, dedicated according to its own editorials to "get Negroes somewhere," closed its doors on the qualified candidate because of narrow partisan and selfish political views.

No one has any quarrel with a partisan, political sheet, but let that newspaper be known as such so that what it says may be taken with a bushel of salt. When a paper poses as a general newspaper whose ethics bind it to give the public any and all information and under such a cloak, deliberately withholds that information, it is a menace to the community that it serves, and ought to be driven out or forced to label itself for what it is.

It is little wonder that the Republican party has exploited the Negro through all these years when it has the type of Negro leadership willing not only to hide their shortcomings, apologize for their lack of recognition of the group, but willing to destroy the opportunity of the Negro group for advancement when they hear "the master's voice." The Negro is slowly awakening from the political stupor into which he has been forced by this false leadership. When they are fully aroused, the wrath of a cruelly exploited people will destroy these leaders in its wake."

In the March 30 issue of the Tribune-Independent, there appeared a story: "Why Support the Democratic Party, Which Deserted Harold Bledsoe In the Primary Election?" The article points out that Bledsoe, a citizen and a man well qualified for the position, was led on by the party and deserted. They put out a special edition of their regular paper, which shows the figures of the number of votes received by the various candidates.

NOMINATE GRAND RAPIDS MAN FOR COUNTY OFFICE

Defender 3-16-35

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 15.—For the first time in history a Race candidate succeeded in being nominated to office. In the recent Municipal primary election Atty. John C. Shackelford was nominated for Third Ward Supervisor. Mr. Shackelford made an exceedingly fine race and received a nice vote in every precinct of the third ward. He was drafted to run for the office by the leading citizens of the community and their confidence in the young barrister was more than justified in the action of the voters.

Mr. Shackelford is an officer of the Progressive Voters League which endorsed a slate of candidates in the recent primary election which went over the top in every conceivable respect: Judge Thadeus B. Taylor of Superior Court; Justice Harry L. Creswell, Mrs. Dorian Russell and Honorable John Dalton all were elected in the primary, while Commissioner Henry W. Walstrom of the third ward, ran far ahead of all of his opponents to win the nomination. Perry W. Greene running for second ward commissioner made a great showing and was nominated, and John D. Karel was nomianted for the office of City Comptroller.

All of the candidates endorsed by the Progressive Voters League succeeded in carrying all of the Race precincts by large majorities. Extensive and intensive work has been planned by the organization on behalf of Atty. Shackelford's candidacy as well as that of all the other candidates who succeed in winning the endorsement of the Progressive Voters League before the April 1st election.

Political -1935 Elections.

Missouri.

St. Louis Woman Files For Board Of Education

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (by Continental Press)—A petition for nomination for membership on the St Louis Board of Education was filed here Thursday with the Election Board by Mrs. Zenobia Shoulders Johnson, 4162-A Enright Avenue, who for 22 years was a Public School teacher here.

The Johnson nomination petition contained 8081 signatures of registered voters, a committee of 200 interested persons having conducted her campaign and rounded up the petitioners. The nominee is a staunch Republican and has been very active in Republican circles and civic, cultural and educational movements as well. 3-21-35

Among her interests are the Wheatley Branch YWCA, where she is chairman of the Committee of Management; the Montgomery School Parent-Teacher Association of which she is president; and the Sunday School of the St. James AME church of which she is Superintendent. She is also past President of the Missouri State Association of Negro Teachers and the St. Louis Association of Federated Clubs Among Colored Women. Due to her prominence, ability, and integrity and the large voting strength among Negroes of the city, Mrs. Johnson is expected to be one of the successful candidates to emerge from the primary in April.

Kansas Democrats Back Man For Gov.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 15—Thomas J. R. Wilson, executive secretary of the United Negro Democrats of Missouri, the recently merged Missouri State Negro Democratic Association and the Out State Negro Democratic Club of Missouri, have announced that 67 county organizations of the new association had indorsed Major Lloyd C. Stark of Louisiana, Mo., for Governor.

Felix H. Payne was elected president of the new organization at the state meeting in Jefferson City, when the two bodies merged.

Political - 1935

Elections.

Nebraska

LINCOLN, NEB.
STAR

MAR 24 1935

DISCUSS CANDIDATES.

Candidates in the approaching city election were the topic of discussion at a meeting of the Good Government club Friday night. A committee was appointed to urge registration of Negroes so that they may vote at the election. Edward Holmes, an officer of the club, spoke.

LINCOLN, NEB.
MORNING STATE JOURNAL

SEP 19 1935

NEGRO VOTERS HEAR TAYLOR

Bryan's Liberal Policies to Race Praised.

In a meeting at the Negro community center, 2200 U st., the Negro Voters league heard Chairman Al Taylor of the executive committee declare that "the time is approaching when public officials will no longer listen to the self styled individual leadership of the 'one man club' variety which springs up during the primaries and dies the day after election."

Paying tribute to Mayor Bryan and the council, Rev. C. A. Long praised the administration's "broad and liberal policies toward Negro citizens." E. J. Griffin described benefits to be ganed from Negro political clubs thruout the state, while Al Burks discussed the various branches of relief and what they mean to the colored citizen.

Tom Estes talked on the registration of qualifications of Negroes for public positions and said they had proved their dependability after securing appointments. Melvin Shakespeare was unanimously chosen as director of publicity, to furnish news of the group to all colored publications.

Political-1935

Elections.

New Jersey

TRENTON, N. J.
GAZETTE
MAR 26 1935

19 Are Candidates At Asbury Park

Five Separate Faction In Race for City Council

ASBURY PARK, March 26 (AP).—Nineteen men, including the four present councilmen and former Mayor Clarence E. F. Hetrick, were lined up today as candidates for places on the City Council in the special recall election, April 9.

Five separate factions were represented on the big slate, arranged after the candidates had filed their petitions. The deadline for filing was midnight last night.

Councilmen James J. Digney and Louis P. Croce were bracketed together, opposing Councilman Max Silverstein and Sidney L. Henry.

Hetrick, overthrown as the city's chief executive when the form of government was changed from a commission to council-city manager, had former Commissioners Thomas H. Pratt and George W Pittenger and Milford G. Farley president of the Civic League, as his running mates.

Vincent P. Keuper and Edward B. Gallagher were paired, and it was expected they would join forces with the next two candidates on the list, Dr. John J. Bariscillo and Frank P. Aquailino, to form a complete ticket.

The fifth faction filed petitions 30 seconds before midnight, with Harry Harsin, former postmaster; Nathan Vogel, Harrison C. Hurley, president of the Board of Education, and Harry W. Smock, Sr., as its candidates.

Three independents completed the list. They are William G. Ayers, John C. Palmateer and William Knuckles, a Negro.

Only four men will be elected because of the vacancy on the council caused by the recent death of Mayor Sherman O. Dennis.

Asbury Electrician Seeks Council Seat

ASBURY PARK, N.J.—William Knuckles, electrical contractor, has filed his petition as a candidate for city councilman in the special recall election to be held on Tuesday.

At the first meeting sponsored by his backers, Friday, the Elks' auditorium was overflowed. Walter Upperman, attorney, has been named campaign manager. The following members of the campaign committee are busy in the many phases of district organization:

(Mrs. Maggie Hill, Mrs. Katherine Harris, Dr. Alice Bunce, Mrs. Mable Hendrickson, Mrs. Carrie Jones, Mrs. Betty Carter, Nathaniel Burrell, William Hooper, Harry Richardson, William Smith; Charles Hooper, Mrs. Marie Saunders, F. L. Harris, Marie Hughes, the Rev. J. S. Brown, Arthur B. Polite, George Holmes, Richard Thornton; Arthur Fesperman, Joseph Newman, John W. Harris, Brent Oldham, Oscar Fleming, William Minyard, Theodore Robinson, William Griffin, Joseph Carter, Thomas A. Parrottee, William B. Thompson; Paul G. Prayer, Louise Clark, Lorenzo Harris, Louise L. Garrett, Pearl Harris, and Thomas H. Murray.

Negro Business Man to Run For City Council In N. J.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.—Declaring that the extent of the Negro population of Asbury Park, New Jersey, entitles them to at least one of the five councilmen elected every four years, William Knuckles, electrical contractor here, has filed his petition as a candidate for city councilman in the Special Recall Election scheduled to be held on April 9. This bid for direct representation by Negroes in City Hall has thrown a bombshell in the local fight and is said to mark a new era in shore politics.

NEGROES LOSE TRENTON RACE

Good Government Unit Smashes Control by Political Ring

Trenton's election for municipal council has come and gone, with nine men elected out of the 134 candidates. The new council will organize May 14 to name a city manager under the new form of government adopted last month as the final result of a fight against the political machine of Mayor LaBarre, which included as one of the local points the charge of protection afforded numbers racketeers by the chief of police, who was convicted of malfeasance in office with a sergeant of police.

Because of the great number of candidates, the election, held Tuesday, was not decided until shortly before noon Wednesday, when it was finally shown that the candidates backed by the Good Government League had taken a majority of seats. None of the six Negro candidates were elected, though three of them, who openly declared in favor of the city manager form of government, made good showings. The Negro candidates included:

The Rev. John A. White, 94 Belleview avenue, pastor of Shiloh Baptist Church; the Rev. Dr. W. L. Roundtree, former presiding elder of the Camden District, African Methodist Episcopal Church; T. Edward Kinney, former president of the N. A. A. C. P., and former primary school principal; Joseph Robert Thomas, former athlete, 411 North Montgomery street; Robert Queen, counsellor and World War veteran, and Ernest L. DePaur, former editor and Spanish-American War veteran.

Of these three openly advocates the city manager form of government, two were noncommittal, and one openly opposed. Those favoring the new city manager rule included the Rev. J. A. White, E. Edward Kinney and Counsellor Robert Queen. Dr. Roundtree spoke openly against the city manager form of government, and E. L. DePaur and J. R. Thomas refused to voice their opinions.

Too Many Candidates In Race For Council All Lose In Trenton

Six colored persons entered the race for City Council in the recent change from the Commission form of government in Trenton. The total number of votes of all of these candidates together was less than half of the number secured by the person who was ninth and last of those elected to the Council. In the opinion of Negro political leaders, if one strong candidate could have run, he would have polled a large number of Negro votes and by political strategy secured a sufficient number of other votes to secure the minimum of 7,000 which the occasion demanded.

However, it was felt that in addition to those who entered through personal aspiration or drafted by organizations, political strategy was used by the larger group to further divide the colored vote and the result was the exposing of the colored voters lack of unity. There is talk now of building up an organization which in unselfishly working for the good of the future might bring a united front the entire group. Since there has already been a snowstorm in the middle of April, the political forecasters feel that even such a thing as a united Negro organization might be possible.

All Negroes are urged to write the President and Senators W. Warren Barbour, A. Harry Moore and Congressman D. Lane Powers urging them to support the Costigan-Wagner Anti-Lynching Act.

TESTIMONIAL BANQUET

One of the outstanding events of the year will be the Basketball Testimonial Banquet to be sponsored by the Y. M. C. A. Activities Committee on Thursday, May 2nd in the Masonic Temple on Pennington avenue in honor of Y. M. C. A. boys and young men who have been outstanding during the past season. They will include Ernie Young, All State Center, of the Trenton High School team; Lloyd Williams, captain of the Trenton State Teachers quintet and high scorer for the team; Joe Dyton, member of the Duquenes, North Trenton champs, and the "Y" Trojans City Junior champs in the seventeen year old league.

The first basketball team on which Young played was the Red Tops, a "Y" group organized several years ago. He was high scorer for the high school team this year. Lloyd Williams first played basketball on the Rex "Y" team. Joe Dyton as a small boy started with the Community "Y" Juniors in both basketball and baseball. Young, Williams and Dyton are the only colored players on their respective teams. The "Y" Trojans "cleaned up" for the City Junior Championship in the Playground League. They were the first team to enter the league and the only colored group in it. Their total score of 148 points was exactly double that of the total scores of their combined opponents, namely 74 points.

Members of the Tuxedo Club, a civic young men's group, have planned to attend the banquet in a body. The officers of this club are: Roley Ross, president; Ozzie Robinson, vice president; Thomas Burton, financial secretary; Fred Powe, secretary.

Y. M. C. A.

"Y" Trojans have organized a baseball team and started practice.

The Red Triangle Club held their annual Lenten Services on Thursday night.

Kaufman's have procured their new sweater emblems.

The boys' orchestra have separated into beginners, who meet from 7 to 8 every Monday and the advanced group from 8 to 9.

On Sunday, April 28th, the East Trenton Monarchs wil lsponsor the Y's Friendship Hour in the Montgomery Street Branch Y. W. C. A. This religious-educational program, which is open to the general public, will begin at 4 o'clock.

FOUR COLORED CANDIDATES IN ASSEMBLY RACE

Journal and Guide

Father Divine's Entry Into Politics Adds General Interest

NEWARK, N. J., (UNP)—Factional battles in both Republican and Democratic Parties featured the primary campaign in Essex County which closed Tuesday.

Two outstanding events have featured the campaign, in which a number of colored candidates battled for victory. They were the bitter fight in the heavily populated third ward here to elect a colored ward leader for the first time in the history of Newark and the actual and formal entry of Father M. J. Divine into the New Jersey political arena.

The race for nomination to the New Jersey Assembly saw four candidates entered, each representing a different faction. Dr. George Emmett Bell of Montclair ran as candidate on the regular Republican ticket for the Assembly. Dr. Frank S. Hargraves of Orange ran on the Clean-Government Republican ticket.

Four Assembly Candidates

Dr. Lloyd M. Granger, Newark dentist and brother to Lester M. Granger of the National Urban League, was Assembly candidate on the William H. Kelley Democra-

tic ticket. Granger ran for the same office last year but was defeated by Assemblyman J. Mercer Burrell, who was the Clean-Government Republican candidate. This year Assemblyman Burrell did not choose to run for re-election.

The Rev. Edward H. Simms, who is employed in the controller's department at City Hall, was Assembly candidate on the Real Democratic ticket.

The Democratic split here translated into racial terms resulted recently when the county leadership of Assistant Prosecutor J. Bernard Johnson was challenged by the Allied Democratic group headed in the state by Attorney Robert S. Hartgrove of Jersey City. Granger is aligned with the Johnson faction and Simms with the Hartgrove group.

G. O. P. Split

The Republican split is between the regular Republicans and the Clean Government Republicans, a so-called reform organization.

The battle for leadership of the third ward started out as a determined fight to name a colored chairman to head the Republicans in that ward but ended up with only one colored candidate in the race, Prosper Brewer, a young leader. The other candidates are Samuel Bernhardt, the present white leader, and Samuel Goodwin, also white. A ward leader will be named Tuesday, September 24, when the successful district leaders whose names are on the ballot meet at the headquarters of the present chairman and elect the leader.

The third ward race is a battle among candidates for leader to have their own leaders elected in the ten districts which comprise the ward. Brewer has been fought by a number of colored leaders in the ward. On the eve of election he declared his vigorous fight meant that enough of his district leaders would be elected to spell victory.

A number of colored district leader candidates are also running to support Bernhardt and Goodwin. The third ward battle really lies among the three sets of candidates for leadership of the ten districts.

Father Divine's Entry

Entry of Father Divine and his large New Jersey following into the campaign has interested practically all county factions. At his "kingdom" located at 10 School Street, candidates of varied political faiths have appeared and addressed the body.

Having been tipped off beforehand, many of the candidates have referred to Divine as "God." A large final rally was held at the "kingdom" Sunday. It was addressed by Frank Van Blarcom, independent candidate for Sheriff, who has been managed by the veteran campaigner, Fred R. Clark, local publisher. Clark also addressed the main Divine "kingdom" on 115th St. in New York Sunday night, where were present many Jersey followers.

Out in East Orange Dr. Theodore R. Inge, candidate for the East Orange City Council, expected victory on election eve. Victory was conceded him if he was successful in having the support of Italian votes as well as race votes, Tuesday.

John M. Dabney, Republican candidate for coroner of Essex County, and a Newark undertaker, has wide support in his race for this office.

Candidates for Both Parties Win in A.C. Primary

Afro-American
9-28-35

ATLANTIC CITY.—With candidates for magistrate winning in both parties in the primaries held here last week, a hot fight is expected in the coming fall election.

John C. Jiles, making his first bid for an elective office, running along with Mrs. C. Mabel Poole, won out over Magistrate William R. Page in the Republican primary. On the Democratic side Thomas Gaines and Rufus Johnson topped their ticket and will oppose Jiles and Mrs. Poole.

Mrs. Poole Leads

Mrs. Poole, who is secretary of Ocean Temple Daughter Elks, polled the high vote, receiving 2,100. Jiles came second with 1800. Page polled 1100.

For the Republican county committee, Mrs. Naomi C. Young and Cleveland G. Waites, were elected from the First Ward; Mrs. Jennie Shepperson, and Robert Landon Flipping were victorious in the Second Ward, Mrs. Annie Toler running third.

The veteran Charles Carroll received a heavy complimentary sticker vote for the committee post in the Second Ward.

In the Third Ward, Mrs. Laura Hutchinson, Mrs. Serena Reed Shackleford and Fred Johnson were unopposed for committee posts. In the Fourth Ward Mrs Lennie B. Hudson, prominent fraternal woman, was unsuccessful in her effort to win a committee berth, losing to Catherine Curcio white.

Two for County Committee

Victors in the contests for Democratic county committee were Daniel S. Bedford and Mrs Elizabeth Wilkins, defeating Frank Coston and Mrs. Emma Brownrigg, in the First Ward. In the Second Ward William Moseley, former Baltimorean; Mrs. Elizabeth Moore, Mrs. Jennie M. Blake and Alfred Haughton defeated G. Fred Bell, and Mrs. Lucinda Johnson.

The Third Ward returned Mrs. Paulina Martin, Robert H. Carter and William C. Walker, victors over Susie Dingus, George H. Walls and Charles J. Hamilton. Walker takes the seat now held by James Ephraim Hinton.

PATERSON, N. J.
NEWS

SEP 12 1935

Alpha Negro Club Endorses Weiss

Alderman Harry F. Weiss, candidate for the Fourth ward Democratic nomination for re-election, was endorsed by the Alpha Negro Democratic club at a meeting held last night.

The resolution, signed by Virgil Reid, acting secretary, follows:

"Whereas, Alderman Harry F. Weiss has given unstintingly of his time and of his service to the Regular Organization Democratic party through the ward, city and county for the past fifteen years, and;

"WHEREAS Alderman Harry F. Weiss has conscientiously and faithfully performed his duties as alderman of the Fourth ward in the interest of all clases in the respective ward and in the performance of his duties has shown thorough qualification for such office;

"NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that we, the members of the Alpha Negro Democratic club, in meeting assembled, go on record as endorsing the nomination of Alderman Harry F. Weiss as the one and only Regular Organization Democrat candidate of the Fourth ward of the City of Paterson."

Hargraves Wins in N.J.; Hubbard in Cleveland

Afro-American
11-9-35

NEWARK, N.J.—Dr. Frank S. Hargraves, of Orange, Clean Government Republican candidate, polled 111,699 votes to win a seat in the State Assembly over his Democratic opponent, Dr. Lloyd Granger, of Newark, who polled 70,472.

Baltimore Md.

Dr. Hargraves has served three previous terms in the assembly, in 1930, 1931 and 1934.

CLEVELAND, Ohio — John E. Hubbard was re-elected to the Cleveland City Council in Tuesday's election by a substantial majority.

Re-elected



Dr. Frank S. Hargraves.

Dr. Frank S. Hargraves of Essex County was elected to the assembly by a 113,000 votes—this is Dr. Hargraves' fourth successive election. It is the first time in the history of New Jersey that a Negro has held political office over such a period.

Dr. Hargrave Is Reelected In New Jersey

11-16-35
Chicago Defender

NEWARK, N.J., (UNP) Nov. 15—Dr. Frank Hargrave who was elected with 111,000 votes to the New Jersey Assembly last week, not only gathered more votes than the head of his ticket, State Senator Lester H. Clee, but also broke all legislative records for the race in this state by winning an assembly election for four times. He served in this post in 1930, '31 and '34.

For many years a successful physician and surgeon of Orange, he believes in conservative Republicanism and is committed to the popular economy plans of his delegation at Trenton.

He is former president of the National Medical association, a member of the Medical Society of New Jersey, Essex County Medical society and North Jersey Medical society.

It was he who successfully secured legislation forming the New Jersey Separate Militia battalion now comprising four companies in Newark, Trenton, Camden and Atlantic City; the migrant welfare law, and the law providing penalties for Passaic River pollution.

New Jersey

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Elections.

New Jersey

Assembly Candidate



MRS. WILDA R. TOWNSEND

Whose candidacy is being pushed for the New Jersey state legislature. She is the first Negro woman to enter the race.—ANS Photo.

Burrell's Vote Decides N. J. Sales Tax Issue

Assemblyman Under Fire for Siding with Administration.

IS ACCUSED BY BLOC COLLEAGUES

GOP Faction, Says He Has Surrendered.

NEWARK, N.J. (UNP)—In an exclusive interview, Sunday Mr. Burrell pointed out that the political effect of his unexpected desertion of the Clean Government bloc not only has reacted to his advantage but has made him No. 1 man among his race under Governor Harold Hoffman, sponsor of the sales tax bill.

Fresh fro mthe convention of the American Disabled War Veterans in Long Branch Saturday night Burrell displayed newspaper clippings from that city in which Governor Hoffman declered "if any reprisals (against Burrell) were ever exacted I would be willing to call out the state police and the whole national guard to defend him if necessary."

NEWARK, N.J. (UNP) — By casting his deciding vote with the administration and enabling the sales tax to pass the house in the Trenton Assembly last Monday night, Assemblyman J. Mercer Burrell has become the center of state-wide discussion, and the subject of praise and censure that extends from the highest to the lowest.

Burrell turned his back on the Republican Clean Government League, the reform organization from Essex County, which supported him in his fight for election last fall.

The twelve asemblymen from Essex County have been voting as a unified bloc on measures and the political division of the house was such that the Essex Clean Government bloc wielded a balance of power.

Tax for Relief

It was expected that the bloc would vote unanimously to oppose Governor Hoffman's sales tax measure. The sales tax is familiar to the public who meet it directly by having to pay a cent or so extra on all commodities from bread to cigarettes and milk.

It has been in operation in New York State and Hoffman sought its passage here in order to create some new income for the state, principally to pay for emergency relief burdens.

Charged with Betrayal

The Clean Government delegation has been fighting Hoffman on the issue of economy. They opposed the sales tax as unnecessary. State-wide interest has been existent in the measure because of its direct effect on the pocketbooks of every individual.

The measure came up in the assembly Monday night for a final vote.

It turned out that the single vote of any asemblyman present was able to spell victory or defeat. Because he voted for the measure which the Clean Government League opposed, the league charged him with betrayal.

Complete Surrender

William H. Seeley, chairman of the group in an open letter to Burrell displayed on daily front pages Wednesday, said Burrell "weakened when the moment came to keep faith." He charged him with "complete surrender" and betrayal of his people.

The next day Burrell made a sizzling reply to Seeley, saying he had no idea he was to "blindly follow the leadership of yourself, eliminating any personal initiative or surrendering every right of personal decision.

"Taking the average of the most optimistic and the most pessimistic statements, I reached the conclusion that there would be an absolute breakdown of emergency taxation. Everything pointed to the ultimate adoption of a sales relief before September 1 if no new revenue were provided by tax as the only practical solution of the problems on which legislative agreement could be secured."

"Hungry people can't eat figures," he declared with sarcasm, referring to "experts with theories and figures claiming to pull millions out of the air." He referred to a recent statement by Chester Bernard, state relief director, in which the latter announced that the present relief provided families of the unemployed was not only "inadequate," but "barely enough to keep body and soul together."

Stand Lauded

Asked for an idea of general reaction to his sensational vote he exhibited hundreds of letters from people in every walk of life lauding his stand. State Senator Arthur N. Pierson of Westfield lauded Burrell's "dignified and well directed and statesmanlike presentation of your case." The letters came from high and low alike. The Rev. William A. Byrd, pastor of the First Community Congregationalist Church in Jersey City wrote a remarkable letter.

"Senator Woebler voted as you voted," he wrote, "and there is no rank criticism of him. Possibly some people presume to criticize you because you are of a different race, one that has received the butt of criticism for many yars.

Change Own Mind

"In this day they must remember that colored men reserve the right to change their minds whenever it is advantageous to their best interests. It is a white man's trick to use his vote for the best interest of himself and his race. You did as they have been doing.

"Keep your head up and wear no man's collar. If they desire to crucify you for using your freedom let them go ahead and they will find that you are not without friends."

No Statement Yet

The much discussed question as to whether Burrell would be a candidate to succeed himself in the assembly after his being "read out" of the black was answered by Burrell himself:

"I will make no statement about my political future until after the assembly has adjourned," he declared. The assembly expects to adjourn this week.

"But," he went on, "I am not worried about it. Feelers have already been sent me by the Salmon camp. (Jesse Salmon is head of the regular Republican organization in Essex County which slated Burrell in his first term as Assemblyman.)

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL

JUN 20 1935

Colored Democrats To Combine Clubs

Officers Will Be Elected At Session This Evening

Two colored Democratic clubs are scheduled to meet this evening at 7:30 o'clock in the Sons of Veterans Hall, 145 Broadway to elect officers and combine into one unit. The tangled affairs of the two Passaic county Negro Damocratic leagues will be straightened out at this time. Lawyer Theodore D. Rosenberg will be the neutral chairman for the meeting.

Arthur Band has been delegated by the Democratic powers to call the leagues together. For a long time the leagues have been attempting to outshine each other and the situation became so involved that arrangements were made for a peace meeting.

Colonel Ellison is president of one league while Clarence Pete heads the other. Henry L. Moore is the standard bearer of the latter club and the Rev. George Riley, leader of the other group.

Those seeking election to office under the Moore banner are: Clarence Pete for president; L. Johnson D. R. Keys, H. Griffith, E. Hudson and E. Cox. The slate of Col. Ellison and the Rev. Mr. Riley has as its candidates: Col. Ellison, president; Harvey Sheffield, Charles Ward, Mrs. Lula Riley, Joseph Delaney, Dorothy Rochelle and Virgil Reed.

PATERSON, N. J.
NEWS

JUN 19 1935

Democratic Clubs To Bury Hatchet At Peace Meeting

County Negro League to Elect New Officers Tomorrow Night

The tangled affairs of the two Passaic County Negro Democratic leagues will be ironed out tomorrow night at a peace meeting where the leagues will be amalgamated under one set of officers.

Arthur Band has been delegated by the Democratic powers-that-be to call the leagues together and he arranged for the meeting which will be held in the Sons of Veterans' hall, 145 Broadway, at 7:30 o'clock.

For a long time there has been two leagues, one attempting to outshine the other, and the situation became so involved that George Dimond, the Fourth Ward leader, was instructed to make arrangements to untangle it. He designated Mr. Band to take charge and the meeting is the result of several peace conferences.

Colonel Ellison is president of one league while Clarence Pete heads the other. Henry L. Moore is standard bearer of the league headed by Pete and the Rev. George Riley is standard bearer for the other group.

Election of officers will feature the meeting tomorrow night and the agreement is that after the election there will be only one league. Both sides are rounding up all members and a record vote is anticipated.

Those seeking election under the Moore banner are: Clarence Pete, for president; L. Johnson D. R. Keys, H. Griffith, E. Hudson and E. Cox.

The Rev. Riley slate includes Colonel Ellison, for president: Harvey Sheffield, Charles Ward, Mrs. Lula Riley, Joseph Delaney, Dorothy Rochelle and Virgil Reed.

NEWARK, N. J.
EVENING NEWS
JAN 11 1935

Powell Keeps Pledge to Women By Introducing in Senate Equal Jury Rights Measure

Bill to Eliminate Section of Billboard Law Is Presented Again by Burrell of Essex—Other News of Political Activities

MEASURES of concern to women marched on three fronts when the Legislature opened Tuesday—equal jury rights, billboards and sterilization.

Senator Powell kept his pledge to Miss Leila Enders, chairman of the New Jersey Branch of the National Woman's Party, by reintroducing his bill, which failed last year, to make it mandatory to place an equal number of women's names and men's names in the box from which juries are drawn. It was his first move after he ended his term as Acting Governor. The bill is Senate 12, referred to the judiciary committee.

Assemblyman Burrell, Negro member of the Essex Clean Government delegation, is sponsor of the same measure he introduced two years ago to eliminate section 11 of the billboard law. He said he had been asked to do so. He refused to reveal who requested it. He said his bill would carry out the ideas of the women friendly to the present law.

Section 11 was injected into the original bill, when it was pending in 1930, to satisfy objectors. It absolved from taxation boards erected under existing contracts.

It has proved to be so flexible that, according to the Princeton survey, "wholesale evasions became possible." Burrell said that "there is no logical or legal reason why billboards erected under contracts should not be subject to the same small contributions to the revenue of the state that owners of other billboards are compelled to pay. This proposed amendments will simplify and reduce the cost of administration of the law and will increase the revenue therefrom. The amendment will also eliminate the opportunity for unfounded excuses to evade payment of billboard taxes."

The Burrell bill does not emanate from the New Jersey Committee for the Protection of Roadside Beauty, main defender of the billboard law, though the committee would cheerfully scrap section 11. Assemblywoman Hand, also in the Essex delegation, contemplates entering whatever legislation the committee requires to make its 1935 program operative. The Burrell bill is not among the measures which the delegation as a whole is backing.

Senator Leap is preparing to present two sterilization bills. They probably will go into the hopper soon after the inauguration. One is a permissive bill, applying to feebleminded, insane, etc., allowing sterilzation of the socially unfit, and is being prepared by Commissioner William J. Ellis of the Department of Institutions and Agencies. The other merely legalizes the operation. Either could be enacted without the other Leap has not submitted them to Governor-elect Hoffman, he said.

* * *

Three Where One Grew.

The youngster who chopped a sizable worm in half "to make two little worms" had nothing on the Clean Government group, which has divided the salary of the House supervisor of bills three ways to make three little jobs. Mrs. Abbie W. Magee, Essex Republican vice chairman, was given last year the $1,300 which goes to the House bill supervisor, blazing a trail for women by getting one of the best pieces of legislative patronage. This year Mrs. Louise B. Lampson, Republican vice chairman of Maplewood for about a year and a half, gets $500; Mrs. George E. Clark, new to politics in East Orange but close to Freeholder Roy V. Wright and Mrs. Wright, a Clean Government worker, gets $500, and a third person, to be selected, will receive the $300 residue. All will get railway passes. Mrs. Grace Fishwick, woman leader of the Essex Clean Government faction, explained recipients of the group's bounty had to be persons who were with the group in the primary. Both women selected did pre-primary work for the ticket.

Assemblywoman Reinert, who is getting about everything she asks at this session, placed two Camden women in House jobs. Mrs. C. Mae Marsh is an assistant supervisor of bills and Mrs. Dolores Burky is clerk to the House appropriations committee, which Mrs. Reinert heads.

Mrs. Katherine V. Beatty, Union County Republican state committeewoman, is listed as bill clerk, but half her salary goes to a male party worker. Two Bergen women holding jobs are Mrs. Dora Mehrhof, another assistant supervisor of bills, and Mrs. Natalie Nielsen, clerk to the committee on taxation. Miss Grace Cianipa of Union is clerk to the stationery committee. Last year's session did not foster the time-honored custom of clerkships to such committees as require no clerical service, but there appears to be a revival. Even where these gesture appointments carry no salary, those named get railway passes. Miss Viola Adams, Passaic County Negro, is a page.

* * *

Other Appointees

Without consulting Mrs. Pearl Bridegum, Burlington state committeewoman and vice chairman of the Republican State Committee, Senator Powell named as a Senate file clerk Mrs. Alma Evans, who contested in vain with Mrs. Bridegum for the state committee last Spring. Mrs. Bridegum, however, expressed pleasure at the selection.

Senate Majority Leader Barbour gave two bits of patronage to Passaic women. Mrs. Bertha K. Kirchner is doorkeeper in the Senate gallery and Mrs. Virginia Struble is a file clerk. Another file clerkship went to Mrs. Wilma Owens, Salem. Committee clerkships were given to Mrs. Gladys Horner, Ocean and Mrs. Louise Farry, Somerset.

* * *

Wants Slow Reading.

Assemblywoman Sanford of Essex reproved Clerk Brodesser for hurrying through a resolution Tuesday.

"Will the clerk please read slowly enough so that we can hear and understand the resolution?" the new assemblywoman asked.

Mrs. Sanford seconded Brodesser's nomination as clerk.

* * *

Not Taking Sides.

Mrs. Helena N. Simmons, president of the New Jersey Consumers League, announces her organization is taking no position for or against the restoration of the bureau for women and children in the State Department of Labor with Mrs. Isabelle M. Summers at its head. The fact that the league is going along with the department, which wants to get a person with technical experience to make the minimum wage law operative, has no bearing on the matter, she declared. Mrs. Summers's friends had been hopeful Mrs. Summers and her bureau might be reestablished and given the job of enforcing the minimum wage act. However, Mrs. Summers is not a technician.

Mrs. Simmons says her group "objects seriously" to recent deductions in this column. They were to the effect that since a technician is desired to enforce the minimum wage act, the moves of Mrs. Summers's friends to restore her and her bureau to do this job would invoke no enthusiasm from the league.

Mrs. Simmons said: "The Consumers' League has made no recommendations to the Department of Labor and has been careful to preserve silence in the matter of Mrs. Summers's restoration. It is very annoying to be placed in a controversial position while trying to avoid it."

* * *

Partisanship Absent.

New Jersey's incoming First Lady showed no partisanship in her good will message to the six 1935 assemblywomen. Democrats and Republicans alike wore trailing from their shoulders white gardenias sent with the compliments of Mrs. Harold G. Hoffman. The Republican women legislators had additional corsage bouquets from the Women's State Republican Club.

All were deluged with other floral tributes and presents. Patriotic organizations particularly showered Mrs. Sheldon, one of their long time allies, with gifts. Mrs. Arthur J. Brosso of Greenwich, Conn., former president general of the D. A. R., was Mrs. Sheldon's guest during the installation ceremonies.

The six women legislators were gowned in dark colors Tuesday. Mrs. Hand wore purple, with a close, small black hat and black accessories. Mrs. Sanford's dress was black, topped by a brimmed black hat, the crown pierced modishly by a cluster of aigrettes. Mrs. Reinert's black silk ensemble was brightened by flesh colored trim and a wide eggshell felt hat. White and henna touches distinguished Mrs. Sheldon's black attire. Her hat was a high-in-front cloche. Miss Maloney, in black velvet and black lace, was the only one of the assemblywomen to attend the induction hatless. White and silver lame ornamented Mrs. Gilmore's black velvet and her modified "jockey" headgear.

* * *

Legislation of importance which the League of Women Voters will press in the 1935 session was discussed yesterday by Mrs. J. A. Swenson, the league's state legislative chairman, before the Princeton local, of which Mrs. H. D. Eldridge is president. The local legislative committee met in the morning at the home of its chairman, Mrs. William F. Meredith, to confer with Mrs. Swenson. Mrs. Meredith entertained at luncheon preceding the afternoon program.

Dentist, 2 Morticians Seek High N.J. Posts

Pro-American
9-7-35

NEWARK, N.J. (UNP) — The campaigns of three candidates for political offices of an unusual nature for New Jersey are creating wide interest in the State.

John M. Dabney, local undertaker, running for the post of coroner of Essex County as a nonpartisan, last week received the endorsement of the Independent Funreal Directors' Association.

Down in Trenton another undertaker, W. J. Newsome, is also a candiate for coroner in Mercer County. In East Orange, Dr. Theodore Inge, dentist, has taken a favorite lead in the race for the city council from the Third Ward.

Political - 1935
Elections.

New York.

Former Assemblyman Seeks Seat of Alderman Johnson

David Paris, White, Hurls Hat in Ring in Early Political Gesture

Amsterdam News

The political tom-toms began beating yesterday when former Assemblyman David Paris, white, announced his candidacy for a seat on the Board of Aldermen from the Twenty-first district. The candidate once represented the same district in the State Assembly.

6-8-35

Mr. Paris is seeking the post now held by Alderman Conrad A. Johnson. Swept in on the Fusion ticket in the last election, Alderman Johnson is regarded as one of the most active Negro members to sit on the board. His race for re-election is believed a certainty.

The former assemblyman announced his program as 'No discrimination because of race, creed, or color, anywhere and for any purpose. Humanizing of home relief and emergency work relief without embarrassment to those seeking it. Relief to all those who need it. Work for all who want it. No privileged class in relief and in emergency relief work."

Also, "No discrimination in municipal employment because of race creed or color. More Negro physicians and nurses in Harlem Hospital More Negro teachers in Harlem schools. More vocational schools for Negro children, and greater recreational facilities for all children



Alderman Johnson.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
PRESS
Reporter
JUL 25 1935

Negro Seeks Election

John Wallace Is Independent Republican Candidate For New Rochelle Council.

John Wallace, independent Republican candidate for New Rochelle City Council, has the distinction of being the first Negro ever to declare his intention of seeking a political office in that city. Mr. Wallace is one of two Negro candidates this year, the other being Dr. George E. J. Banks, also a Councilmanic candidate.

Mr. Wallace was born in New York City on June 10, 1892, the only child of John and Servina Anna Wallace. He attended the public schools in New York City and Brooklyn before his family moved to New Rochelle, when young John was 13.

He entered Senior High School and pursued the ordinary courses for 18 months, when he left to take a position as a monotype operator at the Knickerbocker Press. Mr. Wallace was associated with this firm for 21 years.

He is the keeper of records and seal of Douglas Lodge No. 18, Knights of Pythias, and a member of the Gazelles Fraternal Order. He also is a charter member of the non-partisan Association and vice president of the Citizens Young Men's Republican Club.

In stating his political credo, Mr. Wallace said:

"I am appealing directly to the people fo support, regardless of race, color, creed or even political affiliation. I have studied political science all my life and seen the City government in its infancy under the administration of the late Henry S. Clarke. grow up to where it is today.

"I believe that all Negroes should be represented not only in the Common Council, but on the Board of Education, Civil Service Commission and Health Department. I am in favor of paying school janitors overtime pay when they are required to work overtime because of election or primary.

"I also am in favor of the City owning its own water and lighting plants."

Mr. Wallace makes his home at 95 Winthrop Avenue, New Rochelle.

STUDENT TO RUN FOR LEGISLATURE

Amsterdam News
New York, 7-20-35

Colden Brown Picked by G.O.P. Group

Colden Brown, a young Lincoln University graduate who is at present pursuing a course for his master's degree at Columbia University, was designated for the Assembly Monday night as the running mate of Alderman Conrad A. Johnson, Fusion representative of the Twenty-first Assembly district.

The Harlem Republican Club, 2350 Seventh avenue, which will sponsor the nomination of both candidates in the Republican primaries, will soon announce a candidate to oppose the reelection of Charles W. B. Mitchell, Republican leader of the Twenty-first district, east.

Mitchell is the executive member of the Appomattox Republican Club, 315 West 136th street, the organization which turned down Mr. Johnson for a second term, although it was generally agreed that the alderman had set a brilliant example of public service during his first term in office.

Alderman Johnson will be opposed in the primaries by Attorney Pope S. Billups, while Attorney Lamar Perkins will contest with Colden Brown for the right to run as the party's Assembly candidate in the general elections.

CARE NEEDED IN PICKING CANDIDATES

The plight in which Assemblyman James E. Stephens finds himself is not only embarrassing to himself but also to the people of the district of which he is an elected representative. And it calls attention to the need of greater care on the part of political parties and their leaders in the selection of candidates. The Assemblyman is awaiting trial on a charge of having with his brother, accepted money for the use of their influence in getting a Post Office employee a promotion.

New York age
Nov 9-24-35

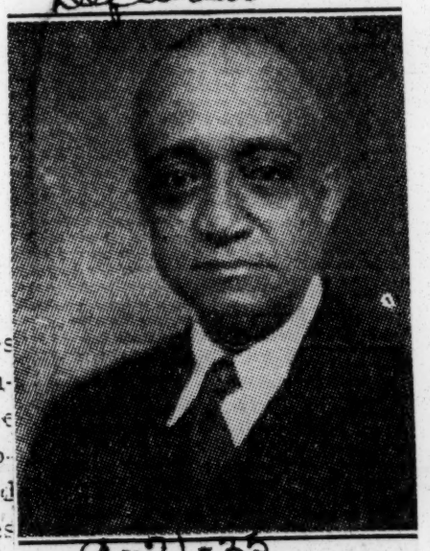
The Age does not know whether Mr. Stephens is guilty of this charge or not but it has never supported him for election to public office for the reason that the editor has never felt he possessed the necessary moral qualifications. And repeated charges that he was willing to "sell" his influence bears out our judgment.

The Negro elected public official is comparatively new to Harlem, and while he is no better or worse than those of other races as a whole, we who have any interest in the Negro's political future should not only consider a candidate's record of service, his educational qualifications and standing in the party, but also the moral fibre of the man. He must be able to withstand unusual temptations if he would succeed in politics.

Those who propose a 'new deal' in the political leadership of the 19th Assembly District can make an issue on the need for better qualified elected representatives in both the Board of Aldermen and the Assembly from this district.

Defeated

Defender



9-21-35

—Chicago Defender Photo.

FERDINAND MORTON

New York civil service commissioner who was decisively beaten by Martin J. Healy, (white) in his race for leadership in Harlem's election, Tuesday.

Defeated



Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Va
9-28-35

J. E. Stephens, who was defeated for renomination as an assemblyman in Tuesday's primary upset in New York. A contributing cause to his defeat is thought to have been his indictment several weeks ago on a charge of larceny, said by his friends to have been motivated to secure his defeat. Subsequent to his indictment, however, he was appointed as a member of Governor Lehman's crime conference.

New York Evening Post

SEP 12 1935

HARLEM IS CENTER OF BITTER FIGHT FOR 2 A. D. REINS

Negroes Bidding for Tammany Leaderships in 19th and 23d

RECOVERY PARTY FORCES COMBINE TO GET TORRENS

Two of the most unusual fights in the history of New York City politics today are drawing toward a climax in Harlem's two central Assembly districts—the Nineteenth and the Twenty-first.

In both districts Negroes are bidding for Tammany leadership, but in the Nineteenth the interest is divided, for there a former leader who was literally driven out of power in lower Manhattan is striving to make a comeback in Tuesday's primary election.

He is Harry C. Perry, who just folded up and quit when, in 1929, County Clerk Albert Marinelli served notice upon him that he wished to take over the Tammany chieftaincy of the Second Assembly District.

Runs Against Healy

Mr. Perry not only quit but moved into the Nineteenth Assembly District, opened a club house, and now is a candidate against Martin J. Healy, the present leader.

The invader's chances were said to be excellent when he first announced his candidacy. Mr. Healy had had troubles of his own and numbers of his supporters went over to Mr. Perry.

Then, however, Ferdinand Q. Morton, a Negro, who for years was a Municipal Civil Service Commissioner, entered the fight. Now the dopesters give Mr. Healy the edge once more, although nobody is laying any odds.

Mr. Perry's candidate for the Assembly nomination is Robert W. Justice, Negro director of the New York Academy of Business. The Healy designee is Assemblyman J. E. Stephens. Alderman C. W. Bradford is opposed by Charles Lynch on the Perry ticket.

In the Twenty-first Assembly District, adjoining, Assemblyman William T. Andrews, a Negro, is fighting both for renomination and the Tammany leadership.

Candidate of Ramapo

He is the candidate of the Ramapo Democratic Club and has several advantages over his opponents. One is the unqualified and almost unprecedented praise of the Citizens Union for his legislative activity including his fight in favor of the Child Labor Amendment. The other is the fact that his candidate for co-leader is the only one openly named—Mrs. Elizabeth Ross Haynes.

Nevertheless, Mr. Andrews is being severely threatened on two flanks.

He is opposed by a white man and a Negro for the leadership, and by two Negroes for the Assembly nomination.

Charles C. Conklin of the powerful Chicopee Club is the white candidate for the leadership. He is backing J. C. Thomas for the Assembly nomination. The other Negro leadership aspirant is Herbert L. Bruce, of the Beaver Club. His candidate for the right to run as the Democratic choice for Assemblyman is J. T. Doles.

Mr. Andrews and the Ramapo Club have designated Carson DeWitt Baker for the nomination for Alderman. He is opposed by C. B. King, of the Beavers, and Eustace V. Dench, of the Chicopee Club.

Murphy Fights Torrens

James H. Torrens, Tammany leader of the Twenty-third, the northernmost of Manhattan's Assemblys, Districts, is being challenged again by Richard C. Murphy, for a time chairman of the Recovery Party forces.

"Carpetbagger!" is the war cry raised against Mr. Murphy by Charles Marks, campaign manager for Mr. Torrens. Circulars have been distributed throughout the district accusing him of being an actual resident of Queens County.

The circular lists in detail the schools in Queens which have been attended by Mr. Murphy's three children and cites Mrs. Murphy's ownership of a house at 71 Kelvin Road as further evidence.

In addition it reproduces the 1934-35 telephone directory of the listing of a telephone under Mr. Murphy's name at 605 West 179th Street and of a telephone under the name of the St. Nicholas Democratic Club at the same address.

Admits Living in Queens

"Certainly I lived for a time in Queens," said Mr. Murphy in reply, "but I have spent most of my life in the district. Two of my children were born here at home and two at St. Elizabeth's Hospital. Dr. Murney E. Lewis was the attending physician.

"And my home now is at 612 West 178th Street. As a matter of fact, I've owned houses in Brooklyn and in Bergen County, N. J., too. If that's a crime, let them make the most of it."

Mr. Murphy, a former Assistant District Attorney, was defeated in the last primary for Democratic State Committeeman by John J. O'Neil, backed by Mr. Torrens. Mr. O'Neil carried eighty-six of the ninety-two election districts in the Assembly District.

Harlem Muffs Chance To Get Dist. Leaders

Journal and Guide

Stephens Loses Race For Assembly Nomination In N. Y.

9-21-35

LEIBOWITZ LOSES

Norfolk, Va

Perkins Leads Colden Brown For Assembly Nomination

Special to Journal and Guide

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Negro Democrat "muffed" their chance to elect district leaders; Atty. Samuel Leibowitz, of Scottsboro Case renown, went down to defeat in his race for district attorney of Queens Borough; and veteran Assemblyman James E. Stephens, had the skids put under him, Tuesday, in one of the hardest fought, closest, and most exciting primary elections ever held in Harlem.

Up to noon Wednesday, all returns had not been reported, but Charles J. Conklin, white, of the mid Harlem twenty-first Assembly district, and Martin Healy, also white, the likeable Tammanyite of the 19th, were way ahead of their opponents for district leadership.

These opponents were William T. Andrews, Ramapo Club candidate, who carried six districts, and Herbert L. Bruce, of Beavers, who won 14. White votes on Riverside Drive completely supported Conklin, while Negroes split between white and colored candidates, thus giving Conklin 8 colored districts and 13 white.

Coalition Possible

If one district, still to be heard from, goes to either Ramapo or Beavers, a coalition of the two clubs may still out-elbow the white-dominated Chicopee Club.

Ferdinand Q. Morton, civil service commissioner, ran a poor third in the 19th district, losing to Harry G. Perry, white, who ran second, and to Healy.

If Morton and Perry pool their votes, they may oust Healy from the district leadership position, but still Morton will not be leader.

Other Results

In other Democratic races, Stephens lost his "rabbit foot" and went down to Robert Justice, a business school head, and Charles Bradford. Democratic aldermen, lost to Charles Lynch, both Perry insurgent followers, in the 19th district; Andrews won decisively in his race for reelection to the Assembly from the 21st district, over James C. Thomas, a former assistant U. S. attorney; Eustace V. Dench of Chicopee won over Carson DeWitt Baker of Ramapo and Clarence King of Beavers, for the aldermanic position. Republican Conrad A. Johnson, who was ruled off the ballots on a technicality, had his name written on 568 ballots, to put him just 88 votes behind the regular candidate, Pope B. Billups, who polled 656.

Mayor Helps Johnson

Johnson's special appeal to his constituency was aided tremendously by Mayor LaGuardia in a letter sent to voters.

Lamar Perkins of Appomattox ran ahead of Colden Brown, a former Norfolkian and recent Lincoln University graduate, for the Republican Assembly nomination.

Leibowitz, who ran as an insurgent for district attorney over the incumbent, William F. Geoghan, Brooklyn, went down 3 to one, according to partial returns, which gave him 6,242 votes to opponent's 19,441. Leibowitz had the support of colored voters.

To Run As Independent

Conrad Johnson will run as an independent in the November election.

Latest revelations show that Morton was a victim of a last-minute letter issued in his name, but which he did not write.

Among other things the letter, 5,000 of which were mailed out, Tuesday, said: "I hve just discovered that under the law of the New York Charter, I cannot take the position of leader. For that reason I am writing to you personally to ask you to vote for the group that is supprting Harry G. Perry. I cannot support Martin Healy because I consider him unfit for the position."

The suicidal message was mailed in letters imprinted with Morton's address as a member of the Civil Service Commission, . Municipal Building.

Summary of The Winners At a Glance

Amsterdam News

9-21-35

(Nineteenth district.)

Aldermanic nominees—Cary D. Blue, Republican; Charles Lynch, Democrat.

New York

Assembly nominees—Samuel Holman, Republican; Robert Justice Democrat.

N. Y.

(Twenty-first district.)

Aldermanic nominees—Pope Billups, Republican; Eustace V. Dench, Democrat.

Assembly nominees—Lamar Perkins, Republican; William T. Andrews, Democrat.

In the leadership contests, Martin J. Healy elected a majority of the county committee in the Nineteenth Assembly in his three-cornered fight with Harry C. Perry and Ferdinand Q. Morton, all Democrats. Dr. Mark Rivers defeated Myles A. Paige for the Republican leadership.

Charles J. Conkling, in the Twenty-first, elected 245 county committeemen to 198 for Herbert L. Bruce and 73 for William T. Andrews. The Beavers and the Ramapo, supporting Bruce and Andrews, agreed Thursday, however, to combine their 271 votes and elect Bruce leader of the district with Elizabeth Ross Haynes co-leader.

(A complete vote by election districts in the Nineteenth and Twenty-first Assembly districts appears on Page 16.)

Political—1935
Elections.

New York.

Justice And Lynch Decisively Beat Holman And Blue In 19th; Dench, Andrews Triumph In 21st A. D.

Upsetting completely all of the carefully figured out "dope" of local political observers, a Democratic landslide, unequalled in intensity in the history of the community, swept through Harlem at the elections Tuesday. Leaders of groups once considered powerful in the local political arena, stood aghast as districts which up to then had always gone their way, returned with majorities against them and in favor of the seemingly irresistible Tammany tide.

Outstanding among the startling results of the day's balloting, said to be one of the heaviest for an off year ever known in Harlem, was the apparently universal turn against the Republican candidates by local voters as evidenced by the early returns.

Herbert L. Bruce, Negro Democratic leader of the 21st Assembly District who, it was thought, faced a bitter test of his newly acquired leadership came through in a manner which was described as "magnificent." Bruce's candidates for both the Assembly and the Board of Aldermen, in the face of strong opposition, were both elected by overwhelming majorities.

In the contest for the Assembly seat, William T. Andrews, the Democratic candidate, far overshadowed his Republican opponent, Lamar Perkins, polling a total of 10,885 votes to Perkins' 3,645.

The swing to the Democrats also caught in its relentless maelstrom, Conrad A. Johnson, militant Republican Alderman from the 21st A.D., who, having been refused the regular Republican nomination, had waged an energetic independent campaign, opposing both Eustace Dench, the Tammany designee and the Republican nominee, Pope Billups.

The results of this three-cornered fight were Dench, 9,523; Billups, 1,272 and Johnson, 1535. General belief is growing that the poor showing made by both Johnson and Billups was occasioned by their fight and that Dench, improving his opportunity, had availed himself of the split in the ranks of the enemy to slip in.

Extreme pleasure at the great victory was expressed by Bruce who declared that the event held great significance.

Makes Statement

"The entire district, both hill and valley, stood up 100 percent for the Democratic candidates which makes me feel that majority leadership is a success for the district," said Bruce.

Great Democratic strength was also seen in the results in the 19th and 13th Assembly Districts. In the former, Robert Justice, Democratic candidate for the Assembly triumphed over Samuel Holman, Republican opponent, 7,588 to 3,915, and Edward Fleming, Republican aspirant for the Assembly from the 13th, was snowed under by the Democratic designee and present incumbent, William Sheldrick, who garnered a total of 10,864 votes to Fleming's 4,695.

The aldermanic contest in the 19th aldermanic district which includes the 19th assembly district and ten election districts of the 13th Assembly district, proved to be another shock to Republican adherents when Cary D. Blue, who conducted an exceedingly active campaign, was defeated decisively by the Democratic candidate, Charles Lynch. In both the 19th and 13th districts, Lynch achieved totals which were almost double those of Blue. The figures were 13th: Lynch 2,247, Blue 1,474; 19th: Lynch 7,091, Blue, 3,895, making grand totals of Lynch, 9,338, Blue, 5,369, with one election district missing.

Although definite details were not available as The Age went to press Tuesday night, it was authoritatively reported that James Johnson, Negro aldermanic candidate in the 22nd A. D. had been defeated by the white Democrat, Lew Haas.

Commenting on the major setback, local Republican leaders were outspoken in their criticism of Mayor LaGuardia and the city administration upon whom they placed the major portion of the blame for their crushing defeat. The increase in the Democratic vote, like the great jump in registration this year, they attributed to the whispering campaign which they charged had been carried on by the Democrats among rank and file voters of Harlem.

ROCK ISLAND, ILL.
ARGUS

OCT 24 1935

War Affects Our Politics.

A Republican candidate for alderman faces a difficult situation in Buffalo, N. Y., because he is of Italian descent and because negro voters apparently will vote against him on that account.

A year ago the registration, in Buffalo districts made up largely of negro voters, was 2,700. This year the registration has advanced to 8,200, due entirely to negro voters. Ordinarily the district is classified as doubtful The preponderant negro vote will decide the aldermanic contest.

Republican leaders, alarmed at the prospect, are trying to persuade the negroes to support the rest of the ticket notwithstanding their attitude toward this particular aldermanic candidate.

The Italo-Ethiopian war made similar trouble in Harlem not so long ago. It is a long distance from the United States to Italy or to Ethiopia—many thousands of miles—but what is taking place in Africa is affecting the political situation very materially in Buffalo. Some residents of Buffalo are not as indifferent to the African episode as they were.

There are negroes in this country who resent the attack upon Ethiopia and in some localities the candidates for political office on any ticket, if of Italian descent, are likely to find the going hard. It may be a silly proceeding, but in politics a fact—well, a fact is a fact.

FOUR NEGROES ARE ELECTED IN NEW YORK

Two Win Aldermanic Seats And Two Will Go to Assembly; All Democrats

NEW YORK.—(ANS) — Two Negroes were elected to the state assembly and two to the city aldermanic board as the Democrats swamped the Republicans in the election here Tuesday, November 5.

Charles Lynch and Eustace V. Dench were elected aldermen from the nineteenth and twenty-first districts, respectively. Lynch received 11,170 votes while his Republican opponent, Cary D. Blue received 6,124. Lynch will take the place of Alderman Charles Bradford.

Receives 8,859 Votes

Dench received 8,859 votes while his Republican opponent, Pope H. Billups was awarded 3,154.

Robert W. Justice was elected assemblyman from the nineteenth district succeeding James E. Stephens. He received 9,555 votes. Samuel T. Holman, Republican candidate, received 4,564 votes and Alma Crosswaith, Socialist, received 408 votes.

William T. Andrews was reelected to serve a term in the legislature, receiving 12,285 votes. Lamar Perkins, his Republican opponent, received 5,211 votes and Noah C. A. Walter Jr., Socialist, received 513.

In the twenty-second aldermanic district, Lew I. Hass, white, Democrat, beat Attorney James W. Johnson, the vote being 15,746 to 6,413.

Race Man Is Reelected In Buffalo

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 6—A Republican landslide for the second time inundated Clarence M. Maloney, white, and carried Sherman L. Walker back into office for his second term as supervisor of the Fifth ward. He is the only Race man here to hold such a position.

Mr. Walker who is now a prosperous undertaker, is a native of Virginia and the story of his rise to his present status reads like fiction.

With but an average education he entered the service of the United States Army during the World War and following his discharge worked in the steel mills of Pennsylvania.

While working there, however, he and his wife decided to study embalming. At the conclusion of their course and after serving their apprenticeship, they came here and went into business with money saved while he was working in the steel mills.

Everything has conspired to the success of their business and Mr. Walker developed an immense popularity which tempted him to enter politics. In this field, as in all others he has been successful.

A Signal Victory

STEP BY STEP the Negro struggles on in his long fight for political power. He went after district leaderships in the recent primaries. Few people realize how important these positions are. The power of Tammany Hall rests directly upon its district leaders, whose personal influence is generally greater than that of public officers with more resounding titles. Men who know politics would rather be district leaders than aldermen any day. For this reason the leaderships have been hard for Negroes to obtain.

With the shadow of the South hanging over Tammany Hall, it took a deal of courage to be a Negro Democrat. The Republican city organization did nothing for the Negro, because it was sure of his vote. When a Negro Republican leader threatened his party with desertion he drew the famous reply: "You couldn't drive the Negro out of the Republican party with a sledge-hammer." This taunt rankled among the younger Negroes and drove many of them into the Democratic ranks. Then they had to wait for years. They were given many little jobs but few real positions; such things as district leaderships were as far out of their reach as the Governorship. Commissioner Morton, who had become the colored Democratic leader in 1919, still received his regular quota of abuse and misrepresentation.

As the teeming tide of migration from the South finally settled down in Harlem the Negro voters, still hard of hearing at the cry "Vote Democratic," began to listen to the new slogan sounded by The Amsterdam News—"Vote black!" That was something they understood. Harlem was their home and they had a right to anything good that was going around. They awoke to the anomaly of districts 80 per cent. Negro in which the Negroes held less than 10 per cent. of the appointive jobs. They began to demand aldermen, assemblymen, congressmen; they demanded judges and got them. Learning, finally, that the real power lay in the less advertised district leaderships they went after them. The results of recent leadership elections have given them a foothold in Tammany Hall. It has seeped into the Negro's consciousness that a colored man may be a Democrat without losing respectability.

Congratulations to the voters of the Twenty-first Assembly district. In at least two instances they have proven beyond doubt that they deserve to be classed as among the most intelligent voters in the United States. They elected a Negro leader and they gave Alderman Conrad A. Johnson a big write-in vote. Both of these achievements would have been declared impossible three years ago.

We are particularly proud of the election of a Democratic Negro leader and co-leader. We were in the thick of this fight from the very beginning. We don't care who knows it. We strung along with Henri W. Shield in 1933, helping him to amass his total of 168 elected county committeemen. This year we supported Herbert L. Bruce in the face of a divided Negro electorate and, in our opinion, Mr. Bruce turned out to be the most logical candidate in the long run. He proved to be a fearless, level-headed candidate and, what is more, he showed plenty of common sense. That attribute is worth more than a dozen degrees from any college.

We learn that Mr. Bruce and Mrs. Elizabeth Ross Haynes, the district's co-leader, were seated last Friday night as members of the executive committee of Tammany. We want to be among the first to extend congratulations, while warning them, in the same breath, that their trials, tribulations and headaches have but begun.

The story of the Negro Democrat in New York is the story of the Negro Democrat in every state in the Union. Like his brother Republican, he had to be taught that he should vote black. He finally learned to pull the lever over a Negro candidate's name when it came to a queston of Assembly and aldermanic positions, but he was still loath to vote for a Negro as political boss. His fears were based on economic grounds. The Uncle Toms—every political camp has its quota—were told by the white man that a Negro leader would never be recognized by the so-called powers, and that he would never be given any patronage. The Uncle Toms could always be relied upon to carry this story back to the unsuspecting voters. The Uncle Toms who vote under the banner of Tammany are squarely to blame for retarding the progress of Harlem by at least five years. In electing a Negro leader and co-leader, the Democratic constituents of the Twenty-first Assembly not only won a victory over themselves, they won a victory over the Uncle Toms. They learned to vote for a Negro candidate as political boss and, when two groups weakened the cause by voting for separate Negro candidates, they learned to come together, to pool their votes and to put over a Negro.

For all of the above, the voters of the Twenty-first Assembly deserve to be commended, but they must be warned against harassing their newly elected Negro leaders with demands for jobs and favors at the very start. Bruce and Mrs. Haynes have got to feel their way into the inner structure of Tammany. Give them time.

Political - 1935
Elections.

New York.

Unusual Interest In Politics Is Being Shown By College Students; Leibowitz Nomination Is Urged

For the first time in the history of Brooklyn, Negro high school and college students are showing an unusual interest in politics. This was evidenced by a largely attended meeting of the various student groups which was held at the Community Center, 1660 Fulton street, on last Monday night. The meeting was called by William Oswald Gibbs, a student at New York University and president of the Students' Literary and Debating League.

Wesley MacD Holder, executive secretary of the league, its first president and a well-known newspaper man, played a prominent part in organizing the conference, which had as its purpose the boosting of the campaign of Samuel S. Liebowitz for District Attorney of Kings County, and Magistrate Sylvester Sabbatino for County Judge. Both are fighting the regular Democratic organization of the county.

Mr. Gibbs, president of the conference, in his opening remarks stressed the point that he had taken the initiative in organizing students and others because he is convinced that the interest of the race will be best served by the election of Liebowitz and Sabbitino.

Magistrate Sabbitino was introduced by Mr. Holder, who emphasized the Magistrate's fitness for the office he sought. The speaker lauded the achievements of the Negro and praised Mr. Liebowitz.

Harry Wolkof, chief clerk of the Second District Municipal Court, who is fighting for the Aldermanic nomination in the 43rd District, was promised support by Mr. Gibbs and his followers.

Among the groups who took part in the conference were: The Acme Associates Club, L'Allegro, Eurdites, Young People's Fellowship of St. Augustine's P. E.Church, Tau Delta Tau, Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity, the University Club and the National War Veterans' Association.

New Demo. Leaders Of 21st A. D. Prepare To Elect Candidates

Although they have held the leadership of the party organization in their district for less than a week, Herbert L. Bruce and Mrs. Elizabeth Ross Haynes, Democratic leader and co-leader respectively, of the 21st Assembly District, are already working day and night to see that Negro leadership proves successful in the first big test on November 5, election day.

Mr. Bruce and Mrs. Haynes who were elected last Wednesday at a meeting held under direct supervision of three Tammany district leaders, over Charles J. Conklin, white candidate of the Chicopee Club, announced that until a suitable location is found they will maintain the club's official headquarters at the Beaver's Club, 252 West 138th street. After election they expect to move to a more central location in the district.

Right now their one big concern is harmonizing the factions in the district. Recently one of the factions, the Ramapos, merged with the Beavers so as to insure Negro leadership. The other faction is led by Conklin and represents the Chicopee Club which for years has been the official Tammany Hall organization of the district and was until last week when Mr. Bruce and Mrs. Haynes were elected to the leadership.

Expects Support of Voters

In a statement to The New York Age on Monday, Mr. Bruce called on all Democrats of the district to give him their support in the campaign, said Mr. Bruce:

I shall expect every voter registered as a Democrat in the district to vote for Eustace V. Dench for the Board of Alderman and William T. Andrews for the Assembly on November 5. In so doing, they will be contributing to the success of our leadership.

"As the elected executive member of the entire district, I intend to give representation in the district according to the voting strength of each racial group. It is entirely up to the registered Democratic voters of the 21st Assembly District, regardless of race, creed or color, to support me in my efforts to establish once and for all times the right of majority leadership in this community."

Mrs. Haynes, his co-worker, is equally hard at work interviewing the various women workers of the district to see that they get out the vote on election day to insure the success of the ticket.

With a registration of 22,000 voters this year of which it is estimated there are some 13,800 registered as Democrats, they predict the success of their local candidates, Messrs. Andrews and Dench, over the Republican opposition which at the most is figured to control only 6,000 votes

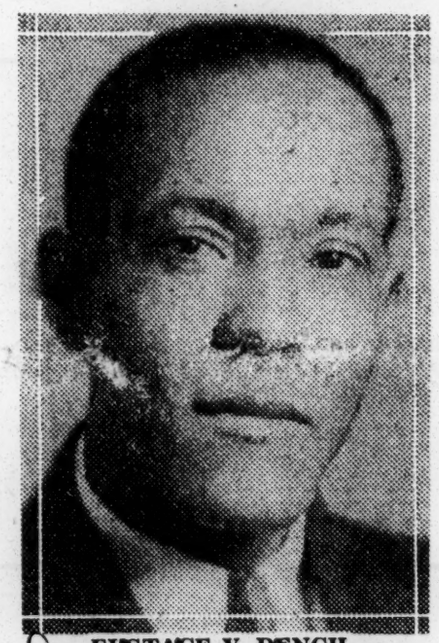
NEGRO CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR OF MOUNT VERNON

MOUNT VERNON, N.Y.-(CNA)- Rapidly mounting support marks the campaign of Herbert Weeldin for Mayor of Mount Vernon as a significant move of the working people to take action in their own behalf.

Wheeldin, who is the Communist Party candidate is the first Negro in this t to run for a major political office.

His platform includes:- the passage of local ordinances revoking license of public places which discriminate against Negroes and appointment of Negroes to t Board of Education.

Election Victors



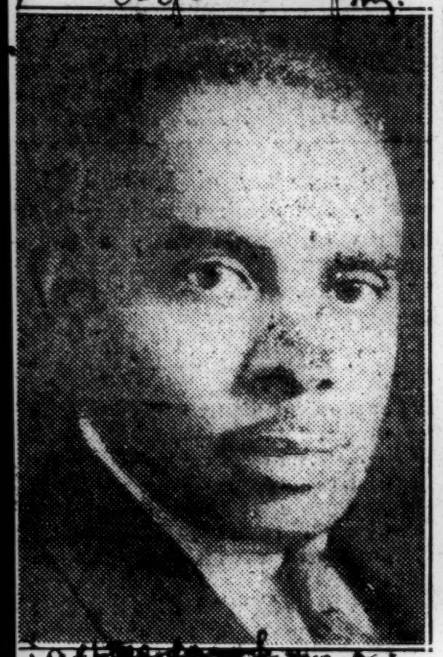
EUSTACE V. DENCH.

Eustace V. Dench was elected alderman in the Twenty-first district, and Robert W. Justice went to the Assembly from the Nineteenth Tuesday.



ROBERT W. JUSTICE.

BADLY BEATEN



Atty. JAMES W. JOHNSON

LOSES



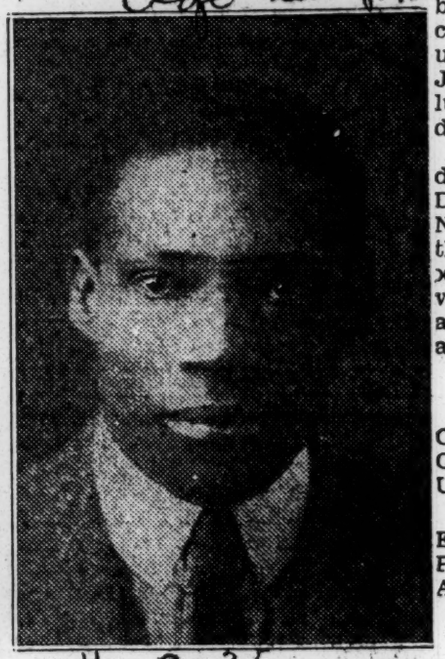
Ald. CONRAD A. JOHNSON

VICTOR



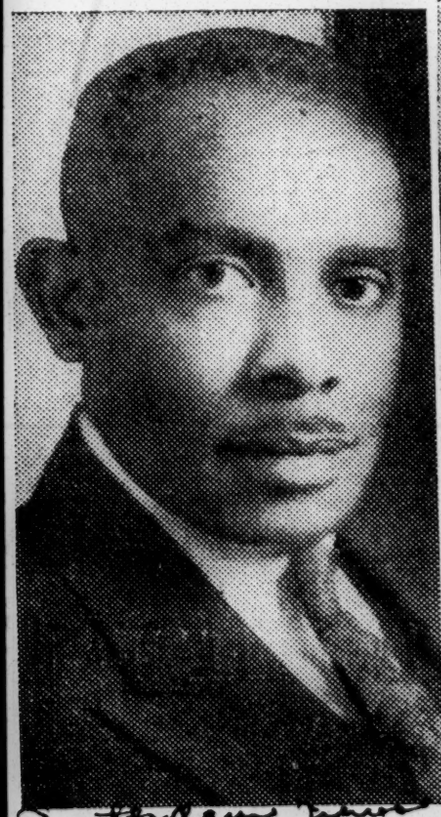
ROBERT W. JUSTICE

WINS



Atty CHARLES LYNCH

Snowed Under



James W. Johnson.

Attorney James W. Johnson, the first Negro to run on a major ticket in the Twenty-second Assembly district, found the Democratic tide too strong for him. He lost to Lew I Haas, white Democrat.

Re-elected



William T. Andrews.

Assemblyman William T. Andrews was returned to the Legislature Tuesday by the voters of the Twenty-first Assembly district.

Blue, Billups, Perkins and Holman Among the Losers

C. JOHNSON IS OUT

Negro Leadership in 21st Is Approved by Big Vote

The greatest majority ever rolled up by Tammany in the Nineteenth and Twenty-first Assembly districts was recorded in Tuesday's elections. By a similar token, the Republican Party suffered its worst defeat. Only a sprinkling of votes were cast for Socialist candidates and the Communist vote was negligible.

The vaunted three-cornered struggle between Alderman Conrad A. Johnson, Attorney Pope Billups and Attorney Eustace V. Dench for the aldermanic post in the Twenty-first did not materialize. The voters passed up Johnson, in spite of his great record, and gave their stamp of approval to a bigger issue, Democratic Negro leadership. The result assured a favorable attitude on the part of Tammany in the distribution of future patronage.

All of Tammany's judicial candidates and nominees for Assembly and aldermanic posts were swept into office in this area by an overwhelming vote. The district returned William T. Andrews to the Legislature by the hitherto unheard-of total of 12,285 votes. Andrews defeated Perkins, his Republican opponent, by better than two to one, Perkins receiving 5,211. The new alderman of the district is Attorney Eustace V. Dench.

Justice Elected.

The Nineteenth district elected a new alderman and a new assemblyman. Robert (Bob) Justice, head of the New York Academy of Business, succeeds Assemblyman James L. Stephens, and Attorney Charles Lynch will take the place of Alderman Charles Bradford.

Attorney James W. Johnson, the first Negro to run for office on a major ticket in the Twenty-second Assembly district, was snowed under by the Democratic vote. Lew I. Haas, white incumbent, polled 15,746 to Johnson's 6,413. The incumbent assemblyman in this area, Daniel Flynn, white, defeated Manuel Reyes, Republican, 14,798 to 4,395.

The tabulation of the ballots in the Twenty-first Assembly indicated that the white Republican vote in this area was cast almost solidly for Attorney Pope Billups, the Republican organization nominee. Alderman Johnson, who was turned down by his party because of differences with Charles W. B. Mitchell, Negro leader of the eastern half of the district, was a candidate on the Fusion ticket. He ran ahead of his opponent in the Negro districts, but his margin was not sufficient to overcome the white returns.

Billups claimed a "satisfactory majority" over Johnson, with 3,154 votes, but Johnson would not concede the claim until he could obtain full figures from the white election districts. Johnson polled 1,525 to 1,272 for Billups in the Harlem districts, with one district missing.

Alderman Johnson attributed his defeat "to the new toy which the Democratic Party has given to the Negro voter (Negro leadership). Although I was running as an independent," he said, "I received as many votes as my Republican opponent. I am deeply grateful." The vote for all candidates follows:

Aldermanic Vote.

(Nineteenth A. D.)

Charles Lynch (D)	11,170
Cary D. Blue (R)	6,124
Uncil Forde (S)	481

(Twenty-first A. D.)

Eustace V. Dench (D)	8,859
Pope H. Billups (R)	3,154
Annie Peters (S)	376

Assembly Vote.

(Nineteenth A. D.)

Robert W. Justice (D)	9,555
Samuel F. Holman (R)	4,654
Alma Crosswaith (S)	408

(Twenty-first A. D.)

William T. Andrews (D)	12,285
Lamar Perkins (R)	5,211
Noah C. A. Walter, Jr. (S)	513

Political—1935 Elections.

New York.

GROUP NAMES MORTON TO LEADERSHIP

Age

County Committeemen Of 19th A. D. In Riotous Meeting Over 'Deal'

10-5-35

21st NAMES BRUCE

Tammany Hall Said To Be Undecided As To Recognition

An alleged attempt by the two white candidates for the Democratic leadership of the 19th A. D. to divide the district among themselves without giving the Negroes any more recognition caused the meeting of the County Committee of the district to break up in a near riot Monday night, September 30. The meeting was held at the Masonic Hall, 103 Morningside avenue.

The first intimation that Martin J. Healy and Harry C. Perry had gotten together came to most of the committeemen after the meeting had been called to order. Roy Morse, deputy collector of Internal Revenue of the third District, placed the names of Perry and Healy in nomination together with their co-leaders, Annie Matthews and Eugenia Wells. This nomination was seconded by William McGruder.

Dr. Paul Collins, a member of the county committee and a friend of Ferdinand Q. Morton, immediately got the floor and demanded to know by what authority had the Perry and Healy factions gotten together and decided to divide the district. So pertinent was this query and the immediate response was so strongly against the move that the meeting became uproarous with half dozen people trying to speak at the same time.

Mr. Healy attempted to explain and when he failed to receive the courteous attention of those present, both he and Perry left the meeting, followed by a large number of their county committeemen.

Morton Named Leader

The Morton faction then took over the meeting and proceeded to call the roll. Mr. Morton's name had in the meantime been placed in nomination by Benjamin Levy, together with that of Mrs. Annie Venie of 152 West 131st street as co-leader.

Since the majority of those who remained in the hall were Morton supporters, he was declared elected leader although the vote cast was less than half the number of county committeemen in the district.

Mr. Morton, himself, stated that he did not believe the election would stand up in court anymore than would the election of Healy and Perry, as there was no roll call in their case.

The election of the new leader for the district climaxed a three-cornered fight through the September Primary which resulted in Martin J. Healy, Harry C. Perry and Ferdinand Q. Morton finishing 1-2-3 in the race for county committeemen, but neither had a majority of those eligible to vote for leader.

Although Healy, who had been been leader of the district for the past twelve years, had said many hard things about Perry, who had formerly been leader of another district and was ousted by the Italian voters when they became a majority, the two white men quickly got together when it came to a choice between white and colored.

It is believed that this action on the part of Healy and Perry, should the courts order another election, will result in many of their colored supporters swinging over to Morton or some other colored candidate they may agree on.

Age 10-5-35

Bruce Confers With Dooling

While refusing to divulge the topic of their conversation on Monday morning with James Dooling, leader of Tammany Hall, Herbert L. Bruce and Mrs. Elizabeth Ross Haynes were insistent that their election as executive members for the the 21st Assembly District, was carried out legally and said that they intended to fight any attempt on the part of Charles Conklin, white, to have the election set aside.

There was no motion, they said, for an adjournment of the meeting Thursday night and so they said that their election was perfectly legal. They expressed pride in the conduct of their followers who met at the Beavers Clubhouse, 252 West 138th street, early Thursday and marched 100 percent strong to the Chicopee Club and thence to the meeting hall, the V. F. W. Hall at the corner of 145th street and Broadway.

The meeting was marked by disorder on the part of white followers of Conklin who, seeing that they were outnumbered, attempted to break up the meeting so as to prevent an election. While Beavers county committeemen were still in the street awaiting admittance to the hall, attempts were unsuccessfully made by the presiding officer to open the meeting and steamroll the election of Conklin. These attempts were successfully blocked by Dr. Hudson J. Oliver, Beavers floor leader, who, when the meeting was finally opened, placed the name of Herbert L. Bruce in nomination.

Whites Withdraw

Shortly after Bruce's name was placed in nomination as leader, Chairman Charles Horowitz who presided, startled the assemblage by declaring the meeting adjourned despite the fact that no motion for adjournment had been made. The Negro county committeemen protested this action on Horowitz part and the white lawyer immediately withdrew from the hall with many of his followers. Dr. Hudson J. Oliver was then elected temporary chairman after a roll call and the election of Bruce and Mrs Haynes followed in short order.

Others elected were: C. D. King, chairman of the county committee; Herman C. Stoute, vice-chairman; Clifford Daly, secretary; John McDonald, recording secretary; and Dr. Chester Chinn, treasurer. Mrs. Marie Brown, acted as temporary secretary during the meeting.

Can't Afford Defections

Immediately after the election, Conklin and his followers declared the election illegal and placed the matter before the law committee of Tammany Hall. Conflicting stories came out of the Hall, the first to the effect that the election would be declared illegal and the second and more logical one that in view of the fact that Tammany cannot afford defections from its ranks it would recognize Mr. Bruce and Mrs. Haynes as the first Negroes to serve in the executive councils of the Democratic party in New York State.

As The Age went to press on Tuesday night, the entire county committee of Tammany from New York County was scheduled to hold an organization meeting with an executive session immediately afterward. It was considered highly probable that the election of Bruce and Mrs. Haynes would be discussed from the floor and later in the executive council with observers declaring that recognition would be given to the new executive members from the 21st.

From some quarters it was said that Conklin hoped to have the election set aside in court and then make an effort to get Bruce and Mrs. Haynes to agree to split the district with him, Conklin to take the leadership of the white end of the district, and Bruce and Mrs. Haynes to take the leadership of the eastern half. Such an attempt on Conklin's part, however, would meet with no success as Mr. Bruce and Mrs. Haynes are determined that, since they had the support of the majority of the county committee of the entire district, they will serve as leaders of the entire district.

BULLETIN

Alderman Charles Bradford, Democratic incumbent from the 19th District, was declared renominated for that office by the Board of Elections Thursday following an official canvass of the vote which gave Bradford 1829 to 1774 for Charles Lynch, independent candidate.

At first Bradford was declared out of the race when unofficial returns gave Lynch 1736 and Bradford 1674. There were many contested ballots which were not included in the returns and when the Board of Elections canvassed the vote and inspected the contested ballots it declared Bradford renominated.

Lynch is being appealed to by followers now to run independently if a recount does not give him the nomination.

Harlem Democrats Get Together; Pick Bruce for Leader

Amsterdam American

White Job Control in 21st Ousted First Time, in Tammany History.

10-5-35

Bulletin

HANSON RECONCILES OPPOSING FACTIONS

White Committeemen to Contest Election.

NEW YORK.—Combining two factions whose rivalry has threatened to perpetuate white control of a rich patronage field, Democratic County committeemen of the 21st Assembly District on Thursday night selected Herbert L. Bruce, Harlem restaurateur, for district leader.

Two determined moves on the part of the minority white committeemen, representing the Chicopee Club, failed to thwart the power of the combined Ramapo and Beavers' factions, and left the whites searching for some means of voiding the election.

Charles Hanson, a Republican, is credited with bringing about the harmony between the opposing groups which made possible the naming of the first Democratic leader from the district's majority race in the history of Tammany Hall.

Called Meeting at Home

Hanson, who is general chairman of the Brotherhood of Dining Car Employees and a waiter-in-charge on the New York Central Railroad, appealed to Assemblyman W. T. Andrews, Jr., leadership candidate of the Ramapo Club, and Bruce, of the Beavers, and, at a meeting in his home, induced their respective committeemen to mass their strength against the white minority.

The meeting for the leadership election was held at the hall of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Broadway at 145th Street, in the mostly white 22nd District. Charles Horowitz, white, a supporter of Charles J. Conklin, Bruce's white opponent, presided.

Bar Harlem Clubs

Members of the Harlem Tammany clubs were barred from the meeting for two hours before they were admitted to find Conklin's name already in the nomination and the nominations closed by Horowitz's ruling.

Insistence of the Ramapo and Beavers' committeemen that Bruce's name be accepted was met by a declaration by Horowitz that the meeting was adjourned, whereupon all the white committeemen walked out.

Bruce's allied supporters, however, refused to acknowledge the adjournment since they, constituting a majority, had not voted favorably.

Court Fight Looms

They named Dr. Hudson Oliver temporary chairman to serve in Horowitz's absence and proceeded with the meeting, electing Bruce to the leadership post and Mrs. Elizabeth Ross Haynes of the Ramapo Club, co-leader.

Conklin has announced that he will bring court action against Bruce before yielding the post, claiming that the election was illegal.

The victorious groups insist, however, that the election was legal, since more than 300 committeemen were present and only 260 were needed for a quorum.

New York Herald-Tribune

SEP 28 1935

Negro Elected Leader Despite TammanyFight

Members of Own Race Pick Bruce After White Bloc Declares Adjournment

Court Challenge Is Seen

Backers of Former Red Cap Face Legal Battle

Herbert L. Bruce, a former red cap at the Pennsylvania Railroad Terminal, was elected Tammany leader of the 21st Assembly District early yesterday morning by his fellow Negro committeemen after the minority white Tammany committeemen had adjourned the meeting until Monday night against the protests of the Negroes, who outnumbered them.

The election of the first Negro Tammany district leader will be challenged in the courts, according to spokesmen for Charles Conklin, the choice of the whites and son-in-law of Thomas F. Murray, Tammany leader of the district, which is the northern strip of Harlem's black belt. The meeting was held in Veterans of Foreign Wars Hall, 145th Street and Broadway.

After electing Mr. Bruce leader of the 21st the Negro county committeemen elected Mrs. Elizabeth Ross Haynes, another member of the race, co-leader, to succeed Mrs. Joyce Bushel, lawyer and golf enthusiast and leader of the women in the successful fight of a year ago to oust John F. Curry as leader of Tammany Hall.

Part Owner of Restaurant

Mr. Bruce, of the 21st, is one of the most popular Negroes in Harlem and shares the ownership of the Monterey Luncheonette, at 2339 Seventh Avenue, with Miles Duncan, who worked with him as a red cap until 1930, when they pooled their slender resources and opened the Monterey, in which they were cooks, cashiers, waiters, busboys and dishwashers. Now they have a seating capacity of 150 in the Monterey and have fifteen waiters and other employees on their pay roll.

Mr. Bruce was born in Trinidad thirty-five years ago and after the death of his father came to this country when a small boy with his mother, who supported young Herbert and her three other small children.

As soon as Herbert could quit school—and he did it before he reached the legal years—he got a job as a bell hop and helped to make things easier for his mother. Odd jobs of all sorts followed until he found a place among the red caps at the Pennsylvania Terminal.

This was in 1927. One of his fellow workers was Miles Duncan, a native of Augusta, Ga. In the next four years they became friends and finally started the restaurant.

Neither paid any particular attention to politics but when in the recent primary campaign, after one group of Negroes designated Assemblyman William T. Andrews, other Negro residents of the district put Miles Duncan's partner in the race.

In the primary on Tuesday, September 17, Mr. Conklin polled a majority in the three-cornered race with 240 votes. Mr. Bruce was second with 192, and Mr. Andrews was a poor third with 88. All looked for Mr. Conklin's election as leader. But Thursday night, when the meeting of the county committee was called to order, it was found that the Negroes had united and had agreed on Mr. Bruce for leader and Mr. Andrews's runningmate, Mrs. Haynes, a graduate of Columbia University and wife of a former professor of economics at Fiske University, for co-leader.

Dr. Hudson J. Oliver was chosen by the Negroes as their floor leader, with instructions to nominate Mr. Bruce and Mrs. Haynes.

Calls Adjournment Illegal

"But when Charles Horowitz called the meeting to order," said Dr. Oliver, "he refused to recognize me or any other members of our united forces, and after hours of wrangling and parliamentary see-sawing he announced the meeting was adjourned without any one putting the motion.

"Then I told our county committeemen to remain, and we continued the meeting, which we did not recognize as legally adjourned. I was elected temporary chairman, and we elected Mr. Bruce and Mrs. Haynes unanimously."

Spokesmen for the Conklin-Murray faction said they will protest the election of Mr. Bruce and Mrs. Haynes in the courts and ask the Tammany executive committee, which meets on Tuesday night, not to recognize either of them. This committee, composed of the district leaders and co-leaders, may refuse to recognize as leader any one they may deem not to be "a fit and proper person" for the place. But all who know Mrs. Haynes and Mr. Bruce say that such action could not justly be taken against them.

New York American

SEP 28 1935

TAMMANY BARS NEGRO

Bruce's Election Termed Illegal

Herbert L. Bruce's "election" as Tammany leader of the 21st A. D. will not be recognized by Tammany Hall, John T Dooling, head of the Tammany law committee, intimated yesterday.

Bruce, a Negro and Harlem restaurateur, will be the first of his race ever to be a Tammany district leader if his claim is upheld.

Dooling said his information was that the meeting Thursday night was formally recessed until next Monday night before Bruce's adherents took charge and "elected" him.

The meeting, transferred from the Chicopee clubhouse to the veterans' hall at Broadway and 145th st. because of the large attendance, was "disorderly and marked by several incidents of violence," Dooling said, adding:

"I am informed by persons present that Charles Horowitz, who was presiding, was unable to restore order and at 11 o'clock, when he saw progress was futile, he entertained a motion to recess until Monday."

Dr. Hudson J. Oliver, of Bruce's Beavers Club, who took the chair and conducted the election of Bruce, insisted no such motion was put to a vote and that Horowitz called the recess to stave off Bruce's election.

Dooling declared Oliver had no legal right to preside and Bruce's election could not be recognized "in law."

Two Negro factions combined to support Bruce. Between them they claimed enough county committeemen to elect a leader. The rival candidate is Charles Conkling, present acting leader, son-in-law of Thomas Murray, who retired recently as leader.

NEW YORK SUN

OCT 7 1935

LYNCH CHARGES FRAUD

Files Contest of the Count in Aldermanic Election.

Charles Lynch, a Negro, of 137 West 137th street, who on the face of the returns was defeated in the primary election by Charles W. Bradford, the incumbent in the contest for Alderman for the Nineteenth district, filed in the Supreme Court today an application for an order directing the Board of Elections to correct the returns for the Fifth Election district and to recount the ballots of the entire aldermanic election.

Lynch declares in his petition that a "bold, disgraceful fraud" was perpetrated against him. Arguments on his motion will be heard tomorrow morning by Justice Aaron J. Levy.

Lynch points out that the original tally sheet of the Fifth election district showed 57 votes for himself to 36 for Bradford. The revised vote filed with the Board of Elections, he alleges, shows 136 votes for Bradford and 57 for Lynch. In the entire aldermanic district, Lynch claims, the returns show 1,839 votes for Bradford and 1,774 for Lynch. Taking from Bradford the alleged 100 fraudulent votes, Lynch alleges, would leave him only 1,739 votes or 35 under the vote for Lynch.

NEGROES WIN IN NEW YORK

Colored Democrats Swamp Republicans

11-9-35

NEW YORK—Tuesday's elections showed Harlem wholly Democratic as that party's candidates were swept into office by overwhelming majorities that left Republican leaders disappointed and dumbfounded. Of intense satisfaction to Hubert L. Bruce, Dem., recently elected leader of the 21st Assembly District, was the election of both his candidates for Aldermen and the Assembly.

William T. Andrews, lawyer, defeated another lawyer, LaMar Perkins for the assembly by 7000 votes.

Eustace V. Dench, Dem., also a lawyer, was returned as Alderman, having beaten the incumbent Conrad A. Johnson, Independent, and Pope Billups, the Republican designee. Dench polled 9,500 to Johnson's 1500 and Billups 1270.

Another colored Alderman was elected in the 19th and 13th districts where Charles Lynch, Dem., lawyer, triumphed over his Republican opponent, Cary D. Blue. The figures were Lynch 9300, Blue, 5360.

Robert W. Justice, Dem., was elected Assemblyman in the 19th over Samuel Holman, white Republican, by 3000 votes. White Democrats also triumphed in other Harlem districts.

Local Republican leaders bitterly scored Mayor LaGuardia's administration as the cause of the upset.

Political-1935

New York.

Elections.

NEGRO CANDIDATES LOSE IN PRIMARY FIGHT FOR DISTRICT LEADERSHIP

Bradford And Stephens Beaten By Lynch And Justice In 19th A. D.; Blue Beats Webb, Billups Wins Over Johnson; Andrews Wins Nomination

Once again Negro Democrats in Harlem lost their opportunity to take over the leadership of the 19th and 21st Assembly Districts when at 6 a. m. Wednesday morning with but a few districts missing, Charles J. Conklin, white, won by a wide majority over both Assemblyman William T. Andrews and Herbert L. Bruce, Negro aspirants in the 21st, and Martin J. Healy, incumbent won over Civil Service Commissioner Ferdinand Q. Morton and Harry C. Perry.

In the 19th Assembly District, Healy claimed a total of 184 county committeemen to 140 for Perry and 54 for Morton. In the 21st Assembly District, Conklin claimed 227 county committeemen to 147 for Bruce and 78 for Andrews.

In the Republican leadership fight waged in the 19th Assembly District, Attorney Myles A. Paige had 18 county committeemen to 42 for Dr. Mark Rivers, incumbent, with 7 districts missing. There being a total of 90 county committeemen in the district, it appeared unlikely that Paige could come from behind to beat Rivers.

Bradford and Stephens Lose

The Primary elections featured numerous upsets with favorite candidates faring badly. In the 19th Assembly District, both Alderman Charles E. Bradford and Assemblyman James E. Stephens, Democrats, lost their fight for renomination to Charles Lynch and Robert W. Justice, respectively. Both officeholders trailed by several hundred votes each with seven districts missing and indications were that with complete returns in they would be still more badly beaten.

William Webb, Republican candidate for Alderman in the 19th was beatein in a nip and tuck race by Cary Blue, candidate of the Myles A. Paige faction. Samuel Holman, the other Rivers' designee won handily over Attorney Robert Penn, candidate of the Paige group.

The lineup in the general election will be Charles Lynch, Democrat, versus Cary Blue, Republican, for Alderman of the 19th A. D., and Robert W. Justice, Democrat, against Samuel Holman, Republican, for the Assembly.

Johnson Loses

Alderman Conrad A. Johnson (Rep.-Fus.) of the 21st Assembly District lost a gallant writein campaign against Attorney Pope B. Billups for the Republican nomination in the district. Denied a place on the ballot because of faulty petitions, Alderman Johnson appealed to voters to write in his name but the job was too difficult for the voters. Attorney Lamar Perkins won the Assembly nomination in the same district over Colden Brown.

Andrews Renominated

The fight among the Democrats of the 21st was a bitter one. At first running behind Attorney James C. Thomas, candidate of the Chicopee Club, returns at 6 a. m., with 3 districts still missing, gave Assemblyman Andrews 1820, Thomas, 1589 and Doles, 1024 votes. Eustace V. Dench, Chicopee candidate, according to the returns won the nomination for Alderman over Carson DeWitt Baker and Clarence D. King. Returns were Dench, 1861; Baker, 1049 and King, 1024.

The leadership fight in this district was so bitter that several of the election districts counted their returns in the West 135th street police station after fist fights were threatened in the polling places. Charles J. Conklin, white, claimed the leadership of the district with 227 county committeemen to 147 for Herbert L. Bruce and 78 for Assemblyman Andrews, the two Negro aspirants for the leadership. Before the primaries, an attempt had been made to get the two Negro canddiates to unite in their fight for the leadership on the plea that Conklin would muster sufficient strength in the 15 white election districts to win the leadership. The predictions came true as the votes show.

Levis Wins In 11th

In the 11th Assembly District which embraces the lower part of Harlem, Attorney Robert Levis scored a smashing victory over County Chairman Chase Mellen's candidate Daniel J. Riesner for the leadership. With only three districts missing when The Age went to press, Levis had elected 64 county committeemen to 41 for Riesner and 5 for Berg. There were two districts tied. Eight fo the ten Negro districts gave the Levis county committeemen substantial majorities over the opposition forces.

Other Results

While former Alderman Morton Baum was defeated by the County Chairman's candidate for the leadership, former Assemblyman I. Arnold Ross, by some ten votes, indications were that the fight that Baum was leading against Mellen's reelection as county leader would continue. It was too early to predict the outcome but Baum's followers said that they were certain that enough anti-Mellen county committeemen had been elected in the county to defeat the present incumbent.

NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.
GAZETTE

SEP 10 1935

To Address Negro Voters

All primary election candidates in Niagara Falls will be given opportunity to make a bid for Negro votes of the city at a meeting called for tonight at the A. M. E. church, 155 Thirteenth street. The meeting was called by William Garey, who expects a large percentage of the Negro voters of the city to attend. All candidates are invited.

New York Evening Post

SEP 18 1935

Harlem Returns White Men To Catch Tammany Crumbs

Could Elect 2 Negro Leaders, but Patronage Is Patronage

Black Harlem again has chosen white Tammany bosses, though it could elect Negroes whenever it wanted to.

In the northern end, Charles J. Conklin, taking the mantle of his father-in-law, old Tom Murray, defeated two Negro aspirants—university-educated William T. Andrews and rough, tough Herbert L. Bruce.

In the southern end, Martin J. Healey and Harry C. Perry were each claiming victory, but there was no doubt of the defeat of Frederick Q. Morton, Negro member of the Municipal Civil Service Commission.

Yet both the 21st Assembly District on the north and the 19th on the south are predominantly Negro districts.

Below 110th Street

The explanation? In the phrase common to all Tammany Harlem: "A colored district leader might be a big man up here, but he's just the same as all of us when he gets below 110th Street."

It is Harlem's firm conviction that no Negro in the councils of Tammany Hall will ever be able to get them as much patronage — if any at all — as a white man. There is a cynical resignation to racial prejudice among the clubhouse hangers-on, and it is a resignation that the "Great White Fathers" zealously foster.

In the end nearly all that the gracious charity of the white almoners amounts to is a few jobs as porters in municipal buildings, cleaners in the Independent subway or cops on the Harlem beat.

"Half a Loaf Better——"

But starved Harlem, snatching hungrily at even these gritty crumbs, feels a Negro boss might not even be able to get that from "downtown."

The defeat of William T. Andrews brought gloom in the circles of Harlem's intelligenstia and sincere racial leaders — the teachers, the ministers, the men of education in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People who are striving to lift up their race.

Tall, handsome Andrews took an academic degree at Howard University, studied law at Columbia, acted as counsel a number of years for the N. A. A. C. P.

Last year he won election to the Assembly. His instinct for social legislation and his talents in fighting for them won him banner praise from the Citizens Union as having "rendered distinguished service."

Fought for Children

His shrewd and valiant — though unsuccessful—battle for the Child Labor Amendment brought him wide notice.

Yet he ran a poor third for district leader. He managed, however, to win the nomination for Assemblyman again. The Ramapo Club backed him for both offices.

Herbert Bruce, a restaurateur not many years out of the West Indies, ran on a frankly racial ticket, supported by the old-line Beaver Democratic Club. He did not even trouble getting his name on the ballot in the fourteen white election districts out of the forty-two in the 21st A. D.

His defeat was felt by the men in shirt sleeves, men who wanted to take the district "for Negroes only."

Conklin Wins the Bacon

This district, it should be noted, has 10,000 enrolled Tammany Negroes, living in the "valley" below City College and St. Nicholas Heights to the 4,600 whites on the "hill." Yet Charles Conklin, ruddy and red-haired, walked away with the leadership.

Incidentally, Conklin consolidated a dynasty. Thomas Murray, his seventy-five-year-old father-in-law did patient scrub work around the Chicopee clubhouse to get his reward five years ago.

Half a century ago, Tom's father, "Black Jack" Murray, ruled all of Tammany from Eighty-sixth Street to the city line and even bucked the regular organization with impunity when he wanted to.

The strength of the Negro vote is even greater in the Nineteenth A. D. Fully 90 per cent of its 12,000 registered Tammany voters are black.

But Healey Rules

Yet Martin Healey, chubby and be-spectacled Irishman, has ruled the district without a racial challenge for a dozen years, even through the charges of bribe-taking that ended in three mistrials. He was alleged to have sold George Ewald a magistracy for $10,000 five years ago.

When there was a challenge this year, it was not from Harvard-educated, clubhouse trained Frederick Morton, but from another white boss—Harry Perry, who got uprooted in his own Second District last year and searched new worlds.

New York World Telegram

SEP 18 1935

Morton Muses Over Loss of Hard Fight in Harlem

Perry Man Disclaims Knowledge of Source of 5,000 Forged Letters Saying Negro Commissioner Had Dropped Out of Contest for Democratic Leadership in 19th A. D.

By E. K. TITUS,
World-Telegram Staff Writer.

Civil Service Commissioner Ferdinand Q. Morton, far from the madding crowd of his supporters, today meditated on his spectacular. though losing fight against two white men for the Democratic leadership of the Harlem Nineteenth A.D.

While Commissioner Morton, during yesterday's primary conflict, was relaxing, and sunning himself, long cigar in mouth, on a roof or "terrace" back of his 125th St. headquarters, which was jammed with his followers, the following divers developments were working themselves out:—

1. Five thousand copies of a long grandly worded letter, bearing a facsimile of Commissioner Morton's signature and stating he withdrew in favor of his white opponent, Harry C. Perry, were being circulated.

2. Horses and wagons bearing the legend "Joe Louis backs Morton" ambled about.

3. Handbills urged voters:—"You can't let Joe Louis down at the Stadium. You can't let Selassie down in Ethiopia. You can't let Morton down in the 19th."

4. Gently contoured misses were directing attention all over the district to signs which read:—"Vote for colored leadership. Put X in first circle, first group, in last column." In other words vote for Commissioner Morton.

No Doubt About It.

Despite the spurious letter of withdrawal and despite Commissioner Morton's apparently nonchalant attitude, there was no doubt he was in the fight.

"Most of the forged letters they sent out were returned for insufficient postage," he declared between puffs.

Meanwhile the girls were handing out literature of the Independent Negro Citizens' Committee for the election of Ferdinand Q. Morton, which minced no words.

Calls Some Traitors.

"There are a few Ethiopians in the ranks of the Italian armies prepared to fight against their own fatherland," states the Independent Committee. "There are a few Negroes in Harlem advocating the election of Perry or Healy (Martin J. Healy, the present leader).

"When the war is over," the committee continued, "the Ethiopian traitors will be either condemned to death and executed, or expatriated.

"What should happen to the Harlem traitors? Certainly they are not fit to exercise the right of suffrage."

The committee designated both Mr. Perry and Mr. Healy as "fourth-rate individuals," and stated that "for years with the Negro Democratic vote more than 90 per cent, all the valuable patronage in Healy's district has gone to white men who live outside the district."

When Commissioner Morton's assertion that the letter stating he withdrew in favor of Mr. Perry was a forgery was called to the attention of a Perry lieutenant in Perry headquarters, the latter commented:—

"That's funny, isn't it? The letter was certainly in the mails. I wonder who could have done it?"

The spurious letter bore the heading, "Private Office of Ferdinand Q. Morton, Civil Service Commission Municipal Building," and in it the Commissioner supposedly informed "Dear Friends" that:—

"I have just discovered that under the law of the New York charter, I cannot take the position of leader as I am now, and will be for the next two years, Civil Service Commissioner of the City of New York and not eligible for the leadership.

"For that reason I am writing to you personally to ask you to vote for the group that is supporting Harry G. Perry.

"I cannot support Martin J. Healy, because I consider him unfit for the position, "

Political – 1935

Elections.

North Carolina

Greensboro, N. C., News
March 19, 1935

Negro Runs For Council.

Charlotte, March 18.—(AP)—Bishop Dale, negro business leader tonight announced his candidacy for the Charlotte city council.

Asheville, N. C. Citizen
April 9, 1935

PENNELL ASKED FOR OPINION ON NEGRO'S STATUS

Registration Problem Is Laid Before Board Of Elections

At a meeting of the municipal board of elections yesterday, George Pennell, attorney for the board, was asked to give an opinion on the rights of a ngero voter to participate in the Democratic primary who told the registrar of his precinct that he was a Republican.

Paul Abernathy, registrar of precinct No. 9, at Randolph school on Montford avenue, said the negro presented himself for registration last Saturday and stated he was a Republican. Later, Mr. Abernathy told the board, the negro said he was a Democrat.

To Give Ruling

Mr. Pennell is expected to give a ruling on the case within the next fwe days.

Mr. Abernathy's letter to the election board follows:

"I desire a ruling on the rights of one R. C. Robinson to vote in the Democratic primary, in the event he should tender himself.

"The facts are: That on Saturday, April 6, 1935, the said R. C. Robinson, colored, came to the place of registration for the purpose of registering. Pursuant to the requirements of statute, I applied the requisite educational qualifications but before completion of the educational test, two ladies came in to register, and I asked him to step aside and let me wait on them. Robinson stated that he was a Republican and wanted to register. He became somewhat angry when I asked him to let me wait on the ladies, and left. Late in the afternoon he came back with Mr. J. E. Wilson, a licensed attorney at law. (Mr. Wilson informed me that he was an attorney at law), and demanded by what authority I had the right to question the negro when he tendered himself to register. The registration of Robinson was completed in the presence of Mr. Wilson, but when I came to the question, 'With which political party are you affiliated?' the negro replied 'Democratic,' when at the first appearance he had told me that he was a Republican.

"The foregoing are the facts, and I would appreciate it if you would advise me whether I should allow him to vote should he offer to do so in the primary, in which there is only one political party participating."

Lincolnton, N. C. Times
April 11, 1935

Greensboro Has A Negro Candidate

Robert C. Sharpe, negro Greensboro undertaker, has filed his candidacy for member of the city council in the Democratic primary to be held this month. He was a candidate two years ago but got nowhere in the race.

All seven members of the council are candidates for the renomination and election, these being Julius W. Cone, Ralph L. Lewis, T. A. Glasscock, T. J. Hill, A. S. Keister, J. W. McLennan and Roger W. Har-

Mocksville, N. C., Record
April 10, 1935

Negroes Turn Tide In Raleigh Election.

Raleigh.—According to The Raleigh News and Observer, the Negroes in the capital city now hold the balance of power in the Democratic party. This power was illustrated in the recent city election here when Raleigh was voting upon the city-manager plan of government. The measure was lost, says The Raleigh News and Observer, because of the heavy vote cast in the two large Negro wards against the proposed change in the city government. The Negro Democrats working hand in glove with the city administration forces, voted solidly against the city manager plan, while practically all other wards in the city cast majorities for the new plan.

Ever since a Raleigh Negro was elected two years ago as a member of the Wake County Democratic Executive Committee, the Negroes have been gaining strength and influence in the Democratic party, and that a close working agreement exists between the Raleigh Democratic administration and the colored voters was evidenced, The News and Observer says in the recent city election.

The News and Observer, in giving an account of the city election, said, in three column front page headlines:

Employes Of City Herd Negro Voters To Polls; Beat City Managership.

Opening paragraph of the article in The News and Observer reads as follows:

"Negroes by the hundreds herded to the polls by city administration workers in Raleigh's two large Negro precincts proved the deciding majority yesterday as the City Manager plan was defeated by 289 votes. . . ."

Accompanying this front page article were two pictures, taken by News and Observer staff photographers, one picture showing a white man leading a procession of Negroes to the polls, with the following explanation under the three column picturs:

"Lawrence Gatling, in the foreground, ex convict now in the employ of the city, leading a procession of Negroes to the Precinct 10 polling place at Soldiers' Home yesterday. Gatling attacked the photographer who made the picture and attempted to destroy his camera, but was prevented from so doing when a by stander intervened. A policeman, stationed at the polling place to preserve order, did not move off the porch during the disturbance. Gatling was arrested a few minutes later when he followed the photographer and newspapermen to destroy the camera."

The other picture with the articles was a double column photo of two men seated beside a building. The explanation under this picture reads as follows:

"Here are two of the election officials at the big Negro-voting precinct, No. 10 at Soldiers' Home, where disturbances in yesteaday's election occurred. On the right is Joe Upchurch, former city employe, against whom cases for drunken driving and beating his wife have been continued for weeks in City Court because Upchurch was too 'sick' to face trial. He was active at the polls yesterday. On the left is Bart M. Gatling, local politician who busied himself inside the voting enclosure despite the fact that he is not a resident of the city."

The News and Observer quotes a Democratic leader as follows:

"Alexander Webb, well known Raleigh insurance man, declared the tactics used by the city officials in herding Negroes to the polls was an outrage and should be resented by both white and Negro citizens interested in good government. 'The manner in which the city officials and their friends are voting the Negroes in wholesale lots is an outrage,' he said."

Republicans in Raleigh stood aghast at the manner in which the leopard has changed his spots, and recalled the days of the Redshirt, and the years throughout which the Democratic politicians have yelled "nigger" at the Republicans in this state.

"It all goes to show just how rotten the Democratic Machine in North Carolina has grown," was the comment of a visiting Republican from the mountains. "Citizens of Raleigh are getting a glimpse of the ruthless iron heel under which the Republicans have been living for many years," he said.

NEGRO ENTERS COUNCIL RACE IN CHARLOTTE

Fayetteville Ob.
June 18, 1935

CHARLOTTE, March 18. (AP)—Bishop Dale, negro business leader tonight announced his candidacy for the Charlotte city council.

Dale, a leader of his race in American Legion activities for many years and past vice commander of the negro department of North Carolina and present commander and drum major of Col. Charles Young Post No. 168, had no platform to offer other than that he was resident of the second ward, which has a large negro population, and he was especially interested in serving his group.

He said he had been urged by several dozen friends to offer for the council. He is manager here of the Bankers' Fire Insurance company of Durham and is a leader in various negro civic and fraternal activities.

His announcement places 18 persons in the race, including one woman, Miss Elizabeth Conrad.

Negroes Weed Out Unfit Carolina Election Votes

Informer 5-4-35

CHARLOTTE, N. C.
NEWS

RALEIGH, N. C. (By Samuel Evans for ANP)—In the Municipal election here last Monday the colored folks stepped forward and showed the white folks something. Whereas the words "poor and ignorant" are never thought of when "poor and ignorant" whites present themselves at the voting booths, no matter in what numbers, some colored citizens showed last Monday that they are more concerned about the "poor and ignorant" among their group than the whites ever thought of being about the "poor and ignorant" among the whites.

Taking the lead in the effort to keep the election from being corrupted was the Rev. George Fisher, rector of St. Ambrose Protestant Episcopal Church. The Rev. Mr. Fisher stationed himself in Precinct No. 16, where many Negroes are registered and by dint of his efforts nearly 100 colored men and women were disqualified from voting.

"I am interested only in better government and am doing this for no candidate," stated Rev. Fisher.

Special concern was shown about the colored voters by whites because, at the primary, it was charged that "unscrupulous" whites herding "poor and ignorant" whites to the polls and no white Horatio stood at the bridge on election day to challenge "poor and ignorant" whites.

The News and Observer, published here was duly mindful and appreciative of the work of the Rev. Fisher who is connected with the Good Government League. Said the editor of that newspaper:

"What a spectacle there was for the white south in Raleigh yesterday! Remembering the recent city election in which unscrupulous white politicians herded poor and ignorant Negroes to the polls in order to defeat the city management form of government in Raleigh, welfare of their Race, appeared at leading Negroes interested in the the polls yesterday and challenged members of their own race whom they believed to be unqualified to vote in the election. In one precinct these Negroes, interested both in preventing the debauching of their race and the election turned back Negroes by their challenges"

Herald Telegram

APR 26 1935

Quiz Is Issued Candidates By Negro League

Ask Candidates Seven Question, Including Matter Of Appointing Negro Policemen.

Direct answers to seven questions propounded in a questionnaire, are sought by the Negro Citizens league from candidates for places upon the city council, it was revealed today. Signed by Henry Houston, president, and W. H. Moreland, secretary, the inquiry propounds pointed and pertinent questions for the consideration of aspiring councilmen.

Candidates are asked if they are in favor of the appointment of negro policemen, "more equal distribution of the tax funds for negro parks and playgrounds' and the question of civil service legislation for all city employees.

Negroes have been very active in registering for the municipal primary and election, set for April 29 and May 7. Bishop Dale is a candidate for the council.

Questions

Following is the full text of the questionnaire this morning received by the more than 50 candidates for councilmen:

"We note with interest your decision to enter the race for the city council. The negro citizens of Charlotte wish to be sure that the candidate they support will be fair honest and courteous on questions pertaining to all groups. It is for this reason that we desire answers to the following questions:

"1. Will you support the additional school tax supplement as voiced by the voters in the recent election?

"2. Of the five parks in the city of Charlotte, not one is for negroes, although the negro population is one-third of the whole. In view of this fact, will you advocate a more equal distribution of the tax funds for negro parks and grounds?

"3. Juvenile delinquency among negroes in the city of Charlotte

—Continued From Page One—

Thi sis due, in a large degree, to a lack of precautionary measures. We believe these problems among negro youths can best be handled by negroes. Will you favor augmenting with more negro workers the present juvenile delinquency organization so as to be more effective among negro delinquents?

"4. Since it is impossible to put on paper specific housing and unsanitary conditions for negroes as they exist in some sections of Charlotte, which are not only deplorable and dangerous for the inhabitants of the sections and the people they work for, but for the community as a whole, will you favor the appointment of an inter-racial committee to make a study, survey, and recommendation for the improvement of such conditions?

"5. Are you in favor of the appointment of negro policemen?

"6. Will you favor an investigation of the present relief set up so as to guarantee a more impartial distribution of funds and supplies for actual need of both races?

"7. Will you support civil service legislation for all city employees; regardless of race, color or creed?"

GREENSBORO, N. C.
NEWS

MAY 3 1935

CITY ELECTION MAY BRING OUT FAIR VOTE

Total of 1,672 Names Added to Books During Recent Registration Period.

R. C. SHARPE AT WORK

With 1,672 new names added during the recent registration period it is possible that there will be a fairly good vote after all in the city election next Tuesday, when the voters of the city will choose members of the city council and determine whether the city is to have Sunday baseball or Sunday motion pictures.

Of the new registrations 955 were from district No. 2, and 717 from district No. 1.

Of increasing interest is the rather intense campaign which R. C. Sharpe negro undertaker, is making as a candidate for the city council, opposing the six present incumbents from district No. 2.

Sharpe has already had a staff at work taking a list of all the names on the registration books, preparatory to carrying on direct activities and indications are that he is going to receive heavy support from local negro voters. In his precinct, which takes in that section south of the main line of the Southern and east of Elm street to the old city limits 133 of the 166 new registrants are negroes.

The books are to be returned to the registrars today and will be open to challenges Saturday at the polling places from 9 to 3 o'clock.

Political - 1935

Ohio.

Elections.

Vote Tabulation Shows Gillespie "Double-Cross"

Figures just released by the Board of Elections on the judicial candidates, tabulating their votes by Wards, furnishes an interesting sidelight into the defeat of Attorney Chester K. Gillespie.

The figures show that in the Negro wards all of the white candidates for judge received substantially more votes than Gillespie did in their wards, which undoubtedly accounts for the great gap of votes between Gillespie and the winners.

Here is the tabulation in the Negro Wards:

WARD 11

Gillespie	4,658
Westropp	1,034
Copland	1,606
Grossman	968
Kovachy	1,020
Silbert	1,361

WARD 12

Gillespie	3,242
Westropp	627
Copland	865
Grossman	623
Kovachy	813
Silbert	904

WARD 16

Gillespie	1,556
Westropp	1,270
Copland	1,163
Grossman	1,476
Kovachy	1,885
Silbert	996

WARD 17

Gillespie	4,388
Westropp	738
Copland	1,680
Grossman	928
Kovachy	712
Silbert	1,639

WARD 18

Gillespie	5,658
Westropp	1,370
Copland	1,457
Grossman	1,635
Kovachy	962
Silbert	1,277

WARD 19

Gillespie	3,038
Westropp	1,649
Copland	1,661
Grossman	3,193
Kovachy	2,235
Silbert	1,575

Gillespie's other totals are as follows:

Ward 1	345
Ward 2	340
Ward 3	215
Ward 4	176
Ward 5	239
Ward 6	232
Ward 7	137
Ward 8	212
Ward 10	111
Ward 13	254
Ward 14	234
Ward 20	567
Ward 21	236
Ward 22	295
Ward 23	168
Ward 24	518
Ward 25	542
Ward 26	388
Ward 27	231
Ward 28	536
Ward 29	315
Ward 30	1,778
Ward 31	161
Ward 32	611
Ward 33	508

While Gillespie received 1,778 in Ward 30, which has a substantiation quota of colored voters, the total for the other candidates was as follows:

Westropp	2,97
Copland	3,91
Silbert	5,24
Kovachy	4,21
Grossman	4,37

PLAIN TALK

ELSEWHERE in this issue we publish the illuminating figures of the votes by Wards in the judicial race, with especial attention to the votes polled by Attorney Chester K. Gillespie, Negro candidate.

The study of the figures becomes particularly arresting when it is noted that in the so-called white wards, where Republican leaders pledged to give Gillespie support in gratitude for all that Negroes have done for the Republican party locally, the results are nothing short of disgraceful.

Well do we remember the dinner sponsored by Councilmen Payne, Bundy, Hubbard, Finkle, and the Harlan Club, to which a few white Republican Ward leaders came and openly pledged that they would do their utmost in their respective Wards for the Gillespie candidacy. The figures published in this edition of The Eagle tells the story of what that "utmost" meant.

It was confidently thought by some of us that after the shameful 'double-cross' of the Clayborne George judicial candidacy, these self-same Republican leaders would have been particularly careful not to repeat that trick. But this vote tabulation, as furnished by the Board of Elections, shrieks aloud of the same "double-cross."

THE EAGLE is frank to admit that we do not relish this situation. It is too late now, perhaps, for recrimination; but we do want to call the attention of Negro voters to the state of affairs at a time when neither "flannel-mouthed" excuses nor sophistry can gloss over the bald facts.

Local Republican leaders, generally, "turned up their noses" when plain-spoken Chester Gillespie started to campaign this fall by telling Negro voters that "the only cities in the country where the Negro has gotten representation among the judiciary is where Democrats are in power." And while this statement did not set so well on the G. O. P. bosses' stomachs, the publication of these judicial figures ought at least awken them to the fact that some day in Cleveland "the worm may turn." And that should give them nasuea!

A TEST OF SINCERITY

"THE CANDIDACY of a Negro for judge in the City of Cleveland is really a test of the sincerity of our friends. And, somehow, using our past experience as a guide we have almost come to the place where we are tired of the frustration of trying to elect a Judge."

This is the way in which Councilman Lawrence O. Payne of the Eleventh Ward flatly put it as to the Negro's reactions to the disappointments whenever he has tried to forge ahead in the direction of the Bench, during a short speech delivered at a dinner which was advertised as being sponsored by the Negro's political leaders: Leroy N. Bundy, Herman H. Finkle, John E. Hubbard and Payne, in the interest of the candidacy of Chester K. Gillespie for a seat on the Municipal Bench.

The other side of this picture is that the unexplained absense of the other leaders, who could do much—if they would—to help end this frustration, makes it appear that the candidacy of a Negro for judge is also a test of the sincerity of our own political leaders. And the picture is not improved by familiarity with the history of our judicial efforts as revealed by a tabulation of the votes received by Negro judicial candidates in the wards controlled by our leaders.

The more we study the mechanics of the situation, the more we become impressed with the solid fact that if our political leaders were half as faithful to Negro judicial candidates as they are to a perpetuation of their own political power, we should have already had a Negro on the Bench in Cleveland.

Dailies May Rave, But Negro Councilman Gets In Spotlight At Burton Inaugural

Lawrence Payne Named On Council Committee To Escort New Mayor

It was 9:30 Monday morning. Milling around in the office of Cleveland's City Clerk were civic leaders, powerful politicians and those who pull the strings behind the scenes—gathered there on the occasion of the inauguration of Cleveland's new Mayor, Harold H. Burton.

The president of the City Council, Alexander Louis DeMaioribus, was running over in his mind the names of Cleveland's thirty-three councilmen — five of whom he should appoint as a committee to escort Cleveland's new mayor into the Council chamber to take his oath of office.

Let us see: There are thirty whites, and three Negroes in the Council.

Perhaps in the mind of Council President DeMaioribus at this moment there were racing those caustic words from a recent Plain Dealer editorial which pointed out that the tremendous vote received by the new mayor releived him of the necessity of playing ball with the powerful councilmanic bloc from the Negro Wards: Bundy-Finkle-Payne. For the Cleveland dailies, which have long sought a way to smash the political power of the Negro, think they see in



LAWRENCE O. PAYNE

Political - 1935 Elections.

Ohio

BURTON WILL GARNER VOTES LEADERS AVER

Despite Unfounded Tales Of Deal With Miller, Burton Seems Safe

MEMORY OF SWITCH FOLLOWS CAMPAIGN

Three Ward Leaders Issue Open Statement Denying Such Intentions

Despite all sorts of wild and silly rumors about the switching of the Negro vote, the election of Harold H. Burton as Cleveland's mayor next Tuesday, November 5th, is one of the certainties of the coming election—unless all political signs fail.

Throughout the populous Colored wards where the Republican vote is usually solid and regular, the name of Harold H. Burton is seen almost everywhere, and on the lips of the man in the street "Burton sure" is the password.

The early reports that unless the Burton forces made a patronage deal with the Negro ward bosses that an attempt would be made to take some Negro votes over to Ray T. Miller, are not as widespread as before, but still there is a recurring grapevine whisper that some underhand work is going on, although the surface may seem smooth.

Burton has attended meetings of his forces and of the new alignment in all the wards. He has refused to ignore the Burton preprimary organization, but has been unyielding in his decision to stay out of the councilmanic fight. In the Eleventh Ward, where Lawrence O. Payne's tremendous primary vote was expected to drive fear into the heart of his opponent, Dr. Veo Beck—the rival organizations are still functioning; this is also true in the Seventeenth Ward, where Selmo Glenn and Dr. Leroy Bundy are battling; and in the Eighteenth with Harold T. Gassaway and John E. Hubbard. But Burton has refused to enter the picture—or take sides. He has made no deal — but he goes to meetings of both factions.

Report was current Wednesday that a fight royal had broken out in the Beck headquarters at 4901 Central Ave. and that several persons were seriously cut. With mouths closed tightly, workers at the headquarters refuse to divulge the foundation for the fight.

Over in the Twelfth Ward, where Herman H. Finkle is czar, much consternation has been stirred up by the speech of Dr. Linnell Rodgers, Democratic leader that with the election of Burton, the policy games will be run out of business. Rodgers predicted that Burton will appoint William A. McMaster as safety director.

So reports go about all sorts of happenings if—

But the signs of the times still persistently point out that those voters who want their votes to help elect a mayor had better mark a cross before the name of Harold H. Burton.

No Reservations in Our Support, Say Negro Ward Bosses

DESPITE all the silly and unfounded rumors about "vote-switching", we are campaigning and rallying our forces to the candidacy of Harold H. Burton for Mayor, because we profoundly believe that the best interests of the people of our Wards and Negroes generally will be served by the election of Harold H. Burton.

And while we are not particularly concerned about the reason for these rumors and the source from which they emanate, we take this means of informing those voters who will take the trouble to read this, that we are supporting Mr. Burton without reservations.

LAWRENCE O. PAYNE
LEROY N. BUNDY
JOHN E. HUBBARD

Election Results

The Council

WARD 11

Payne	6,714
Beck	1,204

WARD 12

Finkle	5,198
Rifici	754

WARD 17

Bundy	4,698
Glenn	1,901

WARD 18

Hubbard	4,890
Gassaway	3,328

WARD 19

De Maioribus	5,130
Davis	3,615

FOR JUDGE

Chester Gillespie	32,234

Lyons Extends Thanks For Burton Victory

I AM PLEASED to have the opportunity to thank the Harold H. Burton supporters in the 11, 12, 16, 17, 18 and 19th Wards for the splendid effort shown in bringing about Mr. Burton's election. Your contribution and the part you played in this campaign will make history for Cleveland. It just demonstrated, fully, that we, along with the rest of Cleveland, apreciated his work in Cleveland. That is why all of Cleveland so calmly worked for him and was successful in launching this victory for him. This deed will bring joy and happiness to us all.

FRANK C. LYONS

DAYTON, O.
HERALD
OCT 29 1935

NEGRO VOTERS OF CITY LINING UP FOR STEWART

Leaders Stage Rallies in Homes Where Speakers Appear; Support for Ahlers and Guthrie Also Is Sought at Meetings.

An organized movement to line up the Negro voting population in Dayton behind the candidacy of Clarence J. Stewart for chief justice of the municipal court and against that of Null M. Hodapp, incumbent, was revealed Tuesday.

The movement is taking the form of meetings in the homes of Negro leaders, to which all members of the race are invited. The meetings are addressed by active members of the committee behind the movement, which consists of Dr. A. L. Biggs, chairman; Mrs. Ethel Prear, Hazey Loritts, Charles Price, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Brown, Tom Norris, Robert M. Prear, E. R. Marchant, Mrs. Clara Wright, Mrs. Elmira Carter and others.

The movement, which is also backing the candidacy of John Ahlers and Colonel Sidnev Guthrie for the city commission, was begun about three weeks ago. The first step was taken by Mrs. Prear, who interested other leading Negroes in the movement.

"We are convinced that the thinking Negroes of Dayton can be won over to Mr. Stewart's candidacy," said Mrs. Prear Tuesday. "Negroes as well as white people are interested in seeing dignity and right-dealing on the bench of the municipal court. We are showing the Negro voters that Judge Hodapp's alleged leniency with violators brought into his court is in the end a snare and a delusion, and that a new judge is needed in that court."

Home meetings are planned almost every night from now until the November 5 election. Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock the meeting will be at the home of Mrs. Mattie Upthegrove, 149 Weakley street, and Thursday evening at the same hour at the home of Mrs. S. A. Hummons, 928 Springfield street. Friday evening the meeting will be held at the Mount Olive Baptist church, Porter avenue and Meadow place. A mass meeting at a public hall is planned for later in the campaign. The movement is non-political in character.

Race Man Is Elected To City Council

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 22—Dr. Richard P. McClain has been elected by the citizens of Cincinnati to membership in the City Council. Councilmen in this city are not elected from wards, but from the city at large. The proportional representation system of voting is used in electing councilmen and for a councilman to be elected, he must have a large following of a group of people. Dr. McClain is the second of the Race to receive this honor. The late Frank A. B. Hall was the first race man elected to the council in this city.

Councilman-elect McClain is at present the Race's only representative in the Ohio legislature. He has made an excellent record in the legislature. The McClain Bill which prohibits discrimination against workers because of race, color or creed by contractors, is legislation that was introduced by Dr. McClain. He received widespread attention and endorsement by hundreds of Catholics when he supported the parochial school bill in the legislature last session. The Catholics remembered him on election day.

Dr. McClain has been practicing medicine in Cincinnati for over twenty years. He has been interested in civic and religious affairs for years.

CINCINNATI, O.
POST

OCT 31 1935

James S. Greer Says:

Representation Due Negroes

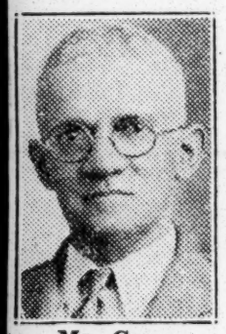
G. W. B. Conrad Says:

Slum Clearance Chief Problem

BY JAMES S. GREER

The platform on which I am seeking election to a seat in Council:

Every element of Cincinnati's population is represented except a Negro. The Jew, German and labor vote are given definite consideration and a voice in our city government.



Mr. Greer

The time is ripe for the Negro, constituting nearly one-tenth of the population, to have his own representative.

Such a man in Council should be an independent, and not bound by any party control but be free to vote on all measures for the general welfare of all its citizens.

Public institutions supported by public taxation are for the service of all the citizens, irrespective of race, creed or class. And they are not for the exclusive right of any one class in our city.

I am a candidate for Council to help our citizenry to see the justice of their positions. In the field of education the Negro boy and girl are handicapped. They are excluded from the right to acquire "skills" which form the basis of their lives as useful citizens.

If elected I propose to use every effort to secure for all citizens equality of opportunity for such education as would fit them for usefulness in life.

Specifically the Negro needs one of his own race to interpret the desires in the changes that are being effected in the slum clearance, in sanitation, in economic opportunity in civic rights, and in educational reform. In all these matters I intend to stand for justice for every citizen.

I am a native Cincinnatian and my parents are among the oldest residents of this city and state. My character is an open book. In my present condition I am free to devote all of my time to the public interest and my 42½ years of experience in the postal service have brought me in personal contact with the masses of my people and I know their needs.

If elected I will promote a fund to finance during the school year to any number of talented, worthy, deserving Negro boys and girls who wish to finish their education in any endeavor and have not the means to do so.

On the foregoing platform I ask for the first choice votes of my fair-minded, blooded white citizens who believe in the American square deal, and also for the first choice votes of every Negro in Greater Cincinnati. I am running alone—win or lose.

BY G. W. B. CONRAD

Cincinnati's greatest civic problem is the slum district, designated as the area bounded on the north by Clark street, on the east by Central avenue, west by Freeman evenue and south by Fourth street. It this area men, wamen and children simply exist and do not enjoy any of the privileges and comforts accorded citizens in other districts of our city. There are no traffic regulations and the housing conditions are wretched. In this area the negro citizens look upon themselves as the 'forgotten slass."



Mr. Conrad

Cincinnati has a tradition of which few cities may boast. It was here that the onti-slavery movement faund its greatest impetus. It was here that Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote her memorable story of Uncle Tom's Cabin; it was here that Alfonso Taft gave stimulus to the anti-slavery movement; it was here that Salmon P. Chase demonstrated his claim and worth as an American Statesman; it was here that young Col. Dixon organized his famous regiment during the Civil War known as the "Black Brigade" and it was this city that gave to the country the fearlehh advocate of justice and equal rights for the Negro, Joseph Benson Foraker.

The negro represents one-tenth of the population of Cincinnati but under the intricate, puzzling proportional representation system, he is eliminated from the picture so far as representation in the city's legislative body is concerned. Racial and religious prejudice kept Daniel O'Connell and Disraeli out of the British House of Commons for a long time, but justice and fair play finally triumphed over bigotry and prejudice.

It will in Cincinnati. Quoting Justice Cooley, Michigan's eminent jurist: "The right to vote is one given by the Federal government and the several states stipulate the qualifications necessary to exercise this right, but the qualification must be reasonable and in conformity with the spirit which prompted the framing of the Fourteenth amendment to the Constitution."

The "district system" in vogue in Cleveland is far more just and equitable. No city can without contradiction boast as being "the best governed" as long as one-tenth of its citizenry is thus disfranchised. The present system arouses racial and religious prejudice; is intriguing, un-American and undemocratic.

All legislation should be effected with the view of safe-guarding the tax-payer who is now penalized if he attempts to add to his holding in any line of endeavor.

The great railroad corporation of the country are adopting ever means to effect economy and thi is demonstrated in the desire t consolidate now separate and dis tinct agencies. This may be suc cessfully carried on in the matte of municipal government.

Employes who have given years of service to corporations, whether private or corporate, should be rewarded by pension systems which should be safe-guarded at all times and assure the veteran employe protection in old age. Measures and legislation that have the snap of humanitarism should be given every encouragement and labor of all kinds should be given a just share of what it produces.

The warmest reciprocal relations should at all times exist between capitol and labor.

SETTING THE PATTERN

THE NAMING of two Negro Assistant Police Prosecutors by the new Burton administration creates a welcome precedent which should evidence that our new mayor is guided by his own convictions.

Knowing Mayor Burton as we do, we understand that in his decision to retain Perry B. Jackson as an assistant Police Prosecutor and add William B. Saunders to the staff, rather than dispense with the competent services of Jackson, he desired mainly to evidence to the general public that his administration stands for competency and efficiency in the service of the City.

Moreover, we feel confident that when the complete set-up of the Burton administration is perfected Negroes and all other groups which make up the city will have reason to feel that there sits in the City Hall an administrator who considers himself mayor of all the people—and that the interests of all groups of citizens share equally in his attention.

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CINCINNATI, O.
TIMES STAR

NOV 5 1935

VOTE TIDE RISES IN CLOSING HOURS

DIRTY TRICKS FAIL TO STOP LANDSLIDE FOR MAYOR BURTON

Rain in Early Morning Retards Balloting.

NORMAL FIGURES

County Charter Proposal Draws Rural Vote.

Voting in Cincinnati proceeded with the least possible excitement Tuesday.

The early morning rain kept many voters away from the polls at that time and gloomy aspect of the day apparently had the effect of keeping down any craving for boisterousness.

The Board of Elections had reports from throughout Hamilton County. They all indicated a quiet election and there were no complaints lodged up to 2 p. m.

Towards noon the voting was heavier than during the morning and it is believed that in the late afternoon there will be a great outpouring of voters in all sections of Cincinnati.

In the Sixteenth Ward (West End) 1,500 votes had been cast before 10 a. m. Claims are being made that Dr. R. P. McClain, Negro candidate for Council on the Republican ticket, would get at least 500 first-choice ballots.

Cincinnatians turned out Tuesday to vote for nine councilmen, four judges, bond and tax issues and members of the Board of Education. John J. Emery, president of the City Charter Committee, was confident of victory in the Council race, with a probability of six candidates winning, and Bert H. Long was equally optimistic over the chances of five of the Republican slate.

Statisticians at the Board of Elections estimate the total Cincinnati vote will be around 140,000, and that in the county as a whole it may be between 180,000 and 190,000. The wide interest in the county charter question is expected to increase the usual vote above what would be considered normal.

There was nothing in the early morning voting in the city that indicated more than usual interest in the councilmanic race. Of the special issues, that of school proposals seemed to be getting most attention. It is believed that nearly all of the special proposals, bond and tax, will be approved.

The Board of Elections still has pending the Reading disabled voters' case. They held as disputed ballots eight votes sent in from Reading. This action was taken following an investigation made by the board Monday. The investigation was ordered after John McCarthy and John Ryan, attorneys, complained to the board and presented twelve affidavits Monday that several persons who voted disabled ballots were able to go to the polls.

False Story Circulated In Negro Wards Fails To Aid Miller

11-8-35

DECISIVE VICTORY SETS NEW RECORD

Ohio.

Race Voters Swe Total Of Majority Given To New Mayor

Sweeping through to an unprecedented victory, with a majority of nearly forty thousand votes, Harold H. Burton, independent Republican, was elected Cleveland's Mayor, Tuesday—thus ending one of the most bitter mayoralty election campaigns in the history of Cleveland.

Ray T. Miller, Democrat, former mayor, who conducted one of the dirtiest campaigns within recent memory, was thus decisively beaten, and the local Democratic organization stopped in its effort to gain control of City Hall. The brunt of the campaign was felt in the Negro wards, where charges and counter-charges flew thick and fast as to deals, sell-outs and last minute switching of votes.

The strategy of the Democratic organization resulted in the flooding of Wards 11, 12, 16, 17, 18 and 19 with sample ballots on which the Republican Councilman was marked together with Ray T. Miller—these ballots being intended to purport evidence that the Negro ward leaders, who had openly pledged Burton their support had at the last minute sold out and switched to Miller. This crude and unprincipled political strategy failed to perform the trick which its originators sought to get over. Prompt and vigorous denials from Councilmen Payne, Finkle, Bundy, Hubbard and DeMaioribus uncovered the fraud.

Reports were also current that the Democrats had unloosed a flood of last minute cash in the hope of swinging the normal Republican votes of these pivotal Wards to Ray Miller. But Negroes, no doubt, remembering the ast Miller administration, refused to support the Democratic candidate. A local weekly newspaper, which had always been organization Republican and closely allied with certain Colored Councilmen, was caught by Democratic bait and published a throw-away edition of several thousand copies in an effort to swing the Colored vote to Miller. This, however, failed to have any effect. The Dem money was wasted.

According to latest available returns Councilmen Lawrence O Payne, Herman H. Finkle, Dr Leroy N. Bundy, John E. Hubbard and Alex DeMaioribus were re-elected. As in the primary, Payne again demonstrated his persona popularity by polling more votes than any other Councilman in the group. Dr. Veo Beck, who opposed him, was literally snowed under. The race made by Attorney Harold T. Gassaway in the 18th was also considered remarkable because he had not been able to perfect a clicking organization as John E. Hubbard possesses.

cere devotion to the prin which I stood. Although

Extends Thanks

I cannot but help feel that it is

In a statement issued Wednesday morning, Attorney Gassaway says:

"I am intensely grateful for the ever sting there is in defeat the splendid support given my can- victory of Harold H. Burton fully didacy by the people of the 18th compensates me."

Ward—for their loyalty—and sin-

Reelect Bundy and Payne To Council in Cleveland

CLEVELAND.—(ANS)—Leroy N. Bundy and Lawrence O. Payne were reelected councilmen from the seventeenth and the eleventh wards respectively in the election Tuesday, November 5. Both are Republicans.

Payne received the largest plurality of any councilmanic candidate in the city. He received 6,714 votes to 1,204 for his opponent, Dr. V. O. Beck.

Bundy received 4,898 votes while his opponent, Selmo C. Glenn, received 1,901.

OHIO ELECTION FRAUGHT WITH BITTER HATRED

Voters Elect Race Men To Council Despite Opposition

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 15—In one of the bitterest contests in the entire political history of Cleveland, Councilmen Lawrence O. Payne, Leroy N. Bundy and John E. Hubbard were overwhelmingly reelected to their posts for another two year term over their opponents, Dr. Veo Beck, Attorney Selmo C. Glenn and Attorney Harold Gassaway.

The voters proved by the tremendous majorities given the successful candidates that they had confidence in their leadership. Beck, Glenn and Gassaway hoped to ride to victory by claiming to be on Mayor Harold H. Burton's band wagon but Payne, Bundy and Hubbard proved to them that they were unconquerable.

Burton a Great Favorite

From the official count given out by the board of elections Sunday Mayor Harold H. Burton, independent Republican candidate, won by the tremendous majority of 39,224 votes, a record breaker in Cleveland's history. His opponent, Former Mayor Ray T. Miller, Democrat, lost his prestige among the voters of Cleveland by injecting the religious issue into the campaign.

Then, another reason attributed to his defeat: The Democrats resorted to a strategy of flooding Wards 11, 12, 17, 18, and 19, predominated by our group with sample ballots on which the Republican candidate for council was marked together with Ray T. Miller, these ballots being intended to purport evidence that the Race ward leaders, including Councilmen Herman Finkle of the 12th and Alex (Sonny) DeMaioribus of the 19th, who had pledged Burton their support, had at the last minute sold out to the Democrats and switched to Miller. Prompt and vigorous denials were immediately put out by Finkle, Bundy, Payne, Hubbard and DeMaioribus uncovering the intended fraud. Sound trucks were also sent out to sound the denials through the various wards to the voters. By hard work on the part of the precinct workers the scheme failed of its purpose.

Dr. D. Ormand Walker, pastor of St. James A.M.E. church, played an important part in trying to defeat our five councilmen in favor of A. C. Clark, in the 12th, Dr. Veo Beck in the 11th; Selmo Glenn in the 17th and Harold Gassaway in the 18th and "Happy" Davis (white) in the 19th.

The official count given out by the board of elections follows: 11th ward: Payne, 6,712; Beck, 1,104; 12th ward, Finkle, 5,206; Rifici (Democrat), 754; Clark (independent Republican), 71 votes; ward 17, Bundy, 4,907; Glenn, 1,907; ward 18, Hubbard, 4,905; Gassaway, 3,329; ward 19, DeMaioribus, 5,136; Davis, 3,627. Councilman Payne led the city with the largest plurality for councilman. The next fight at the polls will be at the presidential primaries on May 12. This promises to be another bitter battle.

Wins Council Seat In Cincinnati

CINCINNATI, Nov. 29.—(ANP)—Dr. Richard P. McClain has been elected by the citizens of Cincinnati to membership in the City Council. Councilmen in this city are not elected from wards, but from the city at large. The Proportional Representative system of voting is used in selecting Councilmen and for councilman to be elected, he must have a large following of a group of people. Dr. McClain is the second of the race to receive this honor. The late Frank A. Hall was the first race man elected to council in this city.

Councilman-elect McClain is also the only Negro representative in the Ohio legislature.

MR. BURTON SPEAKS

WHATEVER misgivings there may have been in the minds of some persons who, because of a lot of political maneuvering and under-cover whisperings, had come to feel that Harold H. Burton was a party to any kind of an under-handed political deal, the clear-cut speech of Mr. Burton, Tuesday night, at a rally arranged for him at Mt. Zion Congregational Church by his pre-primary organization, should set at rest all doubts.

"I welcome converts to my cause," the candidate said, "but I have not changed my position announced before the primary election. I have made no comitments to anybody—and if elected mayor I shall represent the interests of all the people; and, moreover, I am not interested in any factional fights."

There was no pussy-footing on the situation by Harold Burton. Straight from the shoulder his statement came—in resonant voice and with the convincing sincerity which has become increasingly evident with each succeeding speech of the fighting candidate.

The issue now, then, is not that of a factional fight within the ranks of Mr. Burton's supporters; it is the issue as between Harold H. Burton and Ray T. Miller—and which of the two men is the better qualified and fitted for the important office of mayor of Cleveland in these hard and trying days.

Negroes whose memory is ample, know and understand the clear-cut issues in this mayoralty campaign and they jubilantly subscribe to the call uttered by Rev. D. Ormond Walker to Harold Burton to "lick the pants off Ray T. Miller."

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The year 1932 is not far gone — the year in which the Miller administration entered the City Hall to build up its Democratic fences and ruthlessly tear down every vestige of efficient administration which had been left as a public heritage from the days of William R. Hopkins and Daniel E. Morgan.

It was a sorry day for the Negro in the city's employ when Ray Miller, the self-named "unshackler of the police", took hold of the reins of city government. Despite his pre-election promise made that "wherever I discharge a Negro, I will put another in his place," Mayor Miller was so notoriously forgetful that even Negro converts to his party, some of whom are now hoping that Negroes have forgotten, quarrelled with him overnight and wrote him scathing letters about his broken promises.

Of the complete failure of the civic side of the Miller administration, it should be sufficient to point out that the Miller regime saw the beginning of the collapse of our stable city government and the threatened bankruptcy of these years. The crime and racketeering which Miller had pledged to crush out mounted in such startling proportions that a special grand jury was called upon to investigate and recommend measures to re-establish law enforcement in Cleveland.

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So, whatever Ray T. Miller may now promise Negroes, in his frantic effort to stage a political comeback, seems like so much pie-crust. Negroes in Cleveland have made up their minds to support for mayor the one candidate whose record is so clear-cut and defined that it is a foregone conclusion that in his election Cleveland will have one of the best mayors it has ever had in its entire history. That candidate is Harold H Burton!

Ohioan Is Elected to Aldermanic Position

CINCINNATI.—Dr. Richard P. McClin, who has practiced medicine here for over 20 years and at present a member of the Ohio State legislature, was elected by the citizens here as a member of the city council.

Councilmen here are not elected from wards. The commission form of government is used here with a city manager serving in place of a mayor.

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Still In Race!



CHESTER K. GILLESPIE

DESPITE unfounded and erroneous reports, Atty. Chester K. Gillespie is still a candidate for a seat on the Municipal Bench in the November election. Gillespie's placards appeared on the streets early this week. A former member of the Ohio Legislature, Gillespie is winning wide support in the judgeship race.

Wins Nomination



JOHN E. HUBBARD
member of the Cleveland (Ohio) City Council, who was nominated at Tuesday's primary to run for his second term, leading his nearest opponent, Harold T. Gassaway, by nearly three thousand votes.
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GILLESPIE FOR JUDGE

IF there was ever a time when Negroes of Cleveland need to unite upon one specific thing, it is NOW—when a serious and determined effort is again being made to elect one of our own to a seat on the Municipal Bench on November fifth—in the candidacy of Chester K. Gillespie.

Backed up by a remarkable and satisfying public record as a former member of the Ohio Legislature, Chester Gillespie presents a splendid possibility as a judicial candidate. He is possessed of ability, courage, determination and the personal integrity and honesty which Cleveland demands of a candidate for Judge. Self-made and self-advanced by reason of sheer and intelligent perse verance and an undaunted spirit, this young man challenges the admiration of every one of us, who believes in rewarding the deserving and making room ahead for those who qualify in the hard and soul-trying race of life for a place of public honor and trust. It is this kind of a situation which the candidacy of Chester K. Gillespie presents. As the Cleveland Plain Dealer, in recommending candidates for the six year term, puts it editorially: "Chester K. Gillespie, former member of the Legislature, is another nominee for this term, who, if elected, would be a credit to his sponsors".

Devoid of all extraneous argument, Negro voters in Cleveland have in their power the possibility of electing a judge of their own. The power and size of our vote, if used intelligently, will assure this—especially at a time like this when other racial groups in the community have sensed the justice of our cause and are ready and willing to go along with us, if we only help ourselves.

It will be nothing short of a political disgrace to every Negro leader in Cleveland if the effort to elect Gillespie fails—for it will be broadcast to the country at large that yet another defeat has visited the hopes and aspirations of 76,000 Negroes of America's Sixth City. We are tired of the recurring frustration—in view of the uncomfortable knowledge that every potential group in Cleveland is represented on the Bench, except the Negro.

Let us end this disgrace for all time, by voting solidly, on November fifth, for Chester K. Gillespie for Municipal Judge.

GASSAWAY FOR COUNCIL

IN THE RACE for Council in the Eighteenth Ward, two men have been nominated. They are John E. Hubbard, present councilman; and Attorney Harold T. Gassaway. Between the two voters are called upon to choose, on November fifth, the one who is to fill the increasingly important job as Councilman for the Eighteenth Ward during the next two years.

The EAGLE confidently believes that Harold T. Gassaway is the better candidate, who should by all means be elected in preference to Mr. Hubbard.

In this decision the considerations are not personal. On the contrary, our preference for Gassaway is based solely upon a consideration of the respective qualifications of the two men. One does not have to guess what kind of a councilman Mr. Hubbard will make. That much is known. Voters of the Eighteenth Ward have watched him floundering around in the maze of councilmanic duties—not knowing which way to turn, except for the guidance given him by other councilmen who used his handicaps to their own advantage. In the inner circle of able and shrewd councilmanic minds, John E. Hubbard is not counted. And thus one of the most populous wards in the City of Cleveland, peopled by thousands of intelligent Colored voters who deserve the abler type of representation, is left at the mercy of any scheming politicians who desire to defuddle Hubbard at will.

On the other hand, the candidacy of Harold T. Gassaway, whose fine reputation as a lawyer who can take excellent care of himself even in a rough-and-tumble legal encounter as has been so often proven, presents a promise of improved representation which citizens of the Ward are demanding of their councilman.

The securing of jobs for one's constituents, while being a worthy endeavor, is not the entire business of a councilman. The sponsoring of well-thought-out legislative measures for the betterment of living conditions in the Ward has never seemed to bother Councilman Hubbard. He has preferred to devote his entire time to job brokering so that he might capitalize on one's need for work by the infamous method of demanding tribute every pay-day from city workers in his ward under the guise of a Charity Club

The Eighteenth Ward needs to be rid of this kind of representative—and elect in his place a serious intentioned, virile and able young lawyer whose ability and deportment as one of the leaders in Council, if elected, would reflect lasting credit upon the people of his ward.

By all means let us send Harold T. Gassaway to Council from Ward Eighteen.

To Get Solid Negro Vote



Eagle 11-1-35 Cleveland, Ohio

HAROLD H. BURTON

Let's Make Him Judge



Cleveland Eagle

THIS is the picture of a young man who from an obscure beginning in Cleveland has put his name on the lips of tens of thousands of people in a remarkably creditable way. It is the picture of Chester Karl Gillespie, candidate for a seat on the Municipal Bench. 11-1-35

This is not the first time that a Negro has sought the judgeship in Cleveland. We have had other candidates—notably Alexander H. Martin, who has tried—and tried—and tried vainly—to our everlasting shame. We have had Clayborne George, who in a difficult field of judicial candidates mustered over 40,000 votes despite the "double-cross" which was played on him by his supposed friends who were to trade votes Cleveland Eagle

So, in the present case, Negroes know and understand that they have a man's-sized job on their hands if they would elect this fine, honest, sincere, courageous young man to the judgeship. But, big as the job is, and insurmountable as it may seem to be to those who profess to know everything about politics and voting, the spirit of crusaders has taken hold of those of us who are sponsoring Gillespie's candidacy.

We see in Chester K. Gillespie fine promise of leadership. He gave that promise a short time ago, when elected to the State Legislature during the Roosevelt landslide, he amazed those who had shaken their heads and smiled wryly, after he had come through, with the comment, "And what can Gillespie do in the Legislature."

The public record of Chester Gillespie in the Ohio Legislature is one to be proud of. He not only made his presence felt in a definite and constructive way—but he gained the lasting respect of his colleagues on both sides of the House.

So, today, Negroes with pride present this young man as a candidate for judge. To the support of his candidacy he has been able to bring some of the big men in the legal profession, former presidents of the Cleveland Bar Association who were courageous enough to write their opinion of the young man—and give him leave to publish it. That should set at rest all talk about Gillespie's legal qualifications for the judgeship.

As a Negro, Chester Gillespie is full-blooded. He carries no chip on his shoulder—but he'll stand no tommyrot as to un-American prejudices. And he has got the guts to stand on his feet and speak out.

Let's make this young man judge. The name, friends, is Chester K. Gillespie. You'll find it on the separate judicial ballot.

CINCINNATI, O.
ENQUIRER

OCT 30 1935

NEGROES PLAN MEETINGS.

Independent Coalition Candidates Arrange Series Of Speeches.

A series of mass meetings to be sponsored this week by the independent Negro candidates for Council—Rev. J. Franklin Walker, W. H. G. Carter, James S. Greer and George W. B. Conrad—was announced last night by Walker.

The first meeting will be held at Douglas School at 8 o'clock tonight. Meetings will be held Friday night at Washington Terrace Assembly Hall and at 504 West Sixth Street. The final meeting of the series will be held at Washburn Public School Monday night.

The four candidates, who formed a coalition recently, will speak at all the meetings.

"We are determined, from now on, to select our own representatives," Walker said. "That is the only way we can have a representative who knows and understands our people." Walker is President of the Hamilton County Negro Political Club, which he was instrumental in organizing in 1925.

Among other things which he believes to be for the improvement of his race, Walker advocated a Negro fire company and a Negro health department.

Oklahoma.

Political —1935

Elections.

Mr. Taylor's Candidacy For Mayor

Aside from the fact that J. E. Taylor, present councilman, voted for segregation, there are other substantial reasons why voters in the 2nd ward should vote against his candidacy for mayor. When men cast their suffrage for office seekers, they do so assuming that in their official acts, those elected will reflect the voters' views in government. Anything less than this is misrepresentation rather than representation.

There is no question but that J. E. Taylor has misrepresented the Negroes regarding oil extension. He has been a bitter ender against oil extension since the day oil wells threatened to enter that section of the ward where white folk reside. There is no record of his opposition to the advancing oil derricks so long as they are safely within the territory south of Fourth street, where Negroes live.

The thousands of Negroes who today desire oil extension north of Fourth street are unquestionably placing a stumbling block in their path so long as they vote for a mayor whose power and desire will be such that he can continually harass and prevent much of the expansion sought.

There is, however, another angle to this oil expansion question—and in raising this point, we only elevate to the ears of Negroes the viewpoint of several whites who spoke at the recent oil extension hearing at the city hall. Oil extension is going to settle the segregation issue in the 2nd Ward. The oil issue has already destroyed white solidarity. One faction wants oil extension; another does not. Two warring factions are now doing battle north of 7th street. The Negro has ceased to be an issue during this mad rush for oil extension. 2-16-35

With oil extended into the northern area, as is proposed in the election to be held next month, propaganda which whites make themselves will cause them to sell the surface rights to Negroes. It means that the Negro district in the 2nd ward will project itself on up to Tenth street.

If you want oil extension with the attendant advantages suggested, you will certainly not vote for J. E. Taylor in the coming councilmanic election.

There has been too much meddling in patronage affairs by councilmen in the 2nd ward. Either we should go back to the old form of ward politics or uphold the managerial system. But what has the meddling of our Ward Two councilmen meant to Negroes? When Mr. Taylor went into office we had more Negro policemen than we have now. During the political maneuvering going on two fine officers have been thrown off the force. What has gone with our scout car? Why do we not have more sanitary inspectors? Look about you and determine whether the Negroes thrown out of employment have been substituted with better men? Decide that question for yourself.

At this late hour Mr. Taylor cannot characterize his disservice as a service. So far as his record in the 2nd ward is concerned, it sticks up before Negroes as does a sore thumb.

Vote For C. W. Offutt

Black Dispatch
3-16-35

C. W. Offutt, former councilman from the Second Ward, should receive the Negro vote in this election. Offutt, while on the council, was always on the firing line for the interests of the citizens of the Second Ward, regardless of race. Offutt saw the interests of the Negroes as well as the whites. He is a square shooter who can be depended upon day or night.

Our information is that Offutt will this year carry a large vote in the northern end of the ward. It is a clever coupe on the part of opponents of candidate Offutt to maneuver a plan by which a Negro, who cannot be elected, is persuaded into the race. If the same vote which so solidly placed itself behind Offutt in the race two years ago, will remain intact this year, there is no question but that he will place in the run-off.

How will it be possible to elect Ernest Richards when the voting strength is four to one against us? As we get the dope, the whole scheme to run Richards was hatched in the Anderson Building. It will be interesting to know that Dr. E. B. Brooks, who is frantically attempting to become a political factor on the Eastside, is secretly supporting Glass, another candidate. Orders to do this come from Brooks' boss, Councilman W. E. Henderson.

We do not think that Richards knows that he has been subtly handled. We believe he is too high class a gentleman to knowingly allow himself to be so used. We believe also that there are others associated with Richards' candidacy who are honest and sincere, but the vicious influences which under cover suggested the idea of a Negro candidate is somewhere. These men got out into deep water without knowing it.

If Brooks can get a candidate in the race who will cut into the Negro vote of Offutt, his purpose is served. Brooks is one of the men who appeared before a meeting in Creston Hills two years ago at a time when speeches were made against Negroes securing Hassman Park. He opposed Offutt then and is opposing Offutt now.

It is true that with a large number of candidates running Richards might land in the run-off; but what will happen in the run-off? It is then that the 6000 white votes will be pitted against the 1084 Negro votes. A second grade scholar could guess the result in such a contest.

EASTSIDE VOTERS' LEAGUE ENDORSE RICHARDS AS COUNCILMAN FOR WARD TWO IN CITY ELECTION

TAYLOR WORKERS DENY MAYOR CANDIDATE SAID HE DIDN'T WANT NEGRO VOTE

Renner Charges Move Contemplates Splitting Offutt's South Ward Vote

With the federal census showing that 33,365 white citizens live in the 2nd ward and 11,173 blacks, the Eastside Voters' League entered Ernest Richards, Negro, as a candidate for councilman in the 2nd ward this week.

Outnumbered 3 to 1

Although outnumbered in population strength three to one, the records in the last oil election held March 5, show that in the 2nd ward the four Negro precincts, 2, 6, 7 and 8 cast only 1084 votes out of a total of 7,477. These figures show the whites in the 2nd ward to have a voting strength of 6,000.

Renner Makes Charge

D. C. Renner, white, candidate for councilman in the 2nd ward, came to the Black Dispatch office last Wednesday and declared that he had been advised ten days before that a move was on foot up in the north end of the ward to encourage a Negro to file. "This fellow L. E. Glass is behind this move," Renner said.

Plan Clever Coup

"This is a move up in the north end of the ward to take whatever strength they believe C. W. Offutt and I have among the colored people," declared Renner, who four years has operated a drug store down in the Negro section.

Scream Segregation

With the Negro question supposed to be settled through their voting for their own candidate, the whites up in the north end of the ward are having a merry time endorsing segregation and other measures inimical to the black citizens of the ward. A. J. Moore, councilman candidate from the 2nd ward, in a Monday night rally in the north end of the ward, openly announced that if elected councilman he would be in favor of holding the segregation line at the place where it is now.

Taylor Workers Deny Charge

Reports coming in from West and Southtown show that Taylor workers are denying that J. E. Taylor, candidate for mayor, made the statement regarding segregation attributed to him in the columns of the Black Dispatch.

Didn't Want Negro Vote Then

Taylor, when he voted for the segregation ordinance some months ago, declared in open council meeting, "I am going to vote for segregation if I lose every Negro vote in the city." One Negro, in addressing a meeting in Westtown, is said by a delegation of Negro pastors, who called at the Black Dispatch office, to have stated that J. E. Taylor did not make this statement.

Was Favoring Black Folk

Another report coming from Southtown is that Taylor in a meeting down in that section, told the Negroes that while he voted for segregation, he considered that he was doing the Negroes a favor. "There was so much talk of riot and bloodshed that I considered I was doing something in the interest of peace and public safety," Taylor is quoted as saying.

Two More Segregationists

Frank Martin and A. H. Jacoby are two other councilmen, now seeking office, who voted for segregation. Negroes in the 3rd ward are planning to scratch Jacoby because of this vote. Martin is candidate for mayor.

Blanton Glass Leader

L. E. Glass has placed his campaign on the lower Eastside in the hands of LeRoy Blanton, registrar in Precinct 2, ward 2. Glass was making an active canvass Sunday. He led a conference with Dr. Brooks Sunday in the Anderson building, in company with Blanton.

Taylor Has Support

The Non-Partisan League, which has as its guiding spirit Policeman Fred Bailey, regardless of the segregation scars on Councilman Taylor, is sponsoring Taylor's candidacy for mayor. Taylor is said to be responsible for Bailey being on the police force. Ever since his arrival at the city hall Taylor has been meddling with patronage matters. He was one of the councilmen who openly fought A. L. McKay when he sought to maintain his undertaking parlors at 5th and Phillips.

To Get Big Vote

C. W. Offutt, while spending most of his time mending fences in the north end of the ward, will in addition carry a large Negro vote. Offutt was the man who first sponsored oil extension at Riverside Park. He has been consistent and fair on all questions and issues affecting Negroes. His vote has always been strong in the south end of ward 2.

Sharpen Ax For Ed Spivey

Citizens were also sharpening their axes for Ed Spivey, school board member. Spivey is charged with too much meddling in the selection of teachers, and the placement of a number of incompetent ones in the local school system.

Josephs Was School Boss

Many taxpayers became aroused when J. J. Josephs, now superintendent of the Training School at Boley, soon after his arrival in the city from Kansas City, immediately began to have great power in the naming and selecting of teachers for the schools. Josephs onenly declared that if teachers wanted to get on they must pass by him. He and Spivey were fast friends, and the two held conferences almost daily. Just what the relationship was between these two has been and is now the object of suspicion.

The Wheatley Muddle

The slogan all over the Eastside is "Down With Ed Spivey" They point to the demoralized conditions existing at the Wheatley school because of Spivey's unfortunate selection of teachers Although one of the faculty members has constant fights with students and shows inability to cope with the situation, he is continued a Wheatley

Political – 1935

Oklahoma

Elections.

Can The Negro Vote Elect Richards!

Black Dispatch 3-16-35

Do you recall the old story of the man who went bear hunting without a gun? The campaign of Ernest Richards and his backers, the Eastside Voters' League, for election to the council, Ward 2, reminds us of the silly man who went out to capture the bear with his fist.

For the past two years this writer has headed an organization known as the Progressive Voter's League, which had for its basic purpose the registration of Negro voters. We have known for a long time that Negroes paid slight attention to voting in Oklahoma City and that out of the 15,000 Negroes in Oklahoma City, slightly over 1000 were voting in the Second Ward, as against 6,000 whites.

We want our readers to understand that we believe in the right of Negroes to run for office. When the late T. S. E. Brown ran for justice of the peace several years ago in the Republican primary, we printed all of his publicity free, ran his ads on the same basis and informed the Republican party that personally we were looking down their alley to see whether the white Republicans supported him. We believed Brown had a chance in the political sub-division in which he ran; but we in no wise believe such to be the case of Ernest Richards.

If the Negro voters in Oklahoma City want to cast their votes solely for sentiment, so well and so good; but if they, on the other hand, desire to do an effective thing they will vote for some candidate whom they feel has a chance to be elected, and who in addition to his availability, has been fair to Negro citizens.

Now let us all cease being black for a few minutes, deciding that we will be normal individuals, swayed by reason and common sense. Let us consult the official records to determine what is the population and the voting strength in the Second Ward with reference to race.

The federal census shows that there are in the Second Ward of Oklahoma City 33,365 white citizens and 11,173 Negro citizens. This, of course, is the gross population strength and has nothing to do with the actual voting strength. It can easily be seen that the whites in the Second Ward outnumber the Negroes three to one.

Surprising again, however, is the changed ratio when we consult the actual registered and voting strength of the two races. Let us take, for example, the recent oil election. The records show that there was a total of 7,477 votes cast, and that in the four Negro precincts which included precincts 2, 6, 7 and 8, there was a total of only 1084 votes cast. To be conservative we can afford to say that in addition to this that in the white precincts there was sprinkled a few Negroes which would include all over 6000, giving the Negro vote of 1477.

After giving the Negro 400 extra votes which he may or may not have cast in the last election we find that the white vote in the Second Ward in Oklahoma City is four to one, as against the Negro vote. Now all who assume that there are any whites in the Second Ward in Oklahoma City who are going to vote for a Negro councilman, please stand on your heads.

Someone may argue that the vote on oil last week was not wholly representative of the Negro's voting strength in the Ward, which could be true. We, however, assume that if there ever was a time when Negroes should have been interested it was on this occasion.

So that we can get another check we turn now to the election when Jack Walton ran against C. J. Blinn for mayor. We think that all will agree that Jack Walton is the last word in Negro enthusiasm. If any one can bring out the full Negro voting strength, Walton can.

On April 8, 1931, the total Negro vote cast in the Second Ward for Blinn and Walton (figures include precincts 2, 6, 7, 8) was 1242. These figures were compiled by the county election board. There is slight difference between the vote in the oil election figures and the Walton-Blinn marathon. In fact, a difference of 158 votes.

The Black Dispatch believes that with the advent of oil derricks into the northern section of Ward 2 the Negro advance towards the capitol is going to be rapid and certain. We believe in a few more years the majority of the residents of the Second Ward will be black. When that time comes we will be glad to join in a sensible attempt to send a Negro to the council.

In the meantime we can see no good reason or sense in throwing away our votes voting for a man whom common reason tells us cannot be elected. Every figure given here was given by this writer to Ernest Richards in our office before he filed. His only comment was that he wished he had had the figures in the meeting where he agreed to run.

In the next few months there will be a number of vital problems to be solved in the Second Ward relating to segregation, oil extension, park facilities, police protection and general improvement. To cast your vote for Ernest Richards, when the cold figures show that the white vote stands at least four to one against us, means that for the next two years there will be no one in the city hall who owes the Negro anything. It's fine publicity for Richards, but what about the interests of 15,000 Negroes?

Political – 1935 Elections.

Pennsylvania.

Marshall Shepard to Run for City Council

PHILADELPHIA.—Endorsed by Democratic committeemen and active workers in the 24th, 27th, 34th, 40th, 44th and 46th wards of the Fourth Councilmanic district, State Representative Marshall L. Shepard, formally accepted a bid to run for the city council from that district, at a Sunday afternoon.

The meeting also had as its object the permanent organization of the group in that district to insure the election of a colored councilman.

Elect Officers

Officers elected were Lenore Roberts, chairman; Leslie F. Major, P. L. Pointer, Alton C. Berry, M. Saunders and Samuel Dunbar, vice-chairmen; Rufus S. Watson, attorney, secretary; and Mrs. Mattie Mangum, treasurer.

In an address, the Rev. Mr. Shepard stated that he would continue to fight for rights if elected to the council, just as he is doing in the state legislature. Deputy Coroner Russell Allen, Democratic lieutenant, and himself a possible candidate for the council from his district, predicted the nomination and election of the Rev. Mr. Shepard.

W. Basil Webb Is Picked to Run in Council Race

Afro-American

PHILADELPHIA — W. Basil Webb, well-known realtor and former assistant secretary in the mayor's office, will run as councilman in the 44th Ward, the AFRO-AMERICAN was reliably informed this week.

It was also learned that the high command in the Republican party is sponsoring the candidacy of Mr. Webb and that he will receive the party endorsement.

Forestalls Fight

Insistence on the part of Republican leaders that the party include on its slate a candidate for the council and the complications in the 30th Ward which may prevent a colored candidate's running under party banners there, are said to figure in the Webb candidacy.

According to B. G. Collier, Republican leader in the 30th Ward, his entire committee will support Harry Trainer, white encumbent, for council.

It is known that the Democrats will put up a candidate in this district and the Republicans are said to have favored including a colored candidate in the 4th district to offset this.

Joseph V. Baker, prominently connected with the Republican party, stated this week that he felt that Mr. Webb had a good chance to win.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER

JUN 7 1935

2 IN SCHOOL BOARD RACE

Edward Browning, Jr., and Dr. John P. Turner Seek Farr's Seat

Edward Browning, Jr., and Dr. John P. Turner, Negro, are aspirants for a place on the Board of Education to be filled when the Board of Common Pleas Judges meets on Monday.

A race also has developed among lawyers for the $6500 office on the Board of Viewers, which is unfilled as the result of the recent death of Charles W. Boger, president of the board.

The Board of Education change is due to the death of Chester N. Farr, Jr. Dr. Turner is widely known and the Judges have before them strong appeals for his appointment.

Mr. Browning is a member of a widely known family and is an officer of an insurance company.

For the Board of Viewers, J. Louis Breitinger, counsel for the Republican City Committee and also legal adviser to City Treasurer Hadley; former United States Attorney George W. Coles, Charles I. Guerin, who is in the law office of former Attorney General Francis Shunk Brown, and Assistant City Solicitors Ward and Bordersen have been proposed.

Dr. John P. Turner Named on Philly School Board

The Educational Equality League and Citizens Carried Fight to End.

6-15-35

SAYS HE STANDS FOR EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

Appointee Has Had Brilliant Professional Career.

PHILADELPHIA—Dr. John P. Turner, police surgeon, and prominent civic leader, was appointed a member of the Philadelphia Board of Public Education at a meeting of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas, which elects these officials, Monday.

Dr. Turner's election to the board ends a long fight made by local citizens and the Educational Equality League to have a member of the group named on the public school educational body.

Makes Statement

Shortly following his appointment Dr. Turner made the following statement for the AFRO-AMERICAN:

"I shall stand for equality of opportunity for every pupil and every teacher in the public school system. I shall also stand for a progressive and business administration. I am grateful to my friends and the press for the staunch support they gave my candidacy."

Dr. Turner has been actively identified with educational, professional and civic movements here (and throughout the country for many years.

He received his preliminary public school education in New York City and graduated from the college course at the College of the City of New York. He received his first medical training at Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C., graduating with the M.D. degree in 1906. Following this he pursued graduate courses in surgery at the University of Pennsylvania.

He was appointed medical inspector in the public schools and served from 1921 to 1931 when he resigned to become a police surgeon on the police department.

Held Hany Posts

Among the many posts held by the new school board appointee is directorate on the General YMCA board. He was a former president of the National Colored Medical Association and is at present a member of the National Medical Association, the Penn State Medical Society, the Philadelphia Academy of Medicine and the Clinical Pathological Society of Philadephia.

He is a 3rd degree Mason, a member of the Shaw College, Cheyney State Teachers' College and Berean Manual Training School trustee boards.

Dr. Turner is the author of "Ringworm and Its Successful Treatment" published by F. P. Davis and is on the surgical staff of Douglass Hospital. In 1934 the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Shaw University.

He is married and has one daughter and is a member of the Sigma Pi Phi and Kappa Alpha Psi fraternities.

TURNER PUT ON SCHOOL BOARD IN PHILADELPHIA

First of His Race To Hold Position In Quaker City.

6-15-35

PHILADELPHIA, — (UNP) — Dr. John P. Turner, widely known physician and police surgeon here was named by the board of judges to the vacancy on the Philadelphia board of education Monday.

He is the first member of his race to sit on the board. His appointment is effective July 1. He succeeds the late Chester N. Farr Jr., and was named to fill the unexpired portion of his predecessor's term, which ends November 1. The custom in the past has been to reappoint incumbents.

Dr. Turner is one of the most widely known residents of the city. He has been mentioned as a candidate for the school board every time a vancancy has occurred in the last five years.

Most prominent among his backers have been Judges Harry S. McDevitt and Raymond McNeille. His last fight for the post was about a year and a half ago at the time of the much publicized letter of John M. Marquess, Elk leader, in which the latter gave Turner a left handed attack.

Prominent Role

Dr. Turner is expected to play a prominent part in the deliberations of the board. Philadelphia, with 245,000 Negroes, is the third largest Negro city in the country, being exceeded only by New York and Chicago.

The Turner family live at 1705 Jefferson Street. He is a Republican. Educated in the public schools of New York, he was graduated from City College of New York and obtained his medical degree at Shaw University. He also took a graduate course in surgery at the University of Pennsylvania. Shaw later gave him an L.L. D. degree.

From 1912 to 1931 he was medical inspector in the public schools, resigning to become a police surgeon. He is president of the Shaw Alumni Association and a former president of the National Medical Association. He is a member of the boards of trustees of Shaw, the Berean School here, Cheney Teachers College, and the Southwest Branch Y. M. C. A. He is also on the staff of Douglas Hospital.

Philadelphia has segregated schools up to and including the 6th grade. Colored teachers are not permitted to teach the higher grades, although the selection of Dr. Turner may improve this condition. Camden, across the river, has for years had a colored member of the school board, as does Atlantic City.

HARRISBURG, PA.
PATRIOT
Political

JUN 18 1935

DEMOCRATS TO MEET

The Steelton Colored Democratic Club will meet tonight at 8 o'clock at the club-rooms, Harrisburg and Bessemer streets. The president, Allen E. Frye, requests all members to be present.

Appoint Race Man To Philly School Board

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 21—(UNP)—Dr. John P. Turner, widely known physician and police surgeon, Monday was named by the board of judges to the vacancy on the Philadelphia board of education.

He is the first member of his race to sit on the board. His appointment is effective July 1. He succeeds the late Chester N. Farr, Jr., and was named to fill the unexpired portion of his predecessor's term, which ends November 1. The custom in the past had been to reappoint incumbents.

Dr. Turner is one of the most widely known residents in the city. He has been mentioned as a candidate for the school board every time a vacancy has occurred in the last five years. Most prominent among his backers have been Judges Harry S. McDevitt and Raymond MacNeille. His last fight for the post was about a year and a half ago.

Dr. Turner is expected to play a prominent part in the deliberations of the board. Philadelphia with 245,000 Race citizens is the third largest Race city in the country being exceeded only by New York and Chicago.

Dr. Turner is 54 years of age. His daughter, Mrs. Marion Turner Stubbs, is prominent in music circles. The Turner family lives at 1705 Jefferson street. He is a Republican. Educated in the public schools of New York, he was graduated from C.C.N.Y., and obtained his medical degree at Shaw university. He also took a graduate course in surgery at the University of Pennsylvania. Shaw later gave his an L.L.D. degree.

From 1912 to 1931 he was medical inspector in the public schools, resigning to become a police surgeon. He is president of the Shaw Alumni association and a former president of the National Medical association. He is a member of the boards of trustees of Shaw, the Berean School here, Cheyney Teachers college and the Southwest Branch Y.M.C.A. He is also on the staff of Douglas hospital.

Predicts Negro Won't Land In City Council

Archdeacon Phillips Deplores Numerous Candidates In Field

CHEYNEY, PA.—"These talks are very pleasant, but they don't get us anywhere until we organize and fight for what is rightfully ours as American citizens," Archdeacon Henry L. Phillips told a group of citizens who were attending the semi-annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Negro Council at the Cheyney State Teachers College here last Saturday.

"There is talk about sending a Negro to City Council in Philadelphia. It can be done, but I don't think it is going to be done, because everybody in Philadelphia wants to be in City Council."

The principal speakers at the meeting were Dr. J. Evans Scheehle Secretary of Welfare in Governor Earle's cabinet and G. Edward Dickerson, veteran member of the Philadelphia Bar.

"Interest in government is becoming general," Secretary Scheehle told his hearers. "This is a healthy sign. When people take an active interest in the affairs of government, there is bound to be a more responsive government." Continuing he stated: "Our salvation in the future will come, as it has come in the past, from the great body of people who believe in orderly government, responsive to the will of the majority. He closed his address by paying tribute to the present Chief Executive. "Behind his stirring leadership," he predicted, "we can look for better things and better days in Pennsylvania."

Scheehle paid tribute to the Solicitation Bill recently passed by the State legislature regulating the solicitation of moneys and property for charitable, religious, benevolent, humane and patriotic prposes. The bill was introduced by Rep. Walker K. Jackson, 30th Ward, Philadelphia.

Atty. Dickerson, in a carefully worked out paper asked the questions, "What kind of Negro does America want, and what kind of America do Negroes want?" His conclusion was that the Negro wanted complete equality in all matters. He called attention to the dangerous predicament of the Negro, if Union labor is allowed to have the "say" as to who is to work in factories, mines, etc. "Organized labor is the greatest enemy the Negro has today," he stated.

A series of resolutions were adopted providing, among other things, for the support of the social legislation of the present administration "as far as possible": the support of State and Federal anti-lynching legislation; commending the President of the University of Pennsylvania on his "positive stand" against segregation; that educational institutional of the Commonwealth be allowed to go forward in the service of the people free from political involvement, and that State-aided and State-owned institutions be kept open for all citizens, without regard to race or color.

—NEGRO COUNCILMAN—

Two Candidates Survive Stormy Philly Primary

Austin Norris, Democrat, Wins Council Nomination from Ed Henry.

AMOS HAS CHANCE FOR MAGISTRACY

Trainer Snows Under E. W. Rhodes.

PHILADELPHIA — Only two candidates from a field of twenty survived the primary elections held here Tuesday.

With reports from a few scattered precincts still out, political observers are conceding the Democratic nomination from the second councilmanic district to Austin Norris, attorney, who polled 8,611 votes to 1,730 for Magistrate Edward Henry, his closest rival.

Fletcher Amos, North Philadelphia Democrat, was fifth, late Wednesday among the candidates seeking the nomination as magistrate. He polled 71,568 votes to trail four white opponents. Five magistrates are to be nominated.

Rhodes Beaten

Henry J. Trainer, white, defeated E. Washington Rhodes for the Republican nomination to the city council from the second councilmanic district by an overwhelming vote of 20,272 against 707.

Dr. C. Wendell Maxwell also a Democratic candidate for council from the second district, polled 603 votes.

Mr. Amos stands a good chance to win a berth as magistrate. Leading him are: Elias Myers, 77,215; William H. Belcher, 74,508 Miles J. Hunt, 73,692 and Joseph A. McDevitt, 72,752. all white.

Ernest C. Wright, Fourteenth Ward Republican, was trailing in sixth place late Wednesday, having polled 79,776. Only five magistrates however, are to be picked.

W. Basil Webb and James H. Irvin, Fourth District Republican candidates for the city council and Herbert Millen, Republican candidate for municipal judge, from present indications have lost all chances of being nominated.

Robert Nix, Democrat, polled 2,101 votes for municipal judge but not enough to win the nomination.

Mr. Norris, who was born in Chambersburg, Pa., is 42 years old. He was educated at Lincoln University and Yale University Law school and was commissioned Lieutenant of Artillery, serving in France eight months.

He was honorably discharged in 1919 and is now an assistant attorney general. He is married, has one chld, and lives at 418 S. Fifteenth Street.

Mr. Amos, 37, was born in Florida. He is the proprietor of a tailor shop. He is married, and has two sons.

The rush to the polls was the greatest the town has ever seen. It began when the polling places opened at 8 a.m., and increased in intensity as the day wore on. At about 8 p.m., the legal hour for closing the polls, the rush had reached its riotous peak.

Local politicians have agreed that there is no time in the history of this city that voters have come together politically, regardless of party feeling, to have representation in city positions.

RHODES LOSES IN RACE FOR GOP NOMINATION

Phila. Magistrate Seen To Have Weakened His position

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.— Negro political leadership in this "City of Brotherly Love" suffered a distinct setback last week despite the fact that the largest army of Negro voters in the recent history of the city treked to the polls to decide on a nominee on the Republican ticket for City Council from the Second Councilmanic District.

The intensity of the fight waged within the Republican party for nomination for mayor was secondary to the fight waged against Councilman Harry J. Trainer, millionaire brewer and Republican leader in the third ward, seeking the Republican nomination preparatory to a campaign for reelection at the General election in November.

Only 881 votes were polled by E. Washington Rhodes, editor of the Philadelphia Tribune, and leading contender for the nomination against Trainer whose leadership he has assailed for months. The final count gave Trainer a total of 20,272 votes.

Significant, however, was the feeble showing outside the 30th ward, his home ward, of Magistrate Edward W. Henry. It was felt by political diagnosticians that Henry would swing a large vote throughout white wards east of Broad St., the dividing line between the heavily populated Italian ghetto and the South Philadelphia stronghold of the Negro west of Broad St.

Placed in Weak Position

Judge Henry in polling 1,730 votes is believed to have placed himself in the weakest position, politically, he has been in in his entire political career here.

Other Negro Republican candidates for the nominotion, many projected into the fight to muddy the waters and split the Negro Republican vote, fared more poorly than Rhodes.

Richard Cooper, former Common Council member, and an old stalwart of the Republican organization, polled a total of 378 votes.

Sweeping through to a creditable victory, Fletcher H. Amos, 47th ward Negro Democratic ward leader, polled the highest vote of any Negro running on either the Democratic or Republican tickets. Amos staunchly supported by the Democratic party throughout the city, polled 100,887 votes to win nomination. Success of the Democratic party in the November elections assures the Negroes of another magistrate.

Trend to Democrats

Indicative of the increasing trend on the part of the Negro electorate to the Democratic party was seen in the combined vote amassed by the Negro candidates on the Democratic ticket.

A last minute surprise was handed Negro voters when a few divisions late in reporting barely nosed out Ernest T. (Daddy) Wright for the magisterial nomination on the Republican ticket. Wright, a follower of John R. K. Scott, in the 14th ward, was eased out of the picture by Magistrate Atkinson, Philadelphia florist, Councilmanic candidate on the Democratic ticket surprised with a vote of 2,188.

His candidacy hardly known outside of his immediate North Philadelphia section, Dr. Abraham White, Oxford St., near 22nd poller, the candidacy of Wilson attracted 623 votes. He was a Councilmanic candidate on the Republican ticket.

In the same division, guided politically by John C. Asbury and vote polled by S. Davis Wilson, George Jeter, Rhodes was given mayoralty candidate in the 5th 112 votes, Trainer 17 digits, Henry division of the 30th ward. Hand- led by John M. Marques in his 115 ballots and Norris 97 markers. 119 votes.

Political - 1935
Elections.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
DISPATCH
Inquirer
SEP 22 1935

ELECTION BOARD MUST EXPLAIN DISCREPANCIES

The election board of the 6th division, 7th ward, has been ordered to appear before the County Commissioners, sitting at the official count of primary votes, tomorrow morning to explain discrepancies in the magisterial contest at last Tuesday's election.

The County Commissioners discovered yesterday that Ernest T. Wright, Negro Republican magisterial candidate from the 14th ward, did not receive 100 votes on the return sheets, which he should have received.

Wright is pressing Magistrate Atkinson Costello for the fifth G. O. P. magisterial nomination and the 100-vote discrepancy may have some bearing on the result of the contest.

On the face of unofficial returns Costello had a 1300-vote lead over Wright at last Tuesday's primary but Republican leaders of the 14th ward declare a re-check has reduced the magistrate's lead to 456. They believe Wright will make other gains as the official count progresses.

Election officers from 50 scattered divisions, who failed to submit return sheets, also have been ordered to present the missing papers tomorrow morning.

Irving Wins; Norris and Amos Snowed Under in Philadelphia Election

After American 11-9-35 Baltimore, Md.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Returns from the fourth councilmanic district have indicated that James H. Irving has been elected to the City Council, running number five in his district.

Four white candidates led him as follows: Edward J. Kelly, 74,143; James G. Clark, 73,744; George Maximan, 73,558; George Connell, 73,416.

The nearest competing Democratic candidate to Mr. Irving was George F. Douglass with a vote of 68,367.

Thanks Voters

When interviewed by the AFRO-AMERICAN, Mr. Irving said: "I wish to thank the voters from the fourth district for the 72,559 votes which were sufficient to put me in the council where I will represent my people as well as others."

Fletcher M. Amos, Democratic candidate for magistrate, was defeated running tenth of a possible eight magistrates to be elected. Five of those elected were Republicans and three Democrats.

Mr. Amos received 311,969 votes against James A. McDennis, white, eight magistrate to be elected who received 317,409. Chief Magistrate John J. O'Malley, white, was re-elected. O'Malley received the highest number of votes, 379,400.

Norris Defeated

In the second councilmanic district, Councilman Henry J. Trainer, white, scored an easy victory over Deputy Attorney J. Austin Norris, by a vote of 25,735 to 17,426.

Votes by wards were as follows:

Ward	Norris	Trainer
Second	386	5248
Third	1881	3609
Fourth	2575	3448
Seventh	3415	5323
Eighth	1438	2522
Ninth	287	381
Thirtieth	4744	5204

Wilson Elected Mayor

City Comptroller S. Davis Wilson, Republican nominee, was elected mayor of Philadelphia defeating John B. Kelly, Democratic candidate, by a majority of 45,566.

From the city's 550 wards complete the vote up to this time is Wilson 373,087, Kelly 355,521.

District Attorney Charles F. Kelley, Republican nominee for re-election, defeated Curtis Bok, Democratic candidate, by a plurality of 54,252. The vote was: Kelley 374,026, Bok 319,752.

For Sunday Movies

Philadelphia approved the proposal to permit moving picture houses to open on Sunday after 2 p.m. The vote was 344,785 as against 130,369.

Party Attacks Acrid

Despite statements of platform orators on their opponents, Philadelphia can boast that not a murder or violent attack was recorded during the campaign. At Democratic rallies, Republicanism was annihilated; at Republican rallies, the Democrats were thieves, plunderers and Judases.

Reds Ruled Out

The Communist party was ruled out of the election, allegedly because they did not have the required number of names filed in petitions, in order to have their candidates recognized. They declared they had the required number, that some of their petitions were "waste-paper-basketed" and they have taken court action.

The Socialists were more fortunate, having candidates for mayor, sheriff, district attorney, recorder of deeds, county commissioners, clerk of Quarter Sessions court, judge of superior court and the magistracy.

Polls Open 12 Hours

Voting began at 7 a.m. and ended at 7 p.m.

In the first forty wards of the city the decision was registered on voting machines. In the forty-first to the fiftieth wards, inclusive, voters recorded their judgments on paper ballots.

Sunday Movies Included

Philadelphia voters were also required to pass judgment on the proposal to permit moving picture theatres to open on Sunday after 2 p.m.

Sunday opening of the theatres was legalized by the Legislature at its last session, subject to the will of the electorate in municipalities.

More Than 20 Nabbed

More than a score of persons were arrested and warrants were sworn out in wholesale lots, Tuesday. In addition to these arrests and warrants, any number of rows were reported at the different divisions of the many city wards.

One man, Theodore Jenkins, of Eleventh Street near Poplar, was arrested twice during the day—once at 9:30 a.m., and again shortly after 1 p.m.

Versey Watts, 35, Twelfth near Oxford, a Democratic committeeman in the fifteenth division of the Twelfth ward, was arrested at the division's polling place early in the day, charged with breach of the peace, after he is alleged to have started a fight.

Two Magistrates Socked

Magistrates Dogole and O'Malley, both white, and Republicans, received bloody noses and bruises during rows in the Twenty-eighth and Thirty-ninth wards.

All of the city's 4,300 policemen were either on active duty or on reserve at their station houses, and 240 detectives were assigned to polling places throughout the city.

The heaviest details were sent to South Philadelphia, particularly in the Thirty-ninth ward. Detectives said they were instructed to arrest any known gangsters on sight and keep them in cells until the polls were closed.

Troopers on Duty

Despite the insistence of Capt. William Ruch, of Troop E, State highway patrol, that his men were engaged only in their routine duties, it was learned that nearly forty of them were patrolling South Philly wards, particularly the First, Second, Third, Fifth, Twenty-sixth, and Thirty-ninth.

Bands of strong-arm men, sent up from South Philadelphia, to intimidate voters in the Twentieth ward, were ordered back to their neighborhoods by detectives of the Third division, Eighth and Jefferson Streets, several hours after voting began.

Thugs Get $10

Detectives had been ordered to pick up all suspicious characters at the polling booths and collected a half-dozen while cruising along the district between Girard Avenue and Jefferson Street. Questioned at the detective headquarters, the men are alleged to have admitted that they had been hired at $10 apiece to scare Republican voters either away from the polls or into voting Democratic.

None of them were held, but were dismissed with a warning.

Special Election Court

Election court, in room 243, City Hall, was presided over by Judge Harry S. McDevitt, assisted by Judges Joseph L. Kun and George Gowen Parry. There, warrants were sworn out and complaints received.

Meanwhile, the Democratic lawyer's committee set-up headquarters in each of the city's councilmanic districts, where Democratic magistrates were ready to issue warrants for all alleged violators except election officers. The latter are under the jurisdiction of the Election court.

Lynch Scenes Shown

Using as material for propaganda, Republicans of the Thirtieth ward prepared placards of Southern lynchings and strung them around polling places in order to influence in-coming voters to vote the Republican ticket.

Despite the fact that police of the first district made several attempts to have the signs removed from around the voting scenes, Republicans carried them around on their backs.

Henry Supports G.O.P.

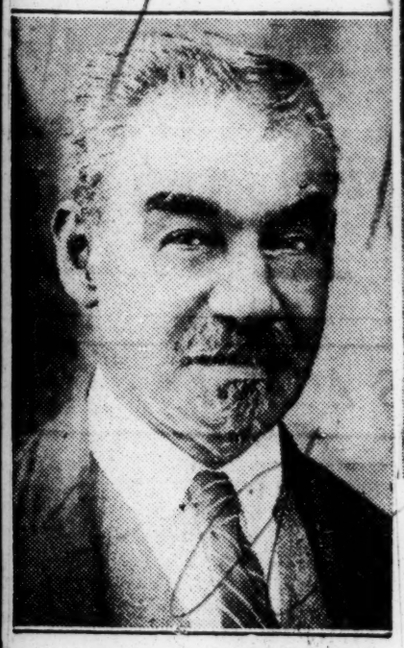
Magistrate Edward W. Henry in a radio broadcast, Monday night stated: "I am supporting S. Davis Wilson for mayor and the entire Republican ticket."

Trouble at Polls

According to Mrs. Mildred L. Stamper, 760 S. Nineteenth Street, Mrs. A. H. Byrd, 738 S. Nineteenth Street, and Mrs. Edith Ingraham, 2014 Bainbridge Street, Magistrate Edward W. Henry insulted Mrs. Ingraham, a watcher at the polls located at Twentieth and Fitzwater Streets, by telling her that she ought to be sent back to Africa.

According to Mrs. Ingraham, the remark grew out of an incident which occurred at the polls when Anna Suggs, white, 1934 Bainbridge Street, asked Mrs. Ingraham to use the election books and the latter declined to grant the request.

WINNER



JAMES H. IRVIN
New Councilman from the 4th District, Philadelphia, married, has two children, lives at 5[illegible] N. 47th street, is a prominent undertaker and is estimated as being worth $200,000.

New Councilman in Philly to Take Oath on Jan. 6

Afro-American

James Irvin Pledges to Work for All Regardless of Party

1-16-35

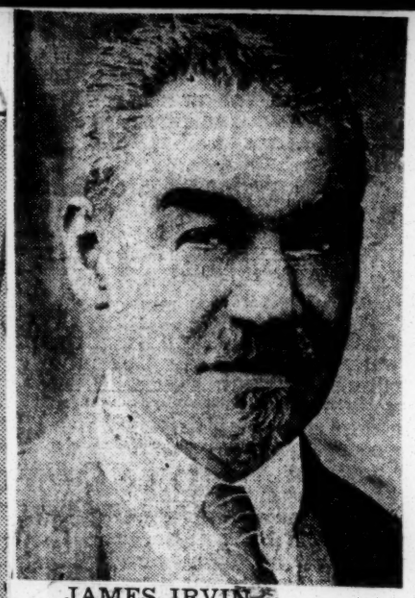
87 PER CENT VOTE, WAS WHITE, HE SAYS

Baltimore Md.

Unsettled Conditions Is Cause of GOP Victory.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — James H. Irvin, newly-elected Republican member to the city council from the Fourth District, the first local representative to grace the halls of council, will take the oath of office on January 6, 1936.

Mr. Irvin informed the AFRO-AMERICAN that he was not elected by colored people, there being only thirteen per cent in his district. In the Forty-fourth Ward, however, the colored voters supported him solidly. He gave as the reason for the Democrats carrying his ward, the fact that it is a Democratic ward and the vote was strong.



JAMES IRVIN

Elected to council for six years, Mr. Irvin said that he expects to concentrate his interest to the welfare of Philadelphians as a whole, colored, white, Republicans and Democrats.

"I shall perform my duties to the best of my ability. I shall protect the city from a legislative angle looking out for the citizens in general," he said.

Will Miss Norris

Asked about his opinion of Mr. Norris's defeat, Mr. Irvin said that he would have liked to have seen him elected, regardless of the fact that he is a Democrat, for he was in hopes of having him sit with him in council in order that they could have worked together.

Mr. Irvin also expressed the fact that Philadelphia went Republican because of the unsettled conditions of the country. "People are of the belief that the New Deal is a 'misdeal,' and times are going back to the old stage.

"Under the Republican administration for forty-five years, we were more successful than under the Democratic administration. Great opportunities and civic betterment can be achieved through the Republican party, which will more or less further the progress of our city, economically and otherwise," he said.

Received Telegrams

Mr. Irvin informed the AFRO that he was the recipient of many telegrams from boosters in the Forty-fourth Ward, and he was serenaded by a band employed by the Republican party.

Bok Decides Not to Make Statement on Henry Charges

Afro-American

Candidate for District Attorney Accused of Anti-Race Talk.

10-19-35

Baltimore Md.

POLITICIANS RUN FOR BANDWAGON SEATS

Many Shifts Following Post-Campaign Lineup.

PHILADELPHIA. — Asked by the AFRO-AMERICAN what he had to say as to charges publicly made by Magistrate Edward W. Henry that he did not like 'n—s," Curtis Bok, white, candidate for district attorney on the Democratic ticket, stated this week that he had decided to make no statement on the matter.

Told also that this paper had received several letters to the effect that he had fired his colored help, Mr. Bok stated that he had dismissed three of servants only because they were bad servants but that he still retained one of the original four.

Makes Charges

In his statement at a public meeting and a press release under his own signature, Magistrate Henry declared last week that there was a story to the effect that Mr. Bok had not only fired all of his colored help, but had made a statement "that he did not like 'n——s' and that if he had his way, he would send them back to Africa."

When asked about the matter Mr. Bok stated that on advice of some of his colored friends he had decided to make no statement. His position was that he made no statement one way or the other.

New Party Move

What a number of political observers state this week was just a part of the political fight was the announcement that a new political party is in process of formation.

Handbills appearing on the streets announced a meeting at Wesley AMEZ Church, Thursday evening, at which the new party movement was to be launched. The bill carried a list of speakers which included Herbert Millen Charles F. Kelley, candidate for district attorney, E. Washington Rhodes, John W. Harris, John Maginnis, Magistrate Edward W. Henry and William N. Jones.

Not Speaker

Jones stated that nobody had asked him to take part in a new party movement and that the use of his name in connection with it was without his knowledge. He stated that he was in no way interested in any party alignments and was taking no part at all in any partisan politics.

Interest still centers on what will be the outcome of the councilmanic fight in the Second District, where J. Austin Norris, Democratic nominee, is making a spirited fight to wrest the toga from Harry Trainer, white.

Magistrate Henry stated last week that he would support Norris. It is also believed by some of those in the know that Norris will get the support of Samuel Saulus, white, and some of the other committeemen.

The Rev. J. E. Philpot, independent candidate for mayor in the recent primary, has boarded the Republican band wagon, the Rev. B. A. Jackson, who takes credit for the shift, announced this week.

The Rev. Mr. Philpot, it is said, has been given a berth as special inspector and spiritual advisor in local public-supported institutions. Another announcement stated that Dr. George W. Graham had also decided to cast his lot with the Republicans.

Jackson predicts that Candidate Irving will win the councilmanic fight in the Fourth District.

PHILADELPHIA ELECTS NEGRO COUNCILMAN

Baltimore Md.

11-15-35

James H. Irvin First of Race to Get Seat in

30 Years

(Photo on Page 11)

PHILADELPHIA. — In 1936, when James H. Irvin takes his seat in the city council, by virtue of his election on Tuesday, November 5, he will be the first Negro elected to that post in 30 years.

Irvin was elected councilman from the fourth district on the Republican ticket, receiving 72,559 votes. The council post pays $5,000 yearly. The fourth district has about 13 per cent of Negro voters.

Irvin is a veteran undertaker and churchman of Philadelphia. He organized the Reeve Memorial Presbyterian church in West Philadelphia many years ago.

In 1905, Christopher J. Perry, founder and editor of the Philadelphia Tribune, was elected to the same post that Irvin was elected last week. Perry served three four-year terms and retired.

Perry and Irvin were boyhood friends in Baltimore. They both came to Philadelphia at an early age and both became prominent churchmen and successful business men.

Upon winning the council seat, Mr. Irvin said, "I wish to thank the leaders and workers of the Republican party for their uncut votes in the general election. No party will give any individual or group of individuals anything unless they magistrate was defeated. J. Austin themselves put forth Norris, candidate an effort to obtain for the city council on the Democratic ticket, was their own achievements." Fletcher Amos, Demo-

Political - 1935

Elections

Tennessee

THE APPROACHING ELECTION.

East Tennessee News

ELECTIONS WILL BE HELD IN KNOXVILLE early in November for the purpose of selecting aldermen to administer the affairs of our city, members of the board of education and a city judge. Right now is not a minute too early to begin directing serious thought to the matter of selecting these candidates and Negroes more especially should accord consideration to the honest and earnest leadership of his racial group with a view of accepting unselfish advice that will enable him to make the proper selection of candidates for the purpose of directing support as election day comes around.

9-19-35

Already "voters' leagues," "civic clubs," and what nots, sponsored by groups of selfish individuals are springing up on every hand like mushrooms. Especially is this true among the local Negro racial group. Motives of many of the organizers of these cliques and clans can be plainly seen as a desire either to gain personal consideration or to get hold of a few dollars from the pockets of candidates. Just before elections, more Negroes can be found with [illegible] "influence" to sway an election one way or the other than rocks on the side of a mountain. Such boasters of "power" have no weight with thoughtful candidates for office. It has long ago been established that the mass group of Negroes are no longer according these ward heelers and self-styled individuals who seek to exploit the Negro voting class, any consideration whatsoever.

The Negro racial group has been exploited for the benefit of a few dishonest and selfish individuals long enough. Such accounts for the lack of recognition accorded the race in jobs under the municipal government. Candidates pay off a few and when the demand for jobs for Negroes is made the successful candidates answer: "I don't owe you anything, I've paid your 'influential leader,' whom you chose to follow on election day."

The earnest, unsuspecting Negro voter, men as well as women, will do well to select some dependable, intelligent leader of the race and consult them on this matter of support for candidats for public office in a manner the same as advice on physical care, spiritual welfare or legal matters is sought. Take as much of the advic as appears to you to be worthwhile and based on unselfish motives and then support the men for office whom you honestly belive to be best fitted to serve all citizens in a fair and impartial manner, regardless as to race or class. Ask no money or personal favor for your support or vote. In that way the best men will win and the interests of all will be served in a most acceptable manner.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
September 22, 1935

GET THE WHITE HIGHER-UPS

Get the higher ups—that is the mandate of justice and of public opinion. The man or men who are responsible for the wholesale illegal registration, of Negroes especially, should be dragged from hiding, put under the spotlight, and then put behind the bars.

The Negroes, though guilty, have been their dupes and tools. It is the white men, who concocted the crime and engineered it, whose offense against the community has been infinitely greater, and who, therefore, above all others, should be made to answer for their crime.

It is evident that the individual or individuals who concocted the plot are alarmed. The discovery made by Attorney-General Loser that Negroes summoned before the grand jury have been carefully schooled as to what they should say, or more particularly not say, is highly significant.

Every day adds to the proof that the plot was farreaching. General Loser estimates that the number of fraudulent registrations that will be unearthed will reach 3,000, perhaps more; enough, if the scheme had not been uncovered and the illegal registrants had voted together in the primary of October 10, to have controlled perhaps some of its results.

General Loser's opinion is that about 500 Negroes were corralled by the racketeers and used as repeaters in various wards until the number of bogus certificates—which the racketeers retained—had totaled 3,000 or more.

Several hundred indictments of illegally registering Negroes in only two wards, and the investigation has only got under way as yet, will be returned, it is said. Only a partial investigation by a BANNER reporter in another ward disclosed thirty-two registrants at a Negro hotel who were unknown to its manager.

It is well to indict the fraudulent Negro registrants, but it is even more important; indeed, it is necessary, if political racketeering is to be stamped out in this city and county, to uncover, prosecute, and punish the white man [illegible] men now running to cover.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.
NEWS SENTINEL

SEP 8 1935

TWO MORE ASK COUNCIL SEATS

J. C. Petree Announces for Place of W. A. Cockrum In Third District.

The city campaign was perking up last night with the deadline to qualify for the races only a little more than a month away—midnight Oct. 10.

Candidates were scampering to announce, but battle lines still remain to be drawn and major tickets were still undefined.

J. C. Petree, candidate for council-at-large two years ago on the People's Ticket, announced last night he will run from the Third District, now represented by W. A. Cockrum, who plans to retire.

Deaver Undecided

Ernest Deaver, vice-president of the Deaver Dry Goods Co., who is being pushed by friends to run from this district, said he has not made a decision.

Mr. Petree, a TVA timekeeper at Norris, lives at 2406 McCalla Avenue and formerly was secretary-treasurer of the Brown-Ross Shoe Co. and was employed by the Bowman Hat Co. His platform is "real economy in the administration of city affairs which shall be borne equally by all citizens and no special concession for a favored few."

Kyle Third of Race

Frank Kyle, Negro leader who has been president of the Unemployed League, announced for Council, city-at-large last night—his behalf.

As usual, Girtus L. Maples, plumber who rarely misses a slow coming in, Secretary Hatcher of the Election Commission said Poll tax sales have been very slow. Candidates must accept by Oct. 15 or their names will not go on the ballots.

Elliott Gets In

J. W. Elliott, of the Great Smoky Mountains Travel Bureau, is in the council-at-large race. Qualifying petitions have been circulating petitions in behalf. He said he will demand an investigation of Tennessee Emergency Relief Administartion personnel, of political debts paid by present councilmen, wants no nepotism (jobs for relatives) among city employes, and has 840 pledged votes, but added, "I look for them to start next week."

Political - 1935

Elections

Tennessee

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Election "Racket" Holds Spotlight As Leaders are Caught

Judge Chester K. Hart and Gen. J. Carlton Loser Uncover Astounding Evidences of Plan to Rob Honest Citizens of Franchise

As we go to press the net spread by courageous local officials to get the "higher-ups" in the gigantic election fraud perpetrated in Nashville and Davidson county last August was bringing in the "game fish" of this notorious racket. Men who know the law and the penalty for its violation were being cited to appear before the judge and grand jury and to give an account for their misdeeds.

It was learned that men who heretofore thought that they "stood in with the law" and could get away with any sort of crime which pertained to "getting results" in elections have been astounded to find that Judge Chester K. Hart and Attorney General J. Carlton Loser have a fixed determination to go to the bottom of election frauds in this county and that they are more determined to nab the "big shots" of the racket than they are the little dupes who were induced to help put over the gigantic false registration.

The courage with which the officials have gone about their work has served to arouse the public as never before. Without regard to race, citizens of integrity and with pried in their city and county are giving strong moral support to the efforts of Judge Hart and Gen. Loser with the hope that once and for all time to come, elections in Nashville will be free and equal and an honest expression of the people's will.

Full knowledge of the fact that colored men and women have been used by election "fixers" to defeat colored men who have aspired for office in colored wards, and that there was no hope for a colored citizen ever to be elected to a position while this condition prevailed, has caused the upright members of the race to have no sympathy for the plight of these selfish leaders of the race who are being called to the bar of justice.

Full knowledge of the fact that Some of those who have been cited to court for their frauds profess to be confident that this is all that will be done to them and that as soon as the election for Thursday of this week is over they will "be back in business at the same old stand." But the belief among the more thoughtful is that those who have been caught in the election racket are facing a very serious ordeal. It is believed that some of the men who have been arrested will be put to a heavy expense in an effort to avoid being given a sentence for their crimes.

It is learned that other persons of prominence in the colored leadership of Nashville will be cited to appear before Judge Hart and Gen Loser and tell where they were and what they were doing at the past August general registration. It is said when the names of all of the election fixers of color are published it will be an astounding revelation to their friends.

NEGRO ALDERMANIC CANDIDATE LOSES IN KNOXVILLE

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (By O. B. Taylor for ANP)—Due to the lack of a sufficient number of qualified voters, because Negroes will not pay their poll taxes, Dr. S. M. Clark was defeated in the race for the city council here last week, losing by 116 votes.

Dr. Clark, one of the most prominent citizens in this section, was the first Negro to seek a seat in the city council, and had considerable support from the white citizens living in his district. The Knoxville Journal, in a pre-election issue, stated: "All factions agree that Dr. Clark has the best interest of Knoxville at heart." But Negroes had failed in their duty to pay poll taxes, and as a result he ran second.

In discussing the election, Dr. Clark said: "I ran and lost. But I believe that, with my people taking a little more interest in their civic duty, a Negro can be elected to the poition which I sought. Until we impress upon them the necessity of paying their poll taxes and exercising their right of suffrage, they will continue to suffer for lack of adequate representation in the various legislative bodies."

Newport, Tenn. Plain Talk
November 5, 1935

The next Kentucky legislature is going to have a negro member, that having been assured when it developed that of the three candidates two were negroes, and as the district has 50,000 negro votes, all united, the result was forecast to be in their favor. Both of the negro candidates are college graduates, and prominent among their race in the state.

Political - 1935 Elections.

Tennessee

Drs. Caldwell, Walker and K. Gardner Get Ward Nominations

Globe 4-12-35 Tennessee Tenn.

Second, Third and Fourteenth Wards Enter Prominent Colored Men as Candidates for Nashville City Council

Three of the best known colored men in Nashville had announced for city council of Nashville as the Globe and Independent went to press this week. They were, the Rev. J. C. Caldwell in the Second Ward, Mr. Kosse Gardner in the Third Ward and Dr. H. H. Walker in the Fourteenth Ward.

The Rev. Caldwell is one of the most prominent ministers in the A. M. E. Church and a national figure in that denomination. He is now connected with religious work at the A. M. E. Sunday School Union.

Mr. Kosse Gardner, popular undertaker, and generous supporter of every worthwhile movement of the city, was prevailed upon to accept the nomination in the Third Ward, where it was believed that Dr. Henry Allen Boyd would again make the race. Dr. Boyd ran in 1931, and it was contended by his friends, received a majority of the votes cast, but failed to get his seat.

Dr. H. H. Walker, a victim of the famous "null and void" ruling by which he was deprived of his seat in the council after defeating two white opponents, several weeks ago entered the race from the 14th Ward.

All three men are equipped by education, civic pride and every consideration to capably represent the wards in which they live.

All three wards are largely populated by colored citizens many of whom contend that these wards have been sadly neglected by the councilmen, especially the colored parts of the wards, and the effort to get "new blood" in the council is based upon the belief that new councilmen will use their influence to get a "new deal" in the matter of streets, lights, sewers, fire and police protection.

All three candidates promise to appeal to white and colored voters in their wards for their votes, contending that the best interests of the city will be conserved if Nashville's colored population has representation in the law-making body of the city.

All three candidates are conservative men and cacordinggly have lined up the most substantial leadership of the race behind their candidacies.

Active campaigning will be carried on by all three candidates from now until the election, which wwill be held on May 9.

DR. O. L. HAMBRICK NOMINATED TO RUN IN THE FOURTH WARD

Globe

Three Other Colored Entries Make Headway in Lining Up Enthusiastic Supporters

4-19-35

In spite of the lack of fire in the campaign for city offices, resulting from the absence of any opposition to the present administration there was considerable interest being manifested by supporters of different candidates for councilmen in those wards where more than one candidate is in the running.

Added interest was aroused in the race for council from the Fourth Ward, composed almost wholly of colored citizens, when Dr. O. L. Hambrick decided to enter the race at the solicitation of his many friends. Dr. Hambrick's qualification papers were quickly signed by by the required number of petitioners early this week, and shortly after his announcement his friends began to bestir themselves in his interest.

Dr. Hambrick is a native of Nashville and was educated in Pearl High School, Walden University and at Meharry. He graduated from Meharry as a physician in 1914, and since that time has successfully engaged in the practice of his profession. He owns a beautiful home on 12th Avenue, North, and is married. Dr. Hambrick is a prominent Mason, a member of the Knights of Pythias order and an officer in the Gay Street Christian church.

He has been active in local, state and national associations of his profession, and is known for the extensive amount of charitable work he has done as a physician.

He expressed the determination, if elected, to devote his best efforts on behalf of the city and the ward in which he lives.

Activities are going on apace amonf the other three candidates whose nominations were announced exclusively in the Globe and Independent in its last week's issue.

They are the Rev. J. C. Caldwell from the Second Ward, Kosse Gardner from the Third Ward and Dr. H. H. Walker from the Fourteenth Ward. All four candidates, it is said, are receiving encouragement and support from so-called "administration" and "anti-administration" stalwarts.

Much activity was being put forth this week to enroll new voters at the special registration which ran Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week. Announcement of the registration was also first made last week by the Globe and Independent. The first and only advertisement of special registration in a weekly newspaper appeared in the Labor Advocate of last Saturday, while other advertisements of the registration were published in daily papers on Wednesday of this week.

Globe 4-19-35

Persons who are not registered will not be eligible to vote in the election for city councilmen and other officers which will be held on Thursday, May 9. The special registration, it was being pointed out, offers an opportunity for hundreds of unqualified voters to get ready for the city election. Persons fifty years old and over may register and vote without paying a poll tax.

Another group, represented by hundreds, are the young men and women who became 21 years of age since January 10, 1934. It was being urged that these young people should register either on Wednesday, Thursday or Friday of this week, so as to be able to vote. They will not be required to pay a poll tax for this, their first vote.

Mayor Hiliary E. Howse, Dr. Bauman and Mr. Luther Luton, of the board of public works, were without opposition as we go to press. All three have been strongly supported by colored citizens in their previous races.

In most of the wards there are several candidates for councilman and it is certain there will be run-off races, as a result of the failure of many candidates to get a majority of the votes in their wards on May 9.

The appeal was being made to all citizens, not already qualified, to be sure to register this week.

Council Races In 5 Wards Stir Interest

Kosse Gardner and Dr. H. H. Walker Say Their Races are Won; Drs. Hambrick, Caldwell and Sandford Get Endorsements Which May Carry Them to Victory, Also

Although Nashville for the first time in many years will not go through the throes of a hectic campaign for mayor of the city, nevertheless more than ordinary interest is being taken by voters in the election to be held next Thursday because of interesting races for positions in the city council in a number of the wards. There is, also considerable interest being focused upon races to be waged for city judge and for the two positions on the board of public works.

In the race for members of the board the two incumbents, Dr. J. W. Bauman and Luther Luton, have an opponent in Dr. Lillard T. Fouch a druggist and a former member of the city council, who is said to have a considerable following, many of them being adherents of the present city administration. It was being hinted this week that Dr. Fouch is seeking to displace Dr. Bauman, and that a Luton-Fouch ticket will be the combination that many of the "wise boys" will back. On the other hand it was predicted that Dr. Bauman will be able to regain his place on the board because the administration will send the word down the line, urging support of the entire administration ticket.

Judge Guild Smith will have as his opponent B. Herschel Hagey, a young attorney, who has been quite busy the past week, and is said to have developed considerable strength in the race for City Judge.

Mayor Hiliary E. Howse is without opposition, and many are of the opinion that the vote will be light because of the lack of any opposition to him.

Major interest among colored voters this year is centered on races for the city council. Voters are divided in their allegiance to the candidates for the major offices, but there appears to have developed real solidarity among colored voters for the colored candidates for the council. Strong ward organizations have been built up in several of the wards, colored voters being supported by a number of the white voters.

In the Third ward, where Kosse Gardner, popular undertaker and civic worker is running, and where Dr. H. H. Walker, in the 14th Ward, it is said has his race won and unusual interest is developed.

In the Second Ward, the well known Dr. J. C. Caldwell, a leading minister of the A. M. E. church, has developed unusual strength. Some five or six other candidates are running for the place, and it is predicted that Dr. Caldwell will certainly be in the run-off.

Dr. O. L. Hambrick is a candidate from the Fourth, which is the most predominantly "colored ward" in the city. His strength lies in the increased registration in that ward, made up largely of persons who have made that an interesting race. Many of the supporters of the present councilman from that ward have "switched" since Dr. Sandford became a candidate. Dr. Sandford is a popular dentist, a native of Nashville, and enjoys the confidence of all of the people of the ward because of his ability and splendid character. All of the leading colored ministers in the ward are sponsoring his candidacy.

Globe 4-19-35

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Political - 1935
Elections.

Tennessee

Drs. Caldwell, Walker and K. Gardner Get Ward Nominations

Second, Third and Fourteenth Wards Enter Prominent Colored Men as Candidates for Nashville City Council

Three of the best known colored men in Nashville had an announced for city council of Nashville as the Globe and Independent went to press this week. They were, the Rev. J. C. Caldwell in the Second Ward, Mr. Kosse Gardner in the Third Ward and Dr. H. H. Walker in the Fourteenth Ward.

The Rev. Caldwell is one of the most prominent ministers in the city. A. M. E. Church and a national figure in that denomination. He is now connected with religious work at the A. M. E. Sunday School Union.

Mr. Kosse Gardner, popular undertaker, and generous supporter of every worthwhile movement in the city, was prevailed upon to accept the nomination in the Third Ward, where it was believed that Henry Allen Boyd would again make the race. Dr. Boyd ran in 1931, and it was contended by his friends, received a majority of the votes cast, but failed to get his seat.

Dr. H. H. Walker, a victim of the famous "null and void" ruling by which he was deprived of his seat in the council after defeating two white opponents, several weeks ago entered the race from the 14th Ward.

All three men are equipped by education, civic pride and experience to represent the sideration to capable they live.

Wards in which they live are largely populated by colored citizens, many of whom have been sadly neglected by the councilmen, especially the councilmen of the wards, and the effort to get "new blood" in the council is based upon the belief that new men will use their influence to get a "new deal" in the matter of streets, lights, sewers, fire and police protection.

All three candidates promise to race for council from the Fourth Ward, composed almost wholly of colored citizens, when Dr. Hambrick decided to enter the race and without saying a word to his many friends. Another group, represented by the young men and women who became 21 years of age since January 10, 1934. It was contended that these young people should register either on Wednesday, Thursday or Friday of this week, so as to be able to vote. They will not be required to pay a poll tax for this, their first vote.

Mayor Hiliary E. Howse, Dr. Bauman and Mr. Luther Luton, of the board of public works, were opposition as we go to press. All three have been strongly supported by colored citizens in their previous races.

In most of the wards there are several candidates for councilman and it is certain there will be run-off races, as a result of the failure of many candidates to get a majority over both of them.

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All of the colored candidates have made a clean fight, and engendered no bitterness. Their campaigns are based on their qualifications for the places they seek, and a desire to help their wards and their city. They express confidence in their ability to win their races if they get a fair count of the votes.

Besides the support of ministers, ward clubs and individuals, the five colored candidates, the past week were given the endorsement of the Federation of Colored Women's clubs, of which Mrs. J. Frankie Pierce is president. This organization is composed of leading club

Council Races In 5 Wards Stir Interest

Dr. H. H. Walker Say Their Kosse Gardner and Dr. Hambrick, Caldwell and Sandford Get Endorsements Which May Carry Them to Victory, Also

Although Nashville for the first time in many years will not go hand in hand it was predicted that Dr. Bauner from the Third Ward, and Mayor Hiliary E. Howse is without opposition as the campaign for city offices, resulting in the special registration which ran through the throes of a hectic campaign for mayor of the city, never-the-less, also con-young attorney, who has been quite a weekly advertisement of tions in the Labor sideration in the interest being taken by voters in the announcement of the is being taken by voters in the elec-line, urging support of the entire ticket.

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women of the city, a majority of whom are voters and supporters of the present city administration.

THEY CALLED IT AN ELECTION

Globe 5-17-35

Colored Nashville on Thursday of last week made history. They went to the polls in larger numbers than in many years. They made a valiant effort to elect colored men, from overwhelmingly colored wards, to positions in the city council. It is the sincere belief of a host of unbiased citizens of Nashville, members of both races, that Negroes, with the support of a number of white friends, rolled up a majority of the actual votes for the colored candidates in the Third Ward, the Fourth Ward and the Fourteenth Ward. But neither Kosse Gardner, Dr. O. L. Hambrick nor Dr. H. H. Walker will be the councilman from the ward which he sought to represent.

Nashville, for the present at least, is not aroused to the importance of giving to each and every citizen his constitutional right of aspiring for an office, with the assurance that he will be given the office if a majority of the actual qualifed voters of the political division in which he is a candidate express a preference for him. Nashville goes about the important matter of holding elections under the theory that mere figures, published after the people have exercised their right of suffrage, are a true expression of what the people desired. Accordingly a beautiful system of putting out the "right" figures appears to have been worked out, and was "worked" last Thursday.

This system, according to widespread reports, provides first, for rolling up a bumper registration of names of voters, many of these names being fictitious, some of them the names of persons who do not live in the wards where it is planned to have them vote, others, the names of persons who are dead and buried. It is just an "Old Memphis Custom" which has been determined upon as worthy of being installed in the "Athens of the South."

Given a bumper registration it becomes an easy matter to find willing tools who can furnish the necessary election ballots to correspond with the list of registered voters. Repeaters can come in to the voting place from other sections of the city and vote in the name of the fictitious voters. Where necessary these repeaters are furnished the required poll tax receipts, without paying the $2.00 fee that is paid by honest men and women for their poll tax receipts.

In addition to the roving repeaters, who go from one part of the city to another to "help in the election," there are those other patriots who live and vote in the ward who can be depended upon to vote early and often—once in their own names and other times in the names of sundry fictitious characters.

But fictitious voting is not the entire repertoire of managed and controlled elections. Election officers who are partizans, rather than impartial judges, preside at the ballot boxes, count and record the votes in strict compliance with what would be natural to expect from any partizan judge of a contest. If these election officers are expected to show a predetermined result at the election box where they preside they have every opportunity to do so. Such officers who show a disposition to be honest are lucky if they are allowed to draw pay for a full day's work.

In spite of all that was done to prevent the expressed will of a majority of the voters being recorded in at least three wards of the city on May 9, good results are bound to come from the splendid fight made by the candidates and their loyal friends. They made a fine showing against heavy odds. If these candidates and their friends mean to make the most of the efforts they put forth, they are offered inspiration for the course they should take in that admonition of Holy Writ, which says, "Be not weary in well doing, for in due time ye shall reap if ye faint not."

If, as is charged, wholesale fraud was resorted to to defeat the colored candidates for councilmen, the responsibility for that fraud of course is chargeable for the most part to sworn officers of the law. They take upon themselves the awful responsibility of endeavoring to impress upon citizens that citizens should observe the law of their land whilte at the same time, they as the law officers, may openly violate the law, or wink at its violation. We seriously doubt that they are possessed of a conscience which allows them to rest easy under such circumstances. It is still true that "Righteousness exalteth a nation and sin is a reproach to any people." Offices and the emoluments thereof secured by fraud never can bring genuine happiness to the individuals who secured them.

We do not, and never will, look upon elections as mere games of chance and as such hold it it proper that they may be manipulated by methods that never would be allowed to obtain in business or in legitimate sports. We believe wholeheartedly in fair elections, free from fraud and chicanery. We believe in majority rule, and that no form of government will live on American soil that is not endorsed and supported by a majority of the citizens. We believe wholeheartedly that a majority of the people of Nashville believe in fair elections and an honest administration of the law governing elections. We believe that the day is not far distant when an aroused citizenship will make it possible for the honorably expressed will of the majority of the citizens to be registered in the returns from each and every election contest held in this county and city. No other blessing of American citizenship is paramount to the privilege of voting and having one's vote recorded as it was cast. We should pledge undying fealty to the cause of honest elections and take courage rather than be discouraged over the honorable battle waged in the election Thursday May 9.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.
JOURNAL
JUL 10 1935

Negro Voters League Favors Pension Bill

The Knoxville League of Negro Voters has telegraphed the Tennessee delegation in Congress an indorsement of the old age pension bill and urged Gov. Hill McAlister to use his influence toward the repeal of the child marriage act.

The actions were taken after the meeting Monday night at the Vine Avenue library. About 60 persons attended and plans were made for a canvas to increase registration for the city election next August.

is the incumbent.

Candidates for members of school board are A. J. Williams and W. F. Johnston. Johnston is the school member now.

Locke Johnston and Barney Kelso have qualified as candidates for recorder.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.
JOURNAL

SEP 4 1935

Madisonville Vote Is Light and Quiet

MADISONVILLE, Sept. 3—A light vote and little opposition marked the city election here today.

Mayor R. W. Wilson was reelected without contest; Recorder Locke Johnston was chosen for another term over B. P. Kelson, 131 to 35; and School Commissioner W. F. Johnston was reelected over A. J. Williams, 111 to 64.

Lou Bright Young, Negro, first of his race to run for any office in Monroe county, received only 17 votes for alderman. The five others in the race for the five positions were all elected—R. C. Kimbrough, W. J. Lambdin, Frank Lowry, J. F. Magill and B. F. Sanders.

Copperhill, Tenn. [illegible]
September 6, 1935

MADISONVILLE NEGRO GETS ONLY 15 VOTES

Lew Bright Young, Madisonville negro, received 15 votes in Tuesday's city election for alderman at Madisonville.

This is the first time in the history of Monroe county that a negro has qualified as a candidate for office.

Sweetwater, Tenn. News
August 29, 1935

NEGRO ASKS ELECTION; FIRST TIME IN COUNTY

For the first time in the history of county and city elections in Monroe county a Negro has qualified as a candidate for office.

Lew Bright Young, Negro, is among the seven who have qualified for candidates for alderman in the Madisonville city election to be held Sept. 3. Others to qualify are Starling Watson, Frank Lowery, W. J. Lambdin, James F. Magill, R. C. Kimbrough and Ben Sands.

In the race for mayor are W. N. Vineyard and R. W. Wilson. Wilson

Political-1935

Elections.

Tennessee

Three Leading Men In Council Races Thank Supporters

Kosse Gardner Tells of Efforts Made to Have Him "Sell Out" and Gives Reason for Refusal

Three of the men who went to the post in the hectic battle to elect colored men to places in the city council, though defeated on the face of the returns, were jubilant this week in expressing their determination to carry on the fight of getting representation in the city lawmaking body for a group representing nearly a third of the population of Nashville. These men were Kosse Gardner who ran as a candidate from the Third Ward, Dr. O. L. Hambrick of the Fourth Ward and Dr. H. H. Walker of the Fourteenth Ward. The men and their friends both white and colored are positive that they were not given a square deal in the election, and that the methods by which their defeat was accomplished is sure to raise up strong friends of the white race who eventually will find a way to rid Nashville of rotten election methods.

It is claimed that Gardner easily rolled up a substantial majority of the votes for councilman in the Third Ward, but was "counted out." It is charged that many ballots which were actually marked for Gardner were counted for his opponent. White men who watched the election during Thursday were free in prediction that Gardner would win the election as a result of the superior work of his organization in bringing bona fide voters to the polls. Gardner showed no resentment whatever when figures of the election were released showing that he received only 239 votes. More than twice that number of Gardner supporters can easily be accounted for. Gardner states that he had been urged to withdraw from the race for a consideration but refused to betray his people and the loyal white friends who were backing him.

Dr. O. L. Hambrick was all smiles over the results which were published from the Fourth Ward, where he was given only 3 votes as against more than 300 for his opponent. The Fourth Ward is famous for returning figures of around 300 for the "preferred candidate" and less than 10 for the opponent. This is true whether it is a race for councilman or for the Presidency of the United States. White people with big things at stake are never able to solve the puzzle of the Fourth Ward, and a colored candidate who gets as many as three votes is considered as having won a "famous victory," say the friends of Dr. Hambrick.

Dr. H. H. Walker and friends put up a valiant battle to win the election in the Fourteenth Ward, and were given credit for more votes than were accredited to any colored man in the race last Thursday. It is charged that "repeating" on a scale never before seen even in the Fourteenth Ward was resorted to to overcome the actual vote which was cast. There was a report of "rough stuff" resorted to to intimidate the voters.

Dr. J. C. Caldwell who made the race in the Second Ward seems to have been satisfied with the treatment accorded him although it is the belief of some of his supporters that far more than 71 voters expressed their preference for the well known A. M. E. leader.

Dr. R. F. Sandford who made a gesture at being a candidate from the Eleventh Ward withdrew a few days before the election and his name was not on the ballot. It is said he would have received a creditable vote had he remained in the race, but it is not believed he had a chance of being elected.

The Globe and Independent, which without stint, and also "without money and without price" supported all of the candidates for councilment, is in receipt of public expressions from three of the men who ran. The statements are as follows:

By Dr. H. H. Walker

I wish to take this opportunity to express my appreciation through the press to all citizens of Nashville, and especially my white and colored friends of the Fourteenth Ward who so lovally stood by me in the election of May 9. As I have served Nashville in the past I shall always serve it in the future.

By Dr. O. L. Hambrick

I desire to express my thanks and sincere appreciation to the press and those persons who voted for me in the election of last Thursday. Many friends have come to me saying that they voted for me and were willing to swear to that fact. I am positive that the three votes given me by no means represent the total votes cast for me. Three votes were cast from my family alone. I am not discouraged because I believe the count was so ridiculous that everybody can see fraud written all over it. Some day the better class of both races in Nashville will unite to clean up rotten "ring rule" in Nashville.

By Kosse Gardner

To the voters and citizens of the Third Ward:

On April 4th, last, I was nominated by the citizens of the Third Ward to run for a seat in the City Council of Nashville. Thinking that it was my duty to serve my people in the council and my privilege to run, I gladly accepted the call and set out to do all that was in my power to carry on a clean and honest campaign; I hoped to see and realize an honest election. I feel that I carried on an honest campaign, but I know I did not see or realize an honest election.

It has never been my policy to side-step issues and responsibility; during this great economic depression I have felt the needs of others and have never refused to aid as many of those as I possibly could. I have always gone to the rescue of my people; and have aided some of the white race. It is my belief that all suffering humanity should be aided; I have done my part for those less fortunate than many of us who are able to eat, sleep in semi-comfort, and enjoy some of the better things in life.

During my campaign, I was asked to withdraw from the race. I was also told that it was impossible for me to win; that no Negro would ever sit in the City Council; that I could profit more by selling-out than I could by running or winning the race. This advice did not have much effect on me. Win, lose or draw, I was going to make the race, and let those who had enough confidence in me to nominate me, know that I appreciated very highly the honor which they had bestowed upon me. Also, only a traitor and false leaders sell-out the heritages and confidence of their people. This, I could not do. The people of Nashville have been good to me; they have supported me in business; they have placed confidence in me, and they have trusted me. Therefore, to sell-out in the election would have been a very ungrateful deed. Despite the fact that I lost (I mean I was cheated out of the election) I am still grateful to the entire Nashville public for the many courtesies which they have extended me during my life in Nashville; I will always be on hand to do whatever I can for those in need. The "defeat" has not, and will not change my philosophy of life.

I can not, with words, express my appreciation toward those who helped me in my campaign for the council seat.

I want to thank the following newspapers and organizations for their splendid support: The Nashville Globe and Independent under the direction of Dr. H. A. Boyd, The Nashville World, The Nashville Tennessean, The Nashville Banner, the Alpha Chi Chapter and Beta Omicron Chapter of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., the Federated Clubs of Nashville, and the churches and pastors and friends who did their bit to create interest during the campaign. Especially do I wish to thank the field workers who faced unfavorable weather to arouse all the citizens in the ward, and the financial donations to my campaign fund from those interested in my success. Their support and co-operation will never be forgotten. For national publicity, I want to thank the Pittsburgh Courier, the Chicago Defender, the Afro-American.

I want to express appreciation to Mr. Bert Cumby who not only aided me in the campaign, but remained at the polls with me during the hectic hours of ballot "counting."

I have not been defeated; victory has only been delayed. Ballot stealing, racial discrimination, and political corruption will not discourage the Negro in politics. My defeat has given me more courage to carry on for the best interest of the people.

I also wish to express especial thanks to the many white friends who aided me in the campaign. I appreciate their interest and friendship.

A complete list of all workers, donation, contributions, etc., will be published in the next issue of this paper.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.
NEWS SENTINEL
JUN 23 1935

To Negro Voters

By LULU MEEK

335 West Delaware Avenue

Editor, The News-Sentinel:

In reading the Bible you will find a verse that says, "A time for all things." And it is true. The time has come to keep in mind the conditions of our country and city. We should learn that to elect good men in our government means success to both races, and voting right means success to the departments of our city. We who are citizens here should urge paying poll taxes now for the city election. Let us have meetings in our homes and teach the men and women who have never voted what it means to their race.

Now is the time. Don't wait until two weeks before the election. Start now and encourage our people to pay poll taxes, then be ready to get them to register, and then see to it that they vote right. vote will place the right man in office.

We need more Negro policemen, a Negro dete[illegible] a Negro policewoman, and t[illegible] get these we need our men and women to cast their votes for men who will vote the right way. Janitors in the city schools should vote. Teachers the same. No need to get a poll tax receipt and not use it. Every worker should know his community and see that they vote, for the taxpayers' money is footing the bill.

We need a playground for the Negro children in Lonsdale. We need an addition to Sam Hill School. We need more police protection. Lonsdale will begin to organize, and get ready to help place men in office that will be fair and square to our people as a race.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

East Tennessee News
6-20-35

OVER AT JOHNSON CITY, in upper East Tennessee, voters will select a mayor and four commissioners, a city judge and members of the city board of education on June 25th. Out of the numerous candidates for office, one Negro has offered himself for the place of city commissioner.

Horace Ryan, the standard bearer of the Negro racial group, is unquestionably qualified to serve in such an important post. It is agreed by whites as well as colored citizens, that he is and has always been a sober, honest, industrious citizen. His intelligence is sufficient to enable him to handle the affairs of office in an entirely satisfactory manner.

There are near three thousand Negroes in Johnson City and of this number, many are qualified to vote. Then, why is it that Horace Ryan can't be elected to the commissionership on Tuesday, June 25? The situation provides an opportunity for the Negroes of Johnson City. The white people of that section as well as all peoples of other sections, are watching with earnest interest in an effort to determine whether Negroes can and will take advantage of such a golden opportunity to improve their status. They will determine by the manner in which Johnson City Negroes handle this present situation whether they will follow the inclination to ply envy, jealousy, selfishness and the crab-like spirit referred to in Booker Washington's story, or, whether they will toss aside petty differences and get behind the candidacy of one of the racial group and push him on to victory on June 25th.

Johnson City, the eyes of the entire Negro citizenship of the nation are focused on you. Do your duty!

KNOXVILLE, TENN.
JOURNAL

JUN 24 1935

Registration Is Set In Middle of August

Knoxville voters yesterday were asked by Secretary W. B. Hatcher of the county election commission to remember that the biennial registration is set for August 12-16.

If you register then, and have a poll tax certificate, you are qualified to vote in the constitutional amendment convention referendum October 10, the city elections in November, the primaries next spring and summer and the general elections in the fall of 1936, he explained.

Supplemental registrations will be held 20 days before each of the elections mentioned except the Republican primary next spring.

Immediately after the announcement by Captain Hatcher, the new League of Negro Voters was called to meet tonight at 6 o'clock on the lawn of the home of Pearl Sharp, 1637 Western avenue.

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East Tennessee News

(An Editorial.)

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Three members of the School Board,

A City Judge to serve a four-year term.

It is thoroughly apparent that a vast majority of the voters are quietly considering the merits and demerits outlined and referred to as concerns candidates for councilmanic seats. In view of the large number of high-calibred candidates who have allowed their names to go before the voters for office, it would be the height of folly to attempt to even suggest as to which of the several candidates to center support on. Besides, such would be unfair to the opposing candidates.

This publication, interested as it is in having its clientele take a definite stand on the side of RIGHT and PROGRESS, urges its readers to exercise the very best judgment possible as you march to the polls Saturday, REFUSE TO BE INFLUENCED BY SELFISH AND WILY POLITICIANS who will assemble about the polls on the day of election, seeking to inveigle you into their net of corrupt and irregular tactics. As you mark your ballot be certain your conscience is clear to the extent that you have employed the use of your own mind in voting for candidates who will serve all citizens in a FAIR, JUST and IMPARTIAL manner.

The East Tennessee News employs no hesitancy in warning its readers that it will be to their very best interests to vote for JUDGE ROBERT P. WILLIAMS for City Judge. The re-election of Judge Williams is freely predicted. There is not a scintilla of doubt in the mind of ETN but that the popular jurist who has served as city judge for twelve or more years will again be elected. It is the greatest desire of this publication that the Negro wards show up well along with the other wards that will give a safe majority to JUDGE BOB.

CERTAIN INTERESTS that are as HOSTILE TOWARD NEGROES as it is possible to be, are working night and day to defeat Judge Williams. It is not expedient to call names, but these very same interests understand full well that the East Tennessee News knows who they are and what their opposition is based on. If they get control of city court NEGROES WILL CERTAINLY LIVE HARD To be forewarned is to be forearmed. Turn down offers of money for your votes. Protect your future interests as well as the welfare of your wives and daughters. March to the polls and cast your vote for Judge Robert P. Williams!

Selfish, designing individuals—EVEN NEGROES, are seeking to confuse the minds of the unsuspecting voters by circulating reports designed to divert support from Judge Bob. It is even been complained of by certain Negroes that "Judge Williams has held the office too long—there ought to be a change." In the name of common sense, what would the Negro racial group profit by a CHANGE? The attitude of Judge Williams toward the race is well known. What a change would bring is certainly a matter of conjecture.

If there ever was a time when the Negro racial group was in the very midst of a most dangerous and treacherous stream it is now and it is no time to swap horses in the middle of the

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

East Tennessee News
6-20-35

OVER AT JOHNSON CITY, in upper East Tennessee, voters will select a mayor and four commissioners, a city judge and members of the city board of education on June 25th. Out of the numerous candidates for office, one Negro has offered himself for the place of city commissioner.

Horace Ryan, the standard bearer of the Negro racial group, is unquestionably qualified to serve in such an important post. It is agreed by whites as well as colored citizens, that he is and has always been a sober, honest, industrious citizen. His intelligence is sufficient to enable him to handle the affairs of office in an entirely satisfactory manner.

There are near three thousand Negroes in Johnson City and of this number, many are qualified to vote. Then, why is it that Horace Ryan can't be elected to the commissionership on Tuesday, June 25? The situation provides an opportunity for the Negroes of Johnson City. The white people of that section as well as all peoples of other sections, are watching with earnest interest in an effort to determine whether Negroes can and will take advantage of such a golden opportunity to improve their status. They will determine by the manner in which Johnson City Negroes handle this present situation whether they will follow the inclination to ply envy, jealousy, selfishness and the crab-like spirit referred to in Booker Washington's story, or, whether they will toss aside petty differences and get behind the candidacy of one of the racial group and push him on to victory on June 25th.

Johnson City, the eyes of the entire Negro citizenship of the nation are focused on you. Do your duty!

KNOXVILLE, TENN.
JOURNAL

JUN 24 1935

Registration Is Set In Middle of August

Knoxville voters yesterday were asked by Secretary W. B. Hatcher of the county election commission to remember that the biennial registration is set for August 12-16.

If you register then, and have a poll tax certificate, you are qualified to vote in the constitutional amendment convention referendum October 10, the city elections in November, the primaries next spring and summer and the general elections in the fall of 1936, he explained.

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Political - 1935 Elections.

Tennessee

Three Leading Men In Council Races Thank Supporters

Globe 5-17-35

Nashville, Tenn.

Kosse Gardner Tells of Efforts Made to Have Him "Sell Out" and Gives Reason for Refusal

Three of the men who went to the post in the hectic battle to elect colored men to places in the city council, though defeated on the face of the returns, were jubilant this week in expressing their determination to carry on the fight of getting representation in the city lawmaking body for a group representing nearly a third of the population of Nashville. These men were Kosse Gardner who ran as a candidate from the Third Ward, Dr. O. L. Hambrick of the Fourth Ward and Dr. H. H. Walker of the Fourteenth Ward. The men and their friends both white and colored are positive that they were not given a square deal in the election, and that the methods by which their defeat was accomplished is sure to raise up strong friends of the white race who eventually will find a way to rid Nashville of rotten election methods.

It is claimed that Gardner easily rolled up a substantial majority of the votes for councilman in the Third Ward, but was "counted out." It is charged that many ballots which were actually marked for Gardner were counted for his opponent. White men who watched the election during Thursday were free in prediction that Gardner would win the election as a result of the superior work of his organization in bringing bona fide voters to the polls. Gardner showed no resentment whatever when figures of the election were released showing that he received only 239 votes. More than twice that number of Gardner supporters can easily be accounted for. Gardner states that he had been urged to withdraw from the race for a consideration but refused to betray his people and the loyal white friends who were backing him.

Dr. O. L. Hambrick was all smiles over the results which were published from the Fourth Ward, where he was given only 3 votes as against more than 300 for his opponent. The Fourth Ward is famous for returning figures of around 300 for the "preferred candidate" and less than 10 for the opponent. This is true whether it is a race for councilman or for the Presidency of the United States. White people with big things at stake are never able to solve the puzzle of the Fourth Ward, and a colored candidate who gets as many as three votes is considered as having won a "famous victory," say the friends of Dr. Hambrick.

Dr. H. H. Walker and friends put up a valiant battle to win the election in the Fourteenth Ward, and were given credit for more votes than were accredited to any colored man in the race last Thursday. It is charged that "repeating" on a scale never before seen even in the Fourteenth Ward was resorted to to overcome the actual vote which was cast. There was a report of "rough stuff" resorted to to intimidate the voters.

Dr. J. C. Caldwell who made the race in the Second Ward seems to have been satisfied with the treatment accorded him although it is the belief of some of his supporters that far more than 71 voters expressed their preference for the well known A. M. E. leader.

Dr. R. F. Sandford who made a gesture at being a candidate from the Eleventh Ward withdrew a few days before the election and his name was not on the ballot. It is said he would have received a creditable vote had he remained in the race, but it is not believed he had a chance of being elected.

The Globe and Independent, which without stint, and also "without money and without price" supported all of the candidates for councilment, is in receipt of public expressions from three of the men who ran. The statements are as follows:

By Kosse Gardner

To the voters and citizens of the Third Ward:

On April 4th, last, I was nominated by the citizens of the Third Ward to run for a seat in the City Council of Nashville. Thinking that it was my duty to serve my people in the council and my privilege to run, I gladly accepted the call and set out to do all that was in my power to carry on a clean and honest campaign; I hoped to see and realize an honest election. I feel that I carried on an honest campaign, but I know I did not see or realize an honest election.

It has never been my policy to side-step issues and responsibility; during this great economic depression I have felt the needs of others and have never refused to aid as many of those as I possibly could. I have always gone to the rescue of my people; and have aided some of the white race. It is my belief that all suffering humanity should be aided; I have done my part for those less fortunate than many of us who are able to eat, sleep semi-comfort, and enjoy some of the better things in life.

During my campaign, I was asked to withdraw from the race. I was also told that it was impossible for me to win; that no Negro would ever sit in the City Council; that I could profit more by selling-out than I could by running or winning the race. This advice did not have much effect on me. Win, lose or draw, I was going to make the race and let those who had enough confidence in me to nominate me, know that I appreciated very highly the honor which they had bestowed upon me. Also, only a traitor and false leaders sell-out the heritages and confidence of their people. This, I could not do. The people of Nashville have been good to me; they have supported me in business; they have placed confidence in me, and they have trusted me. Therefore, to sell-out in the election would have been a very ungrateful deed. Despite the fact that I lost (I mean I was cheated out of the election) I am still grateful to the entire Nashville public for the many courtesies which they have extended me during my life in Nashville; I will always be on hand to do whatever I can for those in need. The "defeat" has not, and will not change my philosophy of life.

I can not, with words, express my appreciation toward those who helped me in my campaign for the council seat.

I want to thank the following newspapers and organizations for their splendid support: The Nashville Globe and Independent under the direction of Dr. H. A. Boyd, The Nashville World, The Nashville Tennessean, The Nashville Banner, the Alpha Chi Chapter and Beta Omicron Chapter of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., the Federated Clubs of Nashville, and the churches and pastors and friends who did their bit to create interest during the campaign. Especially do I wish to thank the field workers who faced unfavorable weather to arouse all the citizens in the ward, and the financial donations to my campaign fund from those interested in my success. Their support and co-operation will never be forgotten. For national publicity, I want to thank the Pittsburgh Courier, the Chicago Defender, the Afro-American.

I want to express appreciation to Mr. Ben Cumby who not only aided me in the campaign, but remained at the polls with me during the hectic hours of ballot "counting."

I have not been defeated; victory has only been delayed. Ballot stealing, racial discrimination, and political corruption will not discourage the Negro in politics. My defeat has given me more courage to carry on for the best interest of the people.

I also wish to express especial thanks to the many white friends who aided me in the campaign. I appreciate their interest and friendship.

A complete list of all workers, donation, contributions, etc., will be published in the next issue of this paper.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
May 15, 1935

WALKER THANKS VOTERS

Dr. H. H. Walker, negro candidate who was defeated in his race for city council in the Fourteenth ward in the recent municipal election, issued the following statement yesterday:

"I wish to take this opportunity to express my appreciation through the press to all the citizens of Nashville and especially to the white and colored citizens of the Fourteenth ward who so loyally stood by me in the election May 9. As I have served Nashville in the past, I shall continue to do in the future."

JACKSON, TENN.
SUN

MAY 29

TAYLOR BEARE IN CAMPAIGN TALK TO COLORED VOTERS

Roger Murray, Carmack Murchison and Others Speak For A. B. Foust

Several hundred colored voters, assembled in the Merry high school building on South Church street last night, heard Taylor Beare, candidate for mayor in the June 4 election, present his seven-point program and also listened to Roger Murray, Carmack Murchison and J. O. Tuck as they spoke in behalf of the candidacy of A. B. Foust for mayor.

Several issues were met in the discussion. Mr. Beare had told the assembly that if he was elected he would have TVA power in Jackson by January first "or bust a hamestring," with Mr. Murchison answering by saying that such a statement merely showed "Mr. Beare is lacking in business experience."

With Mr. Beare opening fire on water meters, Mr. Murray answered by saying that "Mr. Beare does not even own a hydrant in the city of Jackson."

The meeting had been arranged for the purpose of giving all candidates for city offices in the June 4 election an opportunity to present their claims to the colored voters of South Jackson, but only one candidate showed up while there were speakers for another candidate.

Mr. Beare and his delegation occupied the rostrum first with Bob Westmoreland making the initial plea for his candidate. The speaker urged the colored voters to vote their own sentiments and "not let anybody override or scare you."

He was followed by Cleve Blackmon, local labor leader, who urged the colored voters "to stick with us and when Mr. Beare is in the mayor's office the latch string will be on the outside for the next four years."

Taylor Beare Speaks

Mr. Beare was the third speaker in his group. He was given applause as he arose. He addressed the group as "my colored

friends," adding that he was glad to call them friends and saying that he was trying to run his race in clean fashion. He stated that he had not said one word derogatory to any other candidate, that he had a constructive platform and believed, if elected mayor, he could be of service to the people.

"Twenty-nine of my 33 years have been spent in Jackson," said Mr. Beare, "I love Jackson and want to do something for its people. I propose to render you service first, then look after the money interest. With a progressive administration we can make Jackson a better town."

"Four years ago the people voted 4 to 1 for a bond issue of $750,000 with which to build a municipal power plant in order that we might have lower power rates. Why has that plant not been built? Why haven't we gotten TVA power? Tupelo, Selma, Ala., and others have. Our people are entitled to cheaper current," said the speaker.

"If I get to be your mayor I promise you to have TVA power in Jackson by the first of the year or 'bust' a hamestring," said the speaker amid applause.

"My next point is to encourage business and industry to come to Jackson so as to give more employment to white and black. These plants have gone to Dyersburg, Lexington, Milan and other towns. Why have they not come to Jackson? Somebody is at fault. If I am elected mayor, I will work day and night to get more industries for Jackson," said Mr. Beare.

"I next come to my pet point in the platform—that of water meters. The waterworks belongs to the people. It has a profit of $40,000 per year. Yet we see the city administration issuing $30,000 worth of bonds in order to get $126,000 from the federal government by which to install water meters. Who will pay for this installation? Who will pay the interest on this debt? Who will pay the principal?" asked the speaker, who said "installation of water meters will cost you washerwomen plenty."

Mr. Beare added that he was unalterably opposed to water meters and if the city administration started to install one meter he would go into court and enjoin them. A round of applause followed this statement.

"We must have more schools for Jackson. The federal government is lending a lot of money for building schools. You have heard a lot of talk about building new schools, but nothing has been done about it. I am in favor of schools —more schools. In fact, when I was in the legislature I voted to keep from closing the five normal schools of the state. I told my fellow-legislators that as long as it was in my power I would vote to keep from nailing up the door of any school," added Mr. Beare.

"Next, our city auto license tags. I am in favor of reducing those tags from $5 to $3. The state has made a reduction, why cannot the city?" asked the candidate, who stated next that he was in favor of permitting taxpayers to pay their taxes quarterly rather than in a lump sum at the end of the year.

"I have thus given you my seven-point program," said Mr. Beare. "It holds good both with white and black," added the speaker in closing.

Foust Advocates Speak

Mr. Beare and his group filed down from the rostrum and went from the building, while Carmack Murchison and Roger Murray, local attorneys, and J. O. Tuck, former deputy federal marshal, filed in and took their places on the rostrum. Cheers greeted them as they took their seats.

Mr. Tuck was introduced first.

"Has Mr. Taylor Beare ever been down here among you before he became a candidate?" asked Mr. Tuck. "They said the latch string would be hanging on the outside if he is elected mayor. Yes, but that latch string can be cut off and made mighty short and you know it." Mr. Tuck said he was a republican and knew a good many in the audience as republicans. He said "Tip Taylor has been your best friend," referring to the chief-of-police. "Mr. Foust will keep Chief Taylor in office if he is elected, and you had better vote for him."

"Mr. Beare is promising you too much," said Mr. Tuck. "Will he carry out those promises. While he was a member of the legislature, he put through a bill putting taxicab companies of Jackson on a $5,000-bond basis. There is only one colored taxicab company in Jackson and you know with that $5,000 bond provision it will be put out of business."

Roger Murray Speaks

Roger Murray, next introduced, said "Mr. Foust is much better qualified than Mr. Beare. Mr. Beare talks about water meters and the cost of installation. Why Mr. Beare does not even own a hydrant. Mr. Foust is a friend of the taxpayer, and you had better elect a man who is a friend of the taxpayer." Mr. Murray closed with a tribute to Police Chief Tip Taylor who, he said, "had been the best friend the colored people of Jackson had ever had."

Carmack Murchison Speaks

Carmack Murchison, young lawyer and former assistant United States district attorney, was next presented. Mr. Murchison said the only interest he had in the campaign was the cold-blooded interest of a taxpayer, that his only desire was to see the city kept moving along progressive lines with a business-like administration for the next four years.

"There is no selfish motive with me. As a matter of fact, I might have cause to be voting against Mr. Foust, for when I was a candidate for attorney-general Mr. Foust flatly told me that he could not support me. But I am looking at this election from the taxpayers' standpoint, and I hope you colored people take the same view of it. I am a republican and many of you are. No element should be more interested in this election than you colored people. I urge upon you to look out for your interest and if you do that you will vote for Mr. Foust," said the speaker.

"What has Mr. Foust done to keep you from supporting him?" asked the speaker. "If any of you know of any reason why you should not support him I would like for you to state it. He is upright, capable and is a good business man, one who has made a success at his own business, and that is the kind of man you colored people ought to be interested in when you come to choosing a mayor."

"White and black people have gotten along well together in Jackson, and under Mr. Foust's administration we will continue to get along well. Chief Tip Taylor has been kind to you colored people," said Mr. Murchison, and from a far corner of the room came an "amen."

Mr. Murchison said that Jackson had been fortunate in having an administration for the past eight years that would do credit to any town, saying that there was no corruption.

Coming to the TVA proposition Mr. Murchison said that it was in the incubating stage and "we must go slowly with it. There is some question of the legality of TVA. Mr. Beare said he would bring TVA to Jackson at once. When Mr. Beare made that statement to you he merely showed lack of business experience. Mr. Foust will bring TVA to Jackson just as soon as it can be gotten and when he does you will rest assured that the interest of the citizenship will be fully taken care of."

Coming to water meters, Mr. Murchison said Mr. Foust is not in favor of installing them until he is certain that the best interests of the citizenship are served.

"Those of you who are willing to pay for the water that you get ought not to be against the fair solution of this proposition," said the speaker.

Mr. Murchison pointed out that Jackson could easily go bankrupt under an inefficient administration. "It will not take more than four years in which to do it either," added the speaker. "If this city should go bankrupt it would simply add to the burdens of the taxpayers. I hope you will listen to the voice of reason and vote for Mr. Foust."

The speaker closed by admonishing the colored voters who are republicans that they are enjoying a special privilege in being allowed to participate in the naming of a mayor.

"The democrats of the city can order a primary, excluding you as voters and the election would become a mere formality," he said. adding, "You had better vote for the right man in this election."

PLAYING WITH THE PUBLIC

East Tennessean

"ANOTHER NEGRO IS COUNCIL CANDIDATE," is the bold headline of an article appearing in the daily press and the account refers to the candidacy of one D. R. (Babe) Glaze, Negro, employed as cook at a Gay Street concern which recently came into public notice because of a nuisance bill having been filed against the place. 9-5-35

The article takes on the real form of a joke when the reporter quotes the "candidate" as declaring:

" 'I'm the unofficial senator from Park City,' "he said today, leaning back and puffing a large cigar," 'Been making lots of speeches for others, and now I'm going to make some campaign speeches for myself.' " Knoxville, Tenn.

Here, at a time when citizens are exhibiting serious concern to the task of selecting capable officials to serve as members of our city council, there can be found those who look so lightly on the matter as to gain the ear of the daily press for the purpose of making a joke of the situation.

Glaze should be spared too severe criticism, however, for he evidently realizes his candidacy will be accepted as a joke, not only by Negro voters, but on the part of voters of the white race. His desire to assume the role of candidate for councilman, city at large, is based on what he feels is an opportunity to make "some campaign speeches," and the fellow might not be as much of a joker as he appears if the opportunity to get off his bazoo as afforded in connection with a campaign for office will be productive of any worthwhile satisfaction to him and his followers.

In fact, personal spotlight position is about all any of these Negro "candidates" for office are seeking. If they take themselves seriously to the extent of believing that any significant number of voters, Negro or otherwise, will toss away votes by marking their names on the ballot, they don't have as much ability to understand as one ordinarily might give them credit for having.

Political-1935 Elections.

Tennessee

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
March 7, 1935

Robinson Gets Praise, News Condemnation

Newspaper "Throwing Slop" About Negro Leader, Preacher Declares.

Approving Shouts Heard

Public Power Bond Issue Attacked.

Inflammatory speeches combining appeals to racial prejudice, fulsome praise of Walter Robinson and attacks on The News were made on Wednesday night by Charles Williams, Negro preacher, and Robinson himself at a meeting held at the colored Baptist Church on Mabel Street, in the Seventh Ward.

Williams quoted Mayor Ed Bass as saying, "Walter Robinson is the cleanest, most upright gentleman I ever saw, regardless of color."

"If Mayor Bass and Commissioner Wilkerson says that Robinson is all right, there is not enough Negroes in Chattanooga to change me," Williams shouted. "One of the members of our race who can be bought with cold soup called Robinson a cur, but there never was a cur as black as Walter Robinson."

Stating that The News is "slinging garbage" at Robinson, Williams declared that if he had his way, he would run every newsboy of The News out of the house. "I want them to know that I do not appreciate the slop they are throwing about Robinson," he explained. "Let's ask every member of our race to quit taking their paper."

The colored preacher opened his lengthy harangue with an attack on public power and closed with an appeal for the reelection of the present City Commission.

Williams charged that some of the candidates have injected the racial issue in the campaign. He declared that he can do anything a white man can do. "The Negro threw away civilization and was looking for something else before the white man ever found it," he said.

"Why do they want to get rid of Robinson and have him fired?" demanded the colored exhorter as he got his audience up to fever pitch.

"Because he is a real leader," some one in the crowd volunteered.

"Yes, because he is a leader of our race—that's why they're after him," the speaker agreed. "None but Robinson could have stood it. We are going down the line for whoever he wants."

Robinson, when called upon to speak, said he is growing fat on the attacks being made on him.

"If they continue to write me up for the next two years as they have the last ten years, the people of the Third District will be wanting to send me to Congress," he declared.

Boasts of Prowess.

The Negro truant officer boasted of the 5,000 votes he received in the race for Republican executive committeeman last Fall. He told of going to the Republican national convention twice and of stumping the country in 1926. "And still they tell you I am a bad man and they want to crucify me," he said, shaking his head mournfully with the air of a martyr.

"But they are not after me, they are after you," he shouted, as members of the audience responded with "yeah, man," "speak" and "that's right."

"They are trying to get me because I would not bow to them," Robinson shouted. "I will bow to them only when you tell me to. Whatever comes, somehow or another Walter Robinson can get along, thank God."

While all this speaking was going on, H. B. Mack, candidate for the City Commission, was the forgotten man. Long and tedious was his wait, as he sat through all the other speeches, including that of Commissioner W. E. Wilkerson, who came in late. Mr. Mack finally got to speak shortly before 11 o'clock. He was the last speaker.

Mack spoke against the bond issue. He said taxpayers ought to be made to pay their taxes so that the City could be run in a decent way. He advocated nondepartmental government.

T. M. (Tommy) Walker, East Chattanooga business man and candidate for the commission, stated that he is heartily in favor of public power and the entire TVA program. Mr. Walker stated that at first he was in doubt on the public power issue, but since studying the matter he is for public power.

"We will get Chickamauga dam with an expenditure of $28,000,000 here if we vote for the bond issue on March 12," Mr. Walker stated. He said the statement that the bond issue would raise rents is ridiculous.

John Parks, commission candidate, stated that he stands for law enforcement and a business administration of City affairs. "There is not a member of the present City Commission that can sit down and estimate the cost of building anything," he said. "If I am elected, I will be able to check all estimates of engineers."

Roger Crox, former commissioner, called attention to the fact that in the last election he got only 72 votes out of the 736 votes cast in the Fourth Ward in the last election. "But Walt Robinson told me that I was not going to get the vote of his ward," he stated. Mr. Crox said that he also could estimate the cost of building projects. He said that he put the road business on the map in Hamilton County and built the first concrete and oil roads in the county.

Kenneth Whitaker, speaking for Commissioner Zach Taylor, stated that Mr. Taylor has given an economical administration on a reduced budget, at a lower cost than any commissioner of streets and sewers during the past twenty years. He stated that Commissioner Taylor has shown consideration for the unemployed.

Commissioner James A. Cash stated that he has carried on in an economical way on a budget that has been decreased each year.

Walter Higgins, "White Shirt Crusader for Economic Liberty," spoke against public power, declaring that the TVA program is in effect the Russian five-year plan and is unadulterated Communism.

George J. Hall, commission candidate, advocated facilities for Negro physicians at Erlanger Hospital. N. A. Cobb recited his business experience and qualifications for a place on the City Commission.

Henry Newell, who presided at the meeting, introuced Commissioner Wilkerson as "an earthly god to us—our present and future commissioner." When the commissioner finished his speech, Newell said, "As you know, everything he says is true."

Commissioner Wilkerson said that he is just like a litle boy waiting for Santa Claus and he is looking for Santa Claus on the morning of March 13.

The school commissioner said that the City schools now have more equipment and are being run for less money than ever before. He stated that he has received many "knocks," but none came from sincere colored people. He promised the Negroes a vocational school and a new, modern school building with a gymnasium.

Chattanooga, Tenn.
NEWS

MAR 5 1935

Two Candidates Quit Campaign For City Posts

Whitman and Gamble Withdraw From Races for Mayor and Commissioner.

League Urges Early Vote

Warns Against Noon and Afternoon Rushes.

Sam I. Whitman, candidate for mayor, and Alex Gamble, one of the twenty-one candidates in the City Commission race, withdrew from the race Tuesday, I. B. Merriam, chairman of the Hamilton County Election Commission, announced.

The withdrawal of Whitman from the mayorality race leaves Ed Bass without opposition. While Gamble, who is one of the leading road construction contractors of the city, has a large personal following, he was not regarded by leading politicians as a prospective winner.

The polls will open at 10 o'clock next Tuesday morning and will remain open until 7 p.m., Foster Johnson, secretary of the Election Commission, announced Tuesday. He said the hour of opening is fixed by a special provision for all city elections.

Advocates of TVA power for Chattanooga were urged by the Power League to go to the polls on Tuesday and vote early, thereby avoiding later rushes during the noon hour and late afternoon.

No poll tax receipts will be required to vote in the power referendum election. Persons desiring to vote may do so by simply presenting their registration certificates. Both the registration certificates and poll tax receipts will have to be presented by voters in the city primary election, except by persons who have just become 21 or those 50 years old and over, who are not required to pay poll taxes.

With the date of the primary a week off, the City Hall has become the center of the political battleground and a kind of a political hysteria seems to hover over the building. Present members of the City Commission are devoting practically all their time to the campaign, as are members of their office forces and other employes.

Daily Conferences Held.

Lengthy daily conferences are being held by the commissioners in their City Hall offices with leading City and County politicians in a last-minute effort to get the election machine well oiled. The present officeholders boast of better organizations this time than ever before. However, there seems to be a last-minute scramble among all of the candidates in the commisison race to get the votes and a sufficient number to insure election in the primary. This task is considered to be an extremely difficult one during the current campaign because of the large number of officeseekers in the race.

Of the twenty candidates now in the race eight are regarded as being at the top of the list and politicians are predicting the next commission will be elected from this group. From this eight predictions are being made that at least three are already as good as elected. These are Mayor Bass, Commissioner Eugene Bryan, candidate for reelection to the post of police and fire commissioner, and E. R. (Lige) Betterton, who is not seeking any particular place on the board.

Other candidates on which odds are being given by those on the inside of city politics are Commissioners James A. Cash, Zach Taylor and W. E. Wilkerson, present members of the board, and R. M. Cooke and J. F. Holbert.

Reports have been circulated to the effect that R. M. Cooke, labor candidate, is receiving the backing of Mayor Bass. Asked about this report, the mayor stated: "I am interested in the race of Ed Bass and I don't know where the report about Cooke came from."

It is generally known that Bass lost much sleep and put forth much effort to keep down opposition and particularly the candidacy of L. J. Wilhoite, strong public power advocate, who was being urged by his friends to enter the race. The mayor thought up to the last hour for qualifying that Wilhoite would enter the campaign and expressed considerable concern to his friends.

It was also learned Tuesday that the mayor played a part in getting Sam Whitman, his only opponent, to withdraw from the campaign, although Whitman's candidacy was not regarded in a serious vein by any one.

In announcing his withdrawal, Whitman released the following statement to the public:

"After due consideration and investigation, I am withdrawing from the race for mayor. I find such little opposition to Mayor Bass I believe that the overwhelming majority of voters of Chattanooga wish to retain Mr. Bass in office. I am also confident that my action will help some of my friends in the commissioners' race. I wish also to thank my friends who pledged their support to me.

A number of political meetings and rallies are planned for the candidates during the remainder of the week, including a long list for Tuesday night.

Meetings Scheduled.

Some of these meetings announced are as follows: Mass meeting at Orchard Knob Baptist Church, with S. H. Byers, City Hall janitor, chairman. The speakers listed are Mayor Bass and Commissioners Bryan, Cash, Taylor and Wilkerson and Judge Martin Fleming.

A meeting at the Junior Order Hall in Ridgedale at 7:30 o'clock Tuesday night, located at 1426½ Dodds Avenue, at which all candidates have been invited to speak.

A meeting of the Middle Tennessee Club, 7:30 o'clock Tuesday night in Judge Lusk's courtroom, Joe S. Bean, president of club, presiding.

A colored meeting at the Colored Elks Home, 919 Pine Street, sponsored by Bill Grossman.

Independent Club of Third Ward. Negro political organization, 8 o'clock Tuesday night at Shiloh Church on College Hill, W. M. Jackson, president, and the Rev. M. D. Batson, pastor, presiding.

On Wednesday Mayor Bass has been invited to be the principal speaker at a rally of the Seventh Ward Willing Workers' Club at St. James' Baptist Church, H. W. Newell, club president, and Dr. Charles Williams, chairman of the meeting.

Bass-Cooke Club of East Lake women will meet at luncheon at 11:30 o'clock Wednesday morning at the Hotel Patten, Mrs. W. T. McKenna, presiding.

Wednesday night at 7:30 o'clock there will be a Seventh Ward mass meeting at the Pilgrim Baptist Church, 826 East Fifth Street.

Robinson Gives Praise to Boss

Moore and Others Speak in Fourth Ward.

A Fourth Ward meeting held by Walter Robinson on Monday night was devoted mainly to boosting Commissioner W. E. Wilkerson, Robinson's employer, as head of the City Department of Education.

Commissioner Wilkerson was not present to address the 400 Negroes who filled the church at Fourteenth and Sycamore Streets, but Robinson and colored supporters spoke in behalf of Mr. Wilkerson, who became school commissioner unexpectedly upon the death of Commissioner H. D. Huffaker.

One of the reasons given by Robinson for support of Wilkerson was the statement by Prof. T. H. McMillan that if he is elected to succeed Wilkerson, one of his first acts will be to discharge Robinson, who is Negro truant officer for the city schools.

Frank Moore, 29-year-old candidate for city judge against Judge Martin Fleming, who has held the office almost as long as Moore has lived, launched an attack upon the administration of his veteran opponent. He described City Court as a sort of "kangaroo court."

Moore denied that he was put in the race as a "stalking horse." He promised, if elected, to keep petty politics out of the city judge's office and not to fine a man just because he had sideburns.

Mayor Ed Bass, feeling good because no one except Sam Whitman qualified to run against him, spoke in a jovial vein.

Candidates for city commission who spoke were T. B. (Tommy) Walker, H. B. Mack, Walter M. Higgins, N. A. (Ty) Cobb, Roger Crox, John Parks and Dave Brown.

DR. H. H. WALKER IN RACE FOR COUNCIL FROM 14TH WARD

Well Known Physician Has Strong Support of Both White and Colored Ex-Service Men.

3-29-35

With the backing of both white and colored ex-service men, Dr. H. H. Walker has thrown his hat in the ring for councilman from the Fourteenth Ward. This will be Dr. Walker's second race for the position. Last year he ran and was successful in getting a majority over two opponents. Irregularities at the polls, and also a "rare" opinion by election commissioners, to the effect that the election was "null and void" deprived Dr. Walker of his seat in the council. For more than a year the ward has been without representation. At least three other citizens of the ward have announced their intention to make the race.

Dr. H. H. Walker is a veteran of the World War and held the rank of Major when he retired from the service. He is commander of the local post of the American Legion, well educated and a successful physician. The position he seeks is from a ward in which the overwhelming majority of the citizens are col-

Chattanooga, Tenn.
NEWS
MAR 6 1935

Negroes Shout Copious Praise For Candidates

Judge Fleming Takes the Most Applause at Third Ward Meeting.

Wilkerson Is Assailed Again

Group Expresses Approval Power Bonds.

Warmed by the mottled glow of a mass of American flags, soothed by a blanket of smoke from free 5-cent cigars, urged to a prayer meeting pitch by a rich-throated quartet and harangued by a score of perspiring black and white politicians at the Colored Elks Club on Pine Street Tuesday night, some 600 Third Ward Negroes let it be known for whom and what the sweet chariot would swing low on March 12.

As indicated by the revivalistic fervor of the faction which adores Bill Grossman, Third Ward leader, and seeks guidance from Butler (Doodles) Richardson, Negro Republican Third Ward chairman, the West Ninth Street chariot will swing low for Mayor Ed Bass, City Judge Martin Fleming, Fire and Police Commissioner Eugene Bryan, Candidates E. R. (Lige) Betterton, R. M. (Bob) Cooke and J. F. Holbert and the bond issue for cheap municipal power.

The golden wheels of the chariot will roll ruthlessly over the political bodies of Commissioner Zach Taylor, Jim Cash and W. E. Wilkerson and crunch the life out of Chattanooga's foremost ward heeler, Walter Robinson, if the faction has its way.

Shouts and whistles were in abundance, but the studied entrance of City Judge Martin A. Fleming on the heels of a brief denunciation from his youthful opponent, Frank Moore, was a tumultuous lesson in political science. Even Bryan, applauded and cheered as he was by his admirers, had to fade into the background when the judicial idol stepped from his car in front of the Elks Lodge. A mighty roar from the sidewalks poured through the windows and swamped Bryan's words in his mouth. Up the stairs and down the choked aisle the steps of the City Court official were attended by the wild acclaim of the cigar smokers. Not until the campaigner of a quarter of a century seated himself could Bryan resume.

Had Commissioners Taylor, Cash and Wilkerson been present, they would have received an earful. O. W. Richardson, the Rev. M. Kirby, Dr. W. C. Thompson and W. R. Kendricks, speaking after the white political aspirants finished, poured steaming lava on the regimes of the trio and tarred and feathered Walter Robinson, dubbed "the tyrant of the ward bosses."

Assail Robinson.

The four Negroes, well versed in the art of invective, chorused the response which they alleged Negroes receive at the hands of the Commissioner of Schools—"See Walter Robinson." In turn Robinson was branded as a "snake," "tyrant," "double-crosser," "club wielder" and "the one thing that keeps Chattanooga Negroes in virtual serfdom."

"Walter Robinson," cried Dr. Thompson, pleading for a break-up of the school regime, "is the commissioner of schools. I can't see why he doesn't have nerve enough to run for the office himself. But as deceptive, double-crossing and tyrannical as Robinson is, I'd vote for him before I'd vote for Wilkerson. The City Hall watched happily while Robinson held the big stick over the Negro's head, but now he has outgrown the City Hall and holds the big stick over the commissioners themselves."

Urged on by shouts of "amen, brother," "preach it, man" and "give it to 'em, boy," the quartet of Negro leaders pleaded for a square deal for the colored people of Chattanooga, demanded that Negro school-teachers be freed from splitting salaries with Robinson.

T. H. McMillan, plain-spoken candidate for Commissioner of Schools, declared his first act upon election would consist in booting Walter Robinson miles out of City Hall corridors.

Will F. Chamlee, urging the passage of the electric power bonds, pointed to the increase in employment, numbering over 5,000, which will accrue from the construction of the Chickamauga Dam. Chamlee warned the Negroes against the "false propaganda" of the power company, branded the Citizens' and Taxpayers' Association a dummy organization for the Tennessee Power Company.

Attorney Tom Davis opposed passage of the bond issue, violently denounced the section of the power bill which would place County officials in charge of a city system. Saying the Wheeler Dam survey was started in 1860 and the structure not completed yet, Davis asked when his audience expected the Chickamaga Dam to become a reality when the survey was only initiated in 1919.

United States engineers completed the survey several years ago. The TVA, with a force of 300 to 500, is making final checks and drafting plans for the dam. The Pickwick Dam, to serve Memphis, was surveyed last Fall by the TVA. The construction of this dam is now under way.

Other speakers were Frank W. Moore, E. R. Betterton, Dave Brown, Eugene Bryan, N. A. Cobb, Paul Aymon for R. M. Cooke, Charles Chamberlain, R. H. Crox, Alex Gamble, George Hall, Walter M. Higgins, J. F. Holbert, Polk Tate, John Parks, Martin Fleming, Ed Bass and Luke Pogue.

5 NEGROES Are Beaten IN ELECTION

5-17-35

NASHVILLE.—(ANP)—Five Negro men were candidates for the city council in the election here Thursday, May 9, and all five lost. Charges of cheating, intimidation and beating were leveled against the white candidates, the election officials and the white workers.

Dr. H. H. Walker was a candidate from the Fourteenth ward; Dr. O. L. Hambrick, from the fourth; Dr. Charles Sanford from the eleventh; Kossie Gardner, from the third, and the Rev. J. C. Caldwell, from the second.

All the candidates, except Caldwell, in whose ward there were many white voters, charged they were cheated.

In Walker's ward, a Negro man and a white man, both working for him, were beaten, allegedly by supporters of the white candidate.

In the fourth ward, where only 93 persons came to the polls throughout the day, Dr. Hambrick received two votes and the white candidate 218.

The white candidate opposing Gardner tore up Gardner's ballots. The counters had thrown them out on the floor and when Gardner picked them up, Bell, his opponent, grabbed them and tore them before his eyes, openly stating he was not going to allow him to old any evidence against him.

Political - 1935

Elections.

Tennessee

FIVE COLORED MEN IN COUNCIL RACE

Dr. R. F. Sanford Enters Contest in Eleventh Ward 4-26-35

The deadline for candidates to enter the contests for city offices was reached on Thursday of this week and as the barriers were raised the Courts Powerful five stroked leaders had entered the battle for seats in the city council.

Dr. R. F. Sandford, a citizens of the 11th ward threw his hat into the ring the first of this week, when more than enough petitions signed the necessary papers to qualify him as a candidate for the office. Previously the following had duly entered the race from their wards: Rev. J. C. Caldwell, minister and a national figure of the A. M. E Church, qualified from the Second Ward. There are some five or six in the race and Dr. Caldwell hopes to be in the "run-off" which is believed will result from the May contest.

The very popular Kosse Gardner well known undertaker, is in the race from the Third Ward, overwhelmingly composed of colored people. A strong organization, in which such leaders as Dr. Henry Allen Boyd plays a conspicuous part is behind Mr. Gardner's candidacy Stellar work was done by the organization in rounding up a big registration last week. Many of the white citizens of the ward, who believe "turn about is fair play" are supporting Gardner. Many of the former supporters of the present councilman are also for Gardner because of a reported promise that the present councilman would "stand aside" for a colored man this time.

The Fourth Ward, always an enigma and a hard nut for "the opposition" to crack, has Dr. O. L. Hambrick, a leading physician of his race as a candidate. Dr. Hambrick is a "home boy", reared and educated in Nashville schools, and is known to all citizens of the ward. Strong support is being given Dr. Hambrick by a host of the dependable voters of the ward.

In the Fourteenth Ward Dr. H. H. Walker, who proved his prowess last year by getting a majority of votes over two opponents, is again making a thrilling battle to regain the seat to which he was elected but was eliminated by a rare ruling of the election commission. Dr. Walker's friends say the ruling was not only "rare", but was also "raw". There is little doubt over Dr. Walker being able to round up a majority of the vote in the ward this year as he did last.

Dr. Sandford who entered the race in the Eleventh Ward at the "eleventh hour" has the backing of leading ministers and "seasoned politicians" of the ward. Citizens of the ward consider they have been treated as neglected "step children" by the present councilman, and have conducted that the present councilman is not close enough to the present city administration to get things to click for the people. "Dr. Sandford couldn't possibly do any worse by us," is the way one of the former supporters of the present councilman expressed himself, as he signed the petition to put Dr. Sandford in the race.

Dr. Sandford is a dentist, a graduate of Pearl High School 1914; graduated from Fisk University with the degree A. B. in 1920. and graduated in dentistry from Meharry Medical College in 1926 with one of the most brilliant records ever made at Meharry. He is a successful practioner of his profession with an office at 1211 Cedar Street. He has a beautiful home at 32nd and Eden Street. He too is a "home boy" and as a result is held in high respect by both the older and younger people of the ward.

Intensive campaigning has been done by supporters of Drs. Walker Caldwell and Hambrick and Mr Gardner, and all express satisfaction over the outlook.

A big rally in the interest of Dr. R. F. Sandford will be pulled off Monday night, April 29th at the Westwood Baptist Church. It is anticipated that a large crowd will be present.

One of the most interesting phases of the campaign being waged by the candidates for city council has been the development of "new blood" in the political leadership The leaders in the Third and Fourteenth wards especially have welded together the largest number of voters now under the dominance of any colored organizations in the city. This has been accomplished without following the old time method of going to 'white friends" and asking them for money. These group organizations appear to be working to get something for the benefit of the whole group, rather than suffering themselves to be "used" by selfish leaders who work for their own personal benefit. The "sellers-out" and "traders-off" appear to be working another side of the street at this particular time while organizations are being formed in the different wards.

Political-1935 Elections. Texas.

NEGROES, WHITES RALLY TO SUPPORT POPULAR LAWYER

Mass Meeting Held Monday; Strong Campaign Expected To Sweep Candidate In Office

"WONT SEAT HIM"—STEVENSON

Wells Is First Negro To Try For Public Office Since Asberry Made Race In 1890

DALLAS.—A. S. Wells, prominent Negro lawyer of this city, has filed his entry as a candidate for the state legislature to fill a vacancy caused by the recent resignation of Mrs. Sarah T. Hughes, who was appointed to a higher post.

Wells' action has thrown consternation into the ranks of both Republicans and Democratics here, as both parties are aware that there is ample voting strength to sweep Wells into office, especially since the scramble for the place has, to date, drawn over 60 candidates.

Election March 16

Since this is a special election that is to take place on March 16. Negroes cannot be kept from voting providing they have paid their poll tax; and since Democratic primary officials have nothing to do with the matter.

but one candidate to oppose Wells. Latest reports had it that only a few of the white aspirants wanted to drop out of the race.

FLASH!

DALLAS.—The effort on the part of the whites to prevent A. S. Well's from winning the election here March 16 has developed into what is a more than mild hysteria.

The latest move was the calling together of some 30 of the by-now 72 candidates to determine if Well's sweep for victory could not be halted by running just one white candidate against the popular colored man.

The meeting resulted in a lot of talk, most of which was done at the same time, and consisted of individual campaign speeches, which were squelched as promptly as possible by the chairman.

It was, however, decided that the candidates would meet Thursday noon to decide on the withdrawal of all

Mr. Wells' entry into the race has attracted wide attention. C. M. Graves, New York Times official, wired him for a picture this week and Clarke Newton, of the Dallas Dispatch, who is said to represent 500 white newspapers made a similar request.

Not since 1896 when N. H. Heller was elected to the 24th Legislature from Brazoria, has a Negro served in such capacity. Powerful efforts are being exerted here to prevent a recurrence, it is said, but Negro sentiment is so aroused, that there seems no way to stop Wells from being elected, it is believed.

Mass Meeting Monday

R. A. Hester, manager of the speaker's bureau, held a mass meeting in Wells' interest Monday at 8 p.m. Cards, placards and other literature are already being printed and distributed urging Wells' election. A smooth, swiftly-functioning campaign organization for Wells had been formed, with a surprising number of white persons included among Wells' supporters.

GETS SEVENTH PLACE

Monday noon in one of the stormiest meetings any Dallas county election board ever held, Mr. Wells drew seventh place on the ballot. This was taken as a fortunate "break" by Mr. Wells' supporters as is does away with the necessity of those who wish to vote for him searching down a long list to find his name.

Will Not Be Seated

Speaker Coke Stevenson, of the House of Representatives stated Sunday that Wells would not be seated if elected. Wells and his friends say that this is a bridge to be crossed when it is reached, and not before; and they emphasize the fact that election is necessary before any heed need be taken to such statements as Stevenson made.

Common feeling has it that if Wells is elected the white people of Dallas would rather have him serve than to be without representation in the Legislature. This is considered enough to prevent Coke Stevenson or anyone else from keeping Wells from his seat, if elected.

Plenty of Strength

It is estimated that there is a potential Negro voting strenght in this county of from 4,000 to 6,000 and it is generally conceded, because of the fact that 57 citizens besides Mr Wells have announced as candidates that 1,000 votes will sweep anyone getting them into office; and that 2,000 votes would be a small landslide for the fortunate candidate and will win for him without any question.



A. S. WELLS

NEGRO HAS CHANCE IN TEXAS ELECTION

Plurality Among 54 Aspirants Can Send Dallas Lawyer to the Legislature.

MOVE MADE TO BLOCK HIM

Republicans Draft Ex-National Official—State Democrats Plan Contest in House.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DALLAS, TEXAS, Feb. 23.—Dallas County has a chance of having a Negro as one of its Representatives in the Legislature.

Mrs. Sarah Hughes, one of the five Representatives from Dallas County, resigned to accept appointment as the State's first woman district judge. A grand rush of candidates for her seat followed the Governor's call for a special election on March 16 to fill the vacancy.

One of the fifty-four candidates is A. S. Wells, a Negro lawyer of Dallas. Under the law, election is by a plurality and not a majority of the votes cast. As the county will not poll more than 10,000 votes, a candidate who can muster 800 or 1,000 votes is almost assured of victory.

In an effort to prevent a Negro from being elected, the Republicans of Dallas County, at a conference this afternoon, drafted as their candidate for the place John W. Philp, who was Fourth Assistant Postmaster General during the Coolidge administration.

If the Republicans can bring out their total voting strength in the county, it will be an easy matter to elect Mr. Philp.

In the meantime, the more than 6,000 Negro voters, most of whom have qualified by paying their poll taxes, are organizing and it appears that they will roll up a large vote.

By The Associated Press.

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 23.—Coke Stevenson, Speaker, and several members of the Texas House expressed the opinion today that if Dallas County should elect a Negro Representative, the House would refuse to seat him.

Each branch of the Legislature has power to determine the qualifications of its own members and the general opinion was that the House would hold a Negro "not qualified."

Several Negroes were legislators during and just after Reconstruction days. The last Negro Representative was A. Asberry, who was defeated in 1890 by J. Y. Goodman of Franklin.

Salisbury, N. C. Post
February 24, 1935

Negro Seeks Seat In Tex. Legislature

Dallas, Tex., Feb. 23 (AP)—A negro entered the over-crowded race for the state legislature here today and generally was conceded to have an excellent chance to establish a precedent in Texas with a victory at the special election March 16.

A. S. Wells, probably the best known negro lawyer in Dallas filed for Judge Sarah T. Hughes' vacated seat as state representative.

Fifty-seven white men and women already had announced themselves as aspirants.

Qualified negro voters in Dallas county are expected to support Wells almost unanimously.

The white vote probably will be split widely and the negro candidate might pile up sufficient ballots to lead his nearest white opponent handily.

Negroes holding poll taxes are eligible to vote. The Texas Democratic party's ban on negroes in its primaries does not affect this election.

TEXAS NEGRO IN RACE

Lawyer Seeks Legislative Seat and Is Given Chance.

DALLAS, Texas, Feb. 23.—(AP)—A negro entered the overcrowded race for the State Legislature here today and generally was conceded to have an excellent chance to establish a precedent in Texas with a victory at the special election March 16.

A. S. Wells, probably the best known negro lawyer in Dallas, filed for Judge Sarah T. Hughes' vacated seat as state representative.

A COURAGEOUS TEXAN

Attorney A. S. Wells of Dallas is a candidate for the Texas Legislature in the special election to be held on March 16th. If he can muster a thousand votes he will probably be elected, what with 54 candidates and a county voting strength of not more than 10,000. There are 6,000 Negro voters in Dallas, most of whom have qualified by paying their poll tax. If Attorney Wells is elected, Texas legislators say he will be thrown out of the Legislature, but his effort will be worth while.

This typifies the spirit of pioneering courage and tenacity that we have come to associate with Texas Negroes. In perhaps no other Southern State have the forces of barbarism been so active in suppressing the colored citizen. And yet, Negroes there continue to hew the line and forge ahead. Circumstance has acquainted us with Attorney Wells but we happen to know that there are thousands like him in the Lone Star State.

It is to be hoped that the colored voters of Dallas will turn out as never before on March 16th, and roll up a huge vote for Attorney Wells. If the Texas Legislature wishes to disgrace itself before the world by ousting a duly elected representative because he happens to be a Negro, that is its affair. But let it not be said that the Negroes did not do their part.

One thing needs always be remembered: Reaction always loses in the long run to intelligence, courage and organization.

Samples of Texas Hypocrisy

Two items in the Dallas Morning News, issue February 24, claim our attention this week. The headline on one article reads: "Negro Announces For Legislature, But If He Is Elected Won't Be Allowed to Hold Place."

The other article carries a caption: "Local Negroes Much Too Busy to Try to Help Abyssinia." Both articles are front page stories.

The first article referred to causes us to assume that might—not right—controls government in Texas. A Negro is to be allowed to run for office, which in his state and constitutional right, but he is not to be allowed to assume office, if elected.

The method to be employed in excluding a Negro from his seat in the legislature is very glibly told by the News. One can readily see that while the Texans have in a sense ceased shooting holes in the flag, they are on the job with the slogan, "To hell with the constitution."

Here's the Texas method of handling such matters as told by the speaker of the lower house:

> "Speaker Stevenson's declaration, in which he was joined by several other members of the House, that if Dallas county should elect a Negro Representative the House would refuse to seat him, recalled that Texas had several members of the race in the House during Reconstruction days. Stevenson pointed out that the Constitution gives each branch of the Legislature power to determine qualifications of its own members and the general opinion was that the House would hold a Negro not qualified."

Forgetting Negroes and just thinking about white folk, we think sometimes it would be better for their conscience if white people were to tear up the present constitution and write another one recognizing the institution of slavery. The root of all lawlessness in this country finds its base in the attitude assumed by America towards Negroes.

Getting now to the Abyssinian story. In a sense it is laughable. We refer to it, however, to show how certain Southern influences always seek to misinterpret the mind of black folk.

The article referred to says that Dallas Negroes are not interested in the present plight of Abyssinia, and it proves the point by offering the statement of a Negro janitor and a police court bondsman—"two leaders among their race," avers the News.

This writer knows Dallas Negro leadership. We know that some of the outstanding Negroes of the Southwest reside in that metropolis. It would have been a much more sensible thing if the reporter for the Dallas Morning News wanted a representative statement regarding what Negroes think of Abyssinia, to have called on A. S. Wells, Negro candidate for the legislature.

Even the Negroes in the cane breaks of Louisiana know that Italy is again attempting to rob Abyssinia, and if Dallas has two Negroes who have not heard about it, they should immediately be placed in an insane asylum.

Here is the News story:

> "Dallas Negroes are so busy attending to their own affairs they hardly know there is a war threatening between Abyssinia and Italy and when it comes to a question of raising money or men to help the African Republic they aren't interested at all—take the words of wo leaders among the race.
>
> "Charley Breakins, bondsman, and Addison Gaston, veteran head janitor at the city hall, both said Saturday that Negroes here hardly know there is any conflict between the two nations.
>
> "'They may be geting stirred up about it in New York and Chicago,' Gaston said, 'but in Dallas the hostilities don't mean a thing.' Brackins supported Gaston's views and said he had heard nothing at all about any movements to get men or money to send over to Africa.'"

Do you recall the story of the man who said if he owned both hell and Texas, he'd rent out Texas and live in hell? There's some logic in that man's reasoning.

Wells Troubles Politicians

It seems that Judge Sarah Hughes is destined to be the source of much worry to the reactionaries of Dallas long after the issue of her confirmation is settled. Some are bent on testing her right to sit as judge by taking the matter to the Supreme Court of Texas. But she is causing more worry indirectly than she could if she were appointed to all three judgeships. For it is the vacancy created by her resignation that Atty. A. S. Wells is running for. And Dallas is in such a stew as it has not experienced in many a moon. The Negro-haters see real prospects of a Negro being elected to replace Mrs. Hughes.

Unless politicians cease to be politicians or Negroes take sleeping powders on Saturday, March 16, A. S. Wells is likely to be elected representative from Dallas County. And why the fuss, that we read in the white press? Wells is a citizen, owns property, is educated and qualified in every way to represent Dallas. Knowing A. S. Wells, it is safe to say that he is probably the best qualified of all those running for the office.

Yet heaven and earth are being turned over to defeat him. Leaders are openly asking candidates to break faith with their supporters and give up the fight in order to combine against Wells. There is an open conspiracy to choke the principles of democracy by killing off any real test of the wishes of the people for fear Wells will be elected.

It shows how far afield Southerners let themselves be driven whenever the race question enters the equation. For three quarters of a century they have let this bugaboo rape their ideal of justice and the tenderest principle of democracy. They just can't be sane, for waving black before a southerner makes him crazier than red makes a bull. But in this instance they'll get black whether they want it or not.

The School Board

What shall we do about the coming School Board election? THE INFORMER thinks Negroes should vote to put in members who will be fairest to the needs of Negroes of Houston.

Negro teachers tell us that they want W. C. Ragan re-elected and want A. C. Finn to fill the other space that will be open. The Informer does not know these men or any of the other candidates. But it will support W. C. Ragan and A. C. Finn on the say of our Negro principals.

It is difficult for most of us to keep tab on the actions of the various members of the School Board or to check on candidates who offer themselves. But the principals of our schools ought to watch the attitude of members of the Board; and they say they have checked all candidates and feel safe in recommending W. C. Ragan and A. C. Finn.

Let's support them solidly! For this once let's all go to the polls and vote solidly on the judgment of our principals. Here's a chance to get some experience for use if we get the ballot this year. Let's all go and vote for W. C. Ragan and A. C. Finn, April 6.

Political - 1935
Elections

Texas.

DALLAS, TEX.
NEWS

MAR 9 1935

COURIER
Plano Tex.
FEB 28 1935

Plano, Texas, February 28, 1935

NEGROES IN LEGISLATURE.

To The News:

Due to conditions existing in Dallas County whereby it is possible that a Negro may be elected to succeed Judge Sarah T. Hughes as a member of the Legislature from that county, it has become a matter of some controversy as to who was the last Negro to serve in that body. In this connection it has been made to appear that Alex Asberry of Robertson County was the last of his race to serve and that I had defeated him. This is in part correct and in part incorrect.

J. Mason Brewer of Dallas, in his letter of the first of March, has this to say on that subject as it relates to Asberry. "Asberry was a member of the Twenty-First Legislature, in 1899, was elected to the Twenty-Second Legislature to represent Robertson County. He was not allowed, however, to serve in the Twenty-Second Legislature."

The facts as to the political career of Asberry are as follows: He was elected to the Legislature in Robertson County at the regular election in 1888 and served as a member of the Twenty-First Legislature. At the election in 1890 I, as the Democratic nominee, defeated him by an overwhelming majority. I, therefore, served during the entire term of the Twenty-Second Legislature. At the election in 1896 Asberry was again a candidate for the Legislature, but was defeated by W. P. Blackburn, the Democratic nominee.

Asberry attempted to contest the election of Blackburn and I defended Blackburn. I filed an instrument which was in the nature of a general demurrer. The same was argued at length before the committee. The committee after due consideration reported in favor of contestee. Hence, the contestant Asberry lost and Blackburn retained his seat and served the entire term of the Twenty-Fifth Legislature in 1897 and 1898.

None of the writers so far has mentioned the fact that we had one Negro in the Twenty-Second Legislature; a man by name of Patton, who came from San Jacinto County.

The memory of myself and that of Mr. Brewer are in accord as to the services of the two Negroes, Haller and Smith, who were the last of their race to serve in that capacity, except I have no recollection of any special or distinguished service rendered by them as mentioned by Mr. Brewer.

J. L. GOODMAN.

Franklin, Texas.

Dallas May Have Negro Legislator

Fifty-seven white men and women, representing practically every class, creed and business, already have announced themselves as aspirants for Judge Sarah T. Hughes' vacated legislative seat from Dallas county.

The race was further complicated Saturday by the addition of A. S. Wells, probably the best known negro lawyer in Dallas, to the race. It was generally conceded that the negro lawyer would have an excellent chance to win the special election which is called for March 16, as qualified negro voters throughout Dallas county were expected to support his candidacy almost unanimously. The white vote will be split, and the negro might pile up sufficient ballots to lead his nearest white opponent handily.

This election is classified as a general election, to which negroes holding poll taxes are eligible. The Democratic party's ban on negroes voting in its primaries does not affect this election.

Political - 1935

Elections.

Virginia

6

Mr. Cooper's Candidacy

MR. MICHAEL COOPER, a well known member of the Norfolk bar, has announced his intention to seek nomination in the August Democratic primary as Delegate to the General Assembly. His platform of seven planks will be attractive to most voters. Briefly it is as follows:

1. Reduction in local real estate taxes by apportionment of a more equitable share of liquor profits to Norfolk.

2. Elimination of state license tax on passenger automobiles in cities collecting a local tax thereon.

3. Elimination of state license taxes on merchants, professionals and tradesmen paying a city license tax.

4. Unemployment insurance by contributions from employers, employees and the state.

5. Construction of a tunnel or bridge between Portsmouth and Norfolk, to be paid for by motor fuel taxes and tolls.

6. Proper recognition of Norfolk's educational requirements.

7. Court reporters, paid by the state, in criminal cases; and reduced costs of printing records and briefs by state department of printing in cases appealed to the State Supreme Court.

To a people already staggering under a seemingly unbearable tax burden, the first three planks of Mr. COOPER'S platform will be warmly welcomed. The fourth is aimed to fill a need greatly accentuated by industrial vicissitudes of the past few years. A man or woman who is thrown out of work and denied a means of livelihood by conditions over which he or she has no control should not be left to the benevolence of charity. Those people who are thrown out of work by an economic order in which supply and demand, profit and loss take precedence over humanitarian considerations are wards of industry and should be cared for by industry, not by charity.

Broad social vision is more needed now than ever in our law-making assemblies. Lightening the tax burdens of those who still have a little left to be taxed, and providing for those who have not, constitute, in our estimation, two major objectives for legislative initiative in the next few years. For that reason we heartily welcome Mr. COOPER and his platform in the state political arena.

A Good Platform

ABOUT two months ago reference was made in this column to the candidacy of Mr. MICHAEL COOPER for election to the Virginia House of Delegates, subject to the August Democratic primary. At that time the seven major planks in Mr. COOPER'S platform were mentioned. Now that the political breezes have begun to stir a bit, a closer study of the measures advocated by this prominent member of the Norfolk bar is in order. For the JOURNAL AND GUIDE believes that they reveal a program which merits the support of every discerning voter.

On taxation, Mr. COOPER proposes to reduce real estate taxes by increasing Norfolk's share of ABC profits; elimination of state license tax on passenger automobiles in cities or counties collecting a license tax thereon; abolition of state license taxes on merchants, professions and trades in cities or counties levying license taxes thereon, inasmuch as the state levies an income tax.

On social security, he advocates unemployment insurance calling for contributions from employers, employees and the state, private insurance companies having an option to carry this business; legislation providing for old age pensions that will contribute Virginia's one-forty-eighth quota of Federal allotment, on a par with other states, estimated at $2,600,000 a year, which, added to the present outlay for poorhouses, will enable the aged poor to "walk with dignity" for the remaining years of their lives.

For social justice Mr. COOPER proposes an increase and readjustment in Norfolk school teachers pay, presumably to reduce the gross inequalities under which colored schools are handicapped; proper recognition to be given the growth of Norfolk's educational requirements.

For public welfare, legislation to end pollution of seafood in Virginia's waters; and construction of a tunnel or bridge between Norfolk and Portsmouth convenient to the business sections of both cities.

To improve the administration of criminal justice, Mr. COOPER would make the refusal and revocation of wine and beer licenses by the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board reviewable by the courts; provide, at state expense, court reporters in criminal cases when requested and when intention to appeal an adverse decision is filed with the clerk of court; lower costs for printing of appeal records and briefs to the Supreme Court of Appeals.

In addition to these proposals, Mr. COOPER would continue the present liquor control plan, but restrict the sale of wines to licensees rather than permit the ABC stores to compete with them as at present; promote temperance and assist labor; keep ABC stores open from 9 A. M. to midnight with two shifts of clerks; continue the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in issuing civil warrants but reduce the costs.

Such a platform is broad and liberal. Realization of only a few of the objectives outlined would acquit Mr. COOPER in the judgment of the electorate which he asks to send him to Richmond. It is doubtful that the voters of Norfolk will be asked to support a more liberal platform.

CANDIDATES IN CAPITAL HEARD BY RACE VOTERS

They, In Turn, Hear Our Special Problems and Needs

Journal and Guide Bureau

RICHMOND — The Madison Ward Unit of the Richmond Democratic League sponsored an educational program on Thursday night, July 25, at J. L. Loving's School of Tailoring, 18 E. Leigh St. Fourteen candidates for the August primary spoke at this meeting, together with several others, including city councilman and president of white civic clubs.

Roscoe C. Jackson, president of the Richmond Democratic League, opened the meeting by asking the candidates welcome and telling the audience that they were in the midst of lawyers who were "on trial" and they were sitting as jurymen to listen to their plea, and that on the 6th of August (voting day) they will be asked to render their verdict.

Mr. Jackson informed the candidates that aside from the general issues involved, colored people had special issues and problems that would be made known through Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, and asked each candidate to confine his remarks to the issues, especially affecting our group.

Dr. Hancock discussed the inadequate school facilities for our people, the lack of buses in rural sections for transporting our children to and from schools, the denial to Negroes the right of registering in many Virginia counties and states, Negroes not being given the same consideration on relief as whites, and urged the successful candidates to use their office and influence to remedy these conditions.

The speakers urged the colored people to qualify as voters and said they would get consideration if they would vote in large numbers, and commended the efforts of the Richmond Democratic League by its interest in impressing on the colored people the necessity of voting.

Only two of the candidates could not be present on account of other engagements and these sent letters of regret. Among those present were Gordon B. Ambler, Hill Montague, E. R. Fuller, and Morgan R. Mills, candidates for State Senate; Wilbur J. Griggs and Walter C. Cottrell, for City Circuit Court clerkship; W. H. Adams, Chas. R. Purdy, Chas. W. Crowder, Beverly H. Randolph, Chas. W. Moss, Edgar B. English, Albert C. Boschen, and Carleton Jewett, candidates for House of Delegates.

Among the others were Councilmen W. J. Williams and Kenneth J. McLenan, who spoke of their interest in the colored people.

The Richmond Democratic League urges its members, friends, and the colored voters as a whole to go to the polls on Tuesday, August 6, and vote in large numbers. There are between 900 and 1080 colored voters who are eligible to vote here in this election. They will have to vote for three state senaors (there are four running), for one City Circuit Court clerk, and six for the House of Delegates.

"These offices are very important and you should use your vote for the qualified candidates. Let it be your duty to vote in every election," said Mr. Jackson on behalf of the league.

CANDIDATE FOR SHERIFF HAD IT IN PLATFORM

Only Two Negroes In County Listed In School Census

Special to Journal and Guide

BUCHANAN, Va.—A candidate for sheriff of Buchanan County recently declared as part of his platform that Negroes should be kept out of the county. The would be sheriff, according to reports here, asserted that Buchanan is a "white" county and that if he is elected he will use his office to keep it so.

Buchanan is already a "white" county, for the 1933-34 annual report of the state superintendent of public instruction listed only two Negroes in the county in the school census report. The Negro population in the county is practically nil. All the candidate wants to do is to prevent Negroes from moving in.

Many of the white citizens, it is reported, regard the candidate's statement as purely political. It is merely propaganda to win votes. That this is possibly correct is evidenced by the fact that the candidate has given no details of the method he would use to keep the county white, so far as reports go.

Hard To Accomplish

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It was in this county only possibly inspire strong feeling and measures against Negroes.

No such plans have been announced as far as could be learned at the better elements in this section with the opposed the use of colored labor. Police protection was required for the men for several days and nights.

Since the outbreak feeling has evidently subsided, for no further reports of impending violence have come out of the section. So far as workers carried out of the county, they can be kept out. Or if elected a sheriff could adopt any method that can be adopted to keep Negroes out of the county by the use of force, it is only necessary to develop a new project.

An Example Cited

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Political-1935

Elections.

Virginia

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It was in this county late in September that Negro workers carried out. Or if elected a sheriff could not enter the county, they can be kept out. Or if elected a sheriff could inspire strong feeling and measures against Negroes.

No such plans have been announced as far as could be learned to develop a new project. Western Railway to develop a new coal mining site were threatened in both races in this section this week, but the better element in the state have expressed their disapproval of the state's promise if those whites who are opposed to Negro residents in this county late in September that all this is implied in the statement

Greensboro, N. C., News
December 12, 1935

Danville Negro Seeking Vacancy On School Board

(Special to Daily News)

Danville, Va., Dec. 11.—J. H. Fuller, negro, is a candidate for the vacancy on the city school board.

Charles Riddle's resignation was read and accepted by the council last night and was followed by the reading of an announcement by Fuller, addressed to the administrative body saying that he would like to fill the vacancy.

Political—1935

Alabama

Legislation

Upstate Attempt To Reapportion Killed In House

Sponsors Of Walker-Byars Measure Are Forced To Showdown Unprepared

Routed 58 To 37

Administration Leaders In Both Houses Introduce Sedition Act Repealers

Reapportionment, that hardy ghost which haunts legislators from some small counties every four years, was effectively laid for the 1935 session yesterday when sponsors of the Walker-Byars bill were forced to a showdown in the House before they were prepared.

The measure had been made a special order for the day, but Representative Byars, realizing the weakness of its supporters' position, moved that its consideration go over until the 42nd legislative day. This admission of weakness offered the opponents an opportunity that they did not overlook.

Representative Miller, of Sumter, offered an amendment to the Byars resolution, that consideration be postponed to the 49th day. As the legislature must adjourn at the end of the 50th day the effect of the Miller motion would be to kill the bill. Byars moved to table but his motion lost 58 to 37 and it was only a formality to adopt the Miller amendment.

This action in the House followed by three days the appearance of Gov. Graves on Tuesday when he asked the joint session of House and Senate to pass a reapportionment bill.

The Walker-Byars bill was introduced jointly by the speaker of the House and the representative of Lawrence County.

D.C.

Political—1935
Legislation

A BILL—H. R. 129

Introduced in the House of Representatives by Emanuel Celler of New York, on January 3, 1935.

Here is the complete text of the Celler Bill which was introduced into the House a little over a month before the Mitchell Bill. A comparison between this and the text of the Mitchell Bill quoted in the accompanying article, will reveal the astonishing almost word-for-word similarity of the two.

TO CREATE A NEGRO INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be created a Negro Industrial Commission, which shall consist of five members, at least three of whom shall be members of the Negro race, to be appointed by the President of the United States, who shall hold office for four years unless removed for good cause shown, and whose position shall in no way be political; that they shall be nonpartisan, and whose salary shall be fixed by the President of the United States: Provided, however, That the salary of each member shall not exceed $5,000 per annum, except in the case of the chairman, who shall be designated by the President of the United States, and whose salary shall not exceed $7,000 per annum; that said Commissioners shall be entitled to the usual per diem and necessary expenses that are usually allowed officers of the Government when absent from their official station for the conduct of official business.

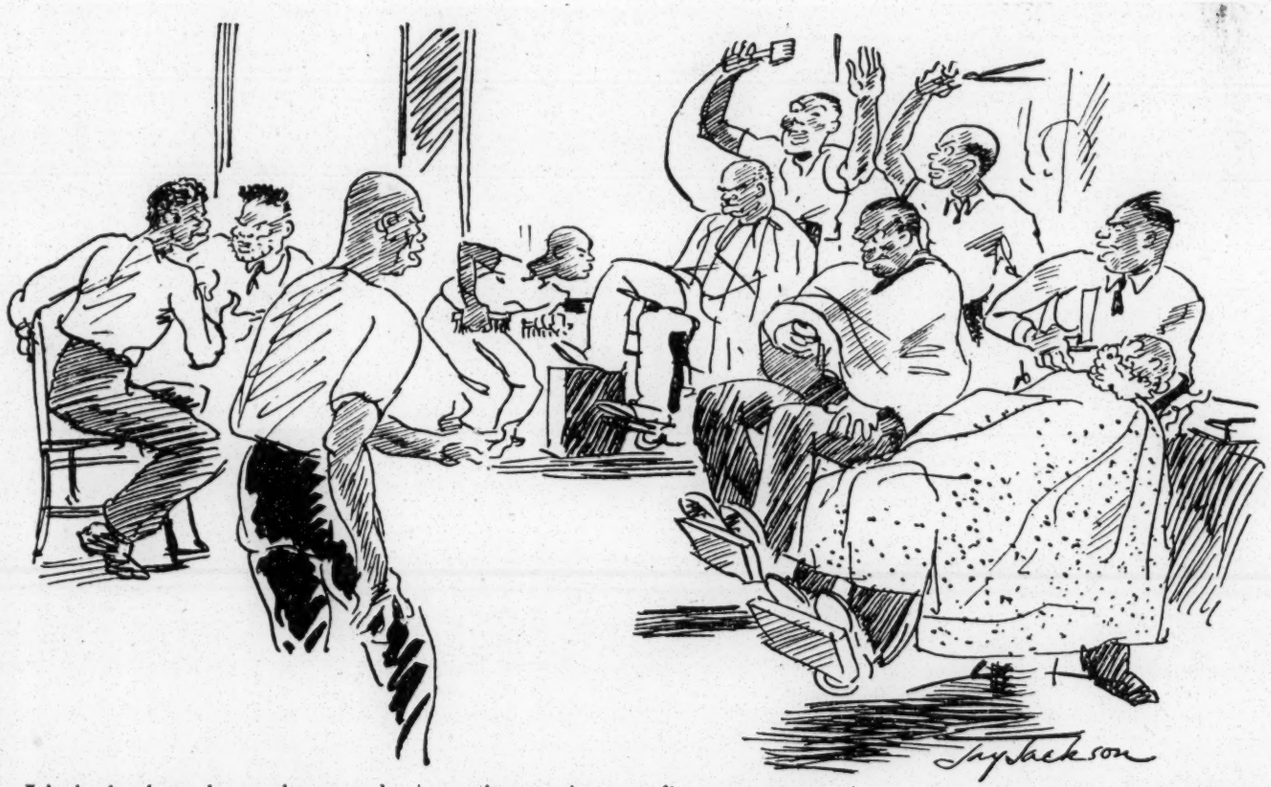
Sec. 2. That said Commission is authorized to appoint such necessary clerks, agents, or investigators, attorneys and assistants as may be necessary for the conduct of the business for which said Commission is created, or such other work that may be assigned to said Commission by the President of the United States, or any of the departments of the Government of the United States touching any problem or matter affecting the Negro, whose salary shall be fixed by the Commission and approved by the chairman of said Commission.

Sec. 3. That said Commission shall be provided by the Secretary of the Treasury with suitable quarters in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, for the transaction of the business coming before said Commission.

Sec. 4. That the duties of the Negro Industrial Commission created by this Act shall be to study the economic conditions of the Negro; to study the labor problems in which the Negro is interested; to stimulate and encourage thrift and industry among the Negroes of this country; to promote the general welfare of the Negro in industrial pursuits; to give aid, and to encourage the general uplift of the Negro; to work out plans for the solution of the different problems confronting the Negro race of the United States, to consider all questions pertaining to the Negro that may be referred to said Commission by any department of the United States Government and report the proper solution of any and all problems that may be presented to the Commission by any officer of the United States, the governor or attorney general of any of the States, or labor department of any State in the United States; to investigate all labor questions that may be referred to said Commission by the governor of any State, and to recommend what is necessary to regulate labor conditions for the best interest of the communities in which the labor question may arise; to recommend what may be necessary for the stability of labor in the different States; to discourage bolshevism wherever it may exist; to formulate a policy for mutual understanding and confidence between the races; to report to Congress through the President of the United States all their acts and doings and to make such recommendations for the solution of any problem or problems affecting the Negro that they may deem advisable.

Sec. 5. That for the purpose of the expenses of said Commission there shall be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, for the first year, the sum of $200,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to defray the expenses of this Commission; and there shall, every year thereafter, be appropriated by Congress such sum as may be necessary to carry out the work of said Commission; that the expenses shall be paid out of the money hereby appropriated, upon proper vouchers approved by the chairman of said Commission, including the salaries of the Commissioners.

Sec. 6. That all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed, and this Act shall take effect upon its passage and the approval of the President of the United States.



It's in barber shop where such scenes as this are common that one gets to know the trend of the public mind. The discussions are interesting to all except those who are there to get a haircut. But impatient patrons are ignored in the heat of discussion where the barber usually rules as the final authority on all questions.

Political - 1935
Legislation

D.C.

THE MITCHELL BILL BANE OR BLESSING?

How It Is Regarded By--

Kelly Miller, NAACP, Barber Shop Forum

By ENOC P. WATERS, Jr.

BANE OR BLESSING, which of the two is this Mitchel bill? Both? Neither? Bane or blessing, which is it?

Kelly Miller: "Blessing."

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People: "Bane."

A large group of Race citizens: "Neither. Just foolish claptrap of a man who wants to do something to justify his salary." (Ed. note: Quotation from barber shop forum nothing more than to be snubbed.

More later.)

The Mitchell Bill, which is credited to Representative Arthur W. Mitchell, of the first Illinois district, is almost a word for word reproduction of a bill introduced into the House of Representatives on January 3, 1935, by Emanuel Celler of Brooklyn, N.Y. Mr. Celler's bill called for the creation of a "Negro Industrial Commission" while Mr. Mitchell urges the formation of an "Industrial Commission on Negro Affairs."

Just as the difference between the two titles is in wording and not in meaning, just so the two proposals parallel each other. Mitchell's bill was presented a little over a month after the Celler Bill which has been withdrawn. That the latter was patterned after the former is evident.

Mr. Mitchell succeeded Oscar DePriest as the only Race member of Congress. Among other differences which have been pointed out in the two men is the one of their political faith. Mr. DePriest is a Republican while his successor is a Democrat, the first black one to occupy a congressional berth.

Since taking office, he has, to use the graphic phraseology of the barber shop forum, "managed to snag his pants" with his racial brothers who naturally, regardless of their geographic location, looked to him as their representative.

At the very outset of his congressional career he alienated the Race press by his dogmatic attitude and manner which seemed to suggest "You can go to hell. I'm running this show." The press dislikes the bill in its entirety.

TURNS BACK ON HIS RACE

His first indiscretions might have been overlooked. They might have been chalked up to a mental blindness resulting from the glare of the Kleig lights of publicity which were focused on him at his induction into office. But everyone becomes accustomed to Kleig lights. That is every one but Mr. Mitchell who persisted that he was not in congress to represent his race.

His words created a furore and lost friends when he refused an appointment because he didn't want a lot of his job-hungry racial brothers dogging his heels.

Other potential followers turned their backs on him because of his continual gloating (or so it seemed to us) over his defeat of Mr. DePriest. That was marked against him as poor sportsmanship.

He was caught up in the Red hysteria which swept the country and resulted in silly probes into alleged subversive teachings in the colleges by charging that Communism was being taught openly on the campus of Howard university and calling for an investigation. That sliced the intelligentsia from his ranks.

Then he appointed a white youth to Annapolis. That was considered bald treason and he was completely denuded of followers except for a Kelly Miller or two.

TEXT OF THE BILL

Inconsistent with his policy of making no exception of the Race, he startled "brown America" by introducing on February 14, this year, into the House the now famous Mitchell Bill which has as its purpose the creation of "an Industrial Commission on Negro Affairs." To be fair to Mr. Mitchell, we'll quote the bill in its entirety:

A BILL

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be created an Industrial Commission on Negro affairs, which shall consist of five members, at least three of whom shall be members of the Negro race, to be appointed by the President of the United States, who shall hold office for six years unless removed for good cause shown; that of the five members first appointed after the passage of this Act one shall be appointed for two years, one shall be appointed for three years, one shall be appointed for four years, one shall be appointed for five years, one shall be appointed for five years, and one shall be appointed for six years, and whose position shall in no way be political; that they shall be nonpartisan; that the salary of each member shall be fixed at $5,000 per annum, except in the case of the chairman, who shall be designated by the President of the United States, and whose salary shall be fixed at $7,500 per annum; that said Commissioners shall be entitled to the usual per diem and necessary expenses that are usually allowed officers of the Government when absent from their official station for the conduct of official business.

"Sec. 2. That said Commission is authorized to appoint such necessary clerks, agents, or investigators, attorneys, and assistants as may be necessary for the conduct of the business for which said Commission is created or such other work as may be assigned to said Commission by the President of the United States, or any of the departments of the Government of the United States touching any problem or matter affecting the Negro, whose salary shall be fixed by the Commission and approved by the chairman of said Commission.

"Sec. 3. That said Commission shall be provided by the Secretary of the Treasury with suitable quarters in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, for the transaction of the business coming before said Commission.

"Sec. 4. That the duties of the Industrial Commission on Negro Affairs created by this Act shall be to study the economic conditions of the Negro; to study the labor problems in which the Negro is fundamentally interested; to stimulate and encourage thrift and industry among the Negroes of the country; to promote the general welfare of the Negro in industrial pursuits and to encourage his general uplift; to work out plans looking toward the solution of the different problems confronting the Negro race of the United States; to consider all questions pertaining to the Negro that may be referred to said Commission by any department of the United States Government and report a suggested solution of any and all problems that may be presented to the Commission by any officer of the United States the governor or attorney general of any of the States or labor department of any State in the United States; to recommend what may be necessary for the stability of labor in the different states; to discourage subversive doctrine and propaganda; to work toward the formulation of a policy for mutual understanding and confidence between the races; to report to Congress through the President of the United States all their acts and doings and to make such recommendations for the solution of any problem or problems affecting the Negro that they may deem advisable.

"Sec. 5. That for the purposes of the expenses of said Commission there shall be appropriated out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated for the first year, the sum of $300,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to defray the expenses of this Commission; and there shall, every year thereafter, be appropriated by Congress such sum as may be necessary to carry out the work of said Commission; .that .the .expenses shall be paid out of the money hereby appropriated, and upon proper vouchers approved by the chairman of said Commission, including the salaries of the Commissioners.

"Sec. 6. That all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed and this Act shall take effect upon its passage and the approval of the President of the United States.



REP. ARTHUR W. MITCHELL

Whose Industrial Commission Bill echoes a proposal made by Emanuel Cellers, New York congressman, a month before.

—Chicago Defender Photo.

Reaction was slow in coming from the Race. It always is. But in this instance, in addition to its customary lethargy, it had to recover first from shock.

* * *

KELLY MILLER SAYS—

Kelly Miller who always has much to say about everything had his say. Of course the editors of several of the Race papers had beat the old Dean to print. With only one exception, so far as we know Mr. Mitchell is not likely to urge the appointment of any of the writers of these editorials to his commission, if and when, if ever, it becomes something more than a subject for debate.

Mr. Miller was for the bill heart and soul. In addition to arguing that "all members of the Race of whatever school of thought or shade of opinion should uphold Mr. Mitchell's hand in putting over this Race commission," he appeared before the house judiciary committee June 18 with several other bigwigs to show that it "is a practical constructive proposal which offers immediate help in the midst of present troubles."

In calling on the Race to support the bill the veteran columnist had the following to say in his weekly bombast on June 29.

"Under existing circumstances," (he had already faced the charge that the bill would be class legislation in the first part of his release and completely annihilated it—to his own satisfaction at least) "a commission such as Congressman

Mitchell proposed will be a most desirable instrument in promoting the interest of the Race and the welfare of the nation. There is one interesting feature in the Mitchell Bill which was not to be found in any of the similar measures which preceded it. It proposes to take steps against subversive propaganda calculated to lead the Race away from the ideals of American citizenship."

* * *

THE HOUSTON MEMORANDUM

But while Kelly Miller and several others were pointing out to the committee that the bill is the successor to Lincoln's Emancipation proclamation so far as the Race is concerned, Charles H. Houston, N.A.A.C.P. attorney in the manner of men of his profession was penning a vitriolic memorandum in opposition to the proposal of Booker Washington's ex-office boy.

This he filed with the judiciary committee which is probably in a quandary yet as to what action to take in the face of these clashing opinions each supposedly representative of the reaction of the Race.

The chief arguments of Mr. Houston's memorandum are as follows:

1. "The name of the proposed commission is grossly misleading." It is charged that the commission labeled as "Industrial would draw unto itself all functions concerning Negroes in this country."

2. "The proposed Industrial Committee on Negro Affairs has no real power." It can only "report and recommend," says Mr. Houston.

3. "Negroes do not want any commission on Negro affairs tacked on as a separate appendage behind the main body of the government."

4. "No Negro is so childish as to believe that this commission would be able to do more than the organized departments, bureaus and administrations are now doing."

5. The truth is that the existence of the proposed Industrial Commission on Negro Affairs would be a grand excuse for all the departments of the Federal and State to get the Negro off their shoulders and to shift all perplexing and disturbing problems over to the commission."

6. "There is nothing new about this proposed Industrial Commission on Negro Affairs. H. R. 5733." The N.A.A.C.P. attorney points out that "in one form or another similar bills have regularly been introduced in Congress ever since the 47th Congress"

7. "No public demands support the bill."

8. "Finally this proposed commission is nothing more or less than political pap for politicians to dangle in front of the people."

* * *

THE BARBER SHOP FORUM

We have always found barber shop forums interesting. There is greater diversification in one day's discussion in a barber shop than in any other group in a month. If it is true that in some instances the trend of conversation degenerates into a slough of cheap gossip and actual filth, it is just as true that at others a ministerial group could not be more discreet circumspect and intelligent.

Barbers who indulge such gatherings may do their business no good but they themselves certainly do become among the best informed persons to be found anywhere. They store up as ammunition for future forensic encounters a diversified round of arguments on innumerable subjects gleaned from the cross-section of individuals whom they serve from a scholarly Ph.D. to a son of the road who has managed to scrape together change enough for a haircut.

It is in just such an atmosphere as this, pregnant with the aromas of strong smelling perfumes and ointments, that we listened to a discussion of the Mitchell bill to the accompanying snip-snip of scissors.

Practically every man relied on the press as his authority naming no specific publication nor writer. It was just: "Now I saw in the paper the other day," and so on.

As usual in such informal discussions no general conclusions were arrived at, the conversation just slowly fizzling out in favor of another subject. Not eloquently nor even always properly expressed one is able however, to understand the thoughts of each man, and divine the general sentiment of the group.

GETS GOOD ROASTING

Some one or two addicted to profanity roasted Mitchell in terms we could not with propriety reproduce here. The congressman also had his supporters, and though in the minority, their unrelenting defence of their man was courageous to say the least.

We were able to discern a general mistrust and lack of respect for all officers of the government from the president to the voters. Especially were the disputants hard on congressmen all of whom they alleged took orders from certain big political or industrial moguls while supposedly representing the average citizen. There was no exception to this.

DePriest, Wagner and Costigan usually held in high regard by members of the Race were accused of being in the pay of "bigshots," but they amended: "These men once in a while did launch out and do something beneficial for the masses after they had cleared up the business of their bosses."

"But Mitchell," one rather elderly man lamented, "he just ain't nothin'."

The Mitchell bill first entered the discussion when one man mentioned it as a argument against the lone black legislator. It might have passed had not a pro-Mitchellist retorted:

BEST IN 20 YEARS

"What are you talking about, man? Why that's the most sensible bill that's been introduced in congress in the last 20 years."

The entire shop challenged the speaker to prove his statement immediately. He hemmed and hawed to the delight of most of his hearers.

"It's easy enough to call it by a lot of pretty names," one commented, "but when it comes to proving it you don't know what to do."

Evidently the hesitancy on the part of the Mitchellite was not lack of an argument but inability to defend himself on the spur of the moment. But he gathered himself together and launched into a defense of the statement.

"First of all," he began, "there aint' no use in everybody condemning the bill just 'cause you don't like the man who proposed it. That's the trouble with most of you. You think just 'cause Mitchell suggested it, it ain't no good. That's the trouble with us now. If a white man suggested it, you'd say it was all right.

"Now I ain't got nothing to do with your not liking Mitchell. Maybe he ain't been perfect, but this bill redeems him for anything wrong he may have done.

"This bill gives our men a chance to handle the problems of their own people. And don't you fool yourself into thinking we ain't got men who



KELLY MILLER

Well-known educator and writer, who thinks the Mitchell bill is a blessing.

—Chicago Defender Photo

can handle problems just as well as the white man can. Certainly we know our own problems better than the white man does. Ain't no two ways about that."

WOULD EMPHASIZE PROBLEMS OF RACE

Of course at intervals the speaker was interrupted from the sideline by some impatient debater, but the head barber, cleared his throat and raising his voice above the din bellowed: "Let the man have his say. Ain't no hurry. Your turn's coming."

"And another thing," the speaker proceeded, casting a grateful glance at the barber, "we've been ignored up there too much. When the colored folks bring up a problem there, they just overlook it. This way it would get some consideration.

"Call it Jim Crow all you want, but the only way for a Negro's problems to be handled is to let a Negro handle 'em. It will prove to that race that black men have brains. And that's important. We don't respect our important folks enough. I'll bet if DePriest suggested the bill you'd all be arguing different just 'cause you like him. It's not the bill you're opposed to but the man, and that ain't fair."

When it became evident that the speaker had closed his argument his adversaries leaped upon him like so many vultures ready to devour him. For the next few minutes confusion reigned. Everybody was talking and no one could be heard. Even the speaker had become embroiled in a conversation with the man seated next to him.

The head barber's customer was thoroughly disgusted. His countenance expressed more eloquently than words that he had climbed into that chair to have his hair cut and not to hear a discussion of the Mitchell bill. Finally order was restored and the forum continued with the barber speaking for the opposition.

THE OPPOSITION HAS ITS SAY

"A man I was talking to the other day said that this ain't the first time that bill's been introduced into Congress. The other times it was introduced by white men. Did we get all stirred up and support it? No. We don't care about Mitchell, we're arguing against the bill."

Heads on two sides of the wall nodded sanction and encouragement. "Another thing," the barber continued aiming his shears at the Mitchell man "there ain't no group of Negroes nor any other race which can solve ALL the problems of the Race. Why do you think they got so many departments to the government? It's because no five or ten men can handle the whole thing. Now we have problems in all the departments of the government and these men—even if they were all Booker T. Washingtons—couldn't solve them.

"In the next place the right men wouldn't get the jobs. They would appoint Negroes who helped elect the administration. They wouldn't go around and find out who was good in this or that. Those Negroes would become so "high and mighty you couldn't reach them no way you tried. You know I'm speaking the truth.

"I don't know how much they would pay these men, but you can bet your life they'd get fat salaries. Now that's just wasted money because all they would be is go-betweens. The government just ain't going to give a group of Negroes like that a free hand. They'd just be go-betweens and there's no use wasting all that money just for a go-between when we can get men already being paid to do that for us.

"If you don't read the paper you can't know what's happening and I read them. What do they say? They all say the bill is no good. The white folks are glad enough to pass that bill and when you find them anxious to pass something to help the Negro and nobody else you can bet your life there's something wrong. I'm against everything these white folks do for the benefit of us alone. All of us should be. If it's something or the good of all the people, we get ours. But this special stuff is bad.

"You said something about the bill redeeming Mitchell. Let me tell you something, brother. That Negro ain't done a thing since he's been in Washington and just to exercise the privilege he has of presenting a bill and also to make the folks back here think he's really doing something, he cooked this commission idea up. He's been yeaing and naying all year, now he wants to earn his salary."

A lot more was said, but it was mere repetition. Before we left the shop the forum had turned its attention to the forthcoming Louis-Levinsky embroglio.

But even Mr. Mitchell shouldn't expect the Race on which he turned his back when it was looking to him as its sole congressional representative to show enthusiasm for his bill. The bill can't be for them if he is not.

D.C.

Polixical – 1935
Legislation

Do We Need a Commission?

Congressman Arthur Mitchell's bill to create an "Industrial Commission on Negro Affairs," at the hearings on the bill last week, was termed a bulwark against communism and a practical, constructive proposal which offers immediate help in the midst of present troubles.

Appearing for the bill were Dr. R. R. Moton, of Tuskegee; Perry Howard, of Mississippi; J. E. Mitchell, St. Louis editor; Scipio Jones, Arkansas lawyer; Dr. Alain L. Locke and Dr. Kelly Miller of Howard University.

The bill proposes a commission of five, three colored, two white, with salaries of $5,000 to $7,500 and an annual budget of $300,000.

The commission's job would be to study economic and labor problems, promote welfare, encourage uplift, make studies and suggest solutions of racial problems suggested by any U.S. department or State.

Opposing the Mitchell proposal as the creation of another "buck-passing agency," as political pap for politicians, and as lacking public support, the N.A.A.C.P., through Dr. Charles H. Houston, pointed out that the proposed industrial commission would have no real power and could do nothing.

He declares, it could give no orders and summon no witnesses; all it could do would be to report and recommend.

Proper respresentation for us in the several departments, bureaus, and established commissions of the government, says Mr. Houston, would do our job better than any additional impotent appendages.

In this point of view the AFRO thoroughly concurs.

For some time, Maryland has had an official "report-and-recommend" State interracial commission. It would be most difficult to point out its specific achievements.

Not a single major recommendation has been approved by the legislature to which it makes reports session after session. This may be true of interracial commissions all over the country. They don't seem to be able to get very far.

Yet if the Moton-Miller-Mitchell trio want a new political toy to play with, the rest of us should not object too strenuously. The commission wouldn't probably do very much harm nor very much good, with the chances that it would do more good than harm.

In addition, we would welcome both Dr. Moton and Dr. Miller as commissioners.

Houston Flays, Miller Supports, Mitchell Bill

Proposal to Create Industrial Commission Produces Enemies, Friends

CLAIM WILL OFFSET RED PROPAGANDA

Called Just Buck-Passing Body with No Power.

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Congressman Arthur E. Mitchell's proposal to create an Industrial Commission on Negro Affairs found the intellegentsia divided into two camps this week as the question of leader support began to take definite shape.

The opposition is being led by Dr. Charles H. Houston on behalf of the NAACP. He claims that the commission will have no power, do no good and is not to the best interest of the race.

The supporters claimed Dr. R. R. Moton of Tuskegee; Perry Howard of Mississippi; J. E. Mitchell of St. Louis; Kelley Miller of Howard University; Scipio Jones of Arkansas and Dr. Alain L. Locke, philosopher, also of Howard. All are dyed in the wool Republicans, with the exception of Dr. Locke, who has displayed little active partisanship.

Opposing Opinions

Both Dr. Houston and Kelly Miller have put their opinions in written form and the opposing views are creating considerable comment in political and intellectual circles.

In defense of the measure, Dean Miller says in part:

"Several proponents of the bill anticipated the objection based upon the appearance of class legislation. The writer of this release addressed himself mainly to this point.

"In principle the Federal Government is opposed to all forms of class legislation. It is sought to keep the statute books free from the stain of race or class discrimination and yet, as Dr. Moton pointed out, we are confronted with a condition and not a theory.

"The Federal Government recognizes race distinction but not race discrimination in sundry Federal provisions.

Separate Schools

"The separate schools of Washington, the establishment and maintenance of Freedmen's Hospital and of the Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee, Ala., the authorized appropriations for Howard University, colored regiments in the United States army and sundry like provisions are based clearly upon race distinction.

"Differentiated treatment on account of race or color is contrary to the spirit and genius of democratic institutions and especially repugnant to the sensibilities of the race.

"Wherever there is set up distinctions on account of race, it is always on the expressed or understood basis that there must be equal, even though separate accommodations. The grants to Howard University represent, I believe, the only instance in Federal legislation where race discrimination is clearly avowed.

None Logical

"But this discrimination is in favor of our race, no other institution enjoys similar Congressional favor.

"But as the colored people suffer the brunt of discrimination in the administration of law, though not in the legislation itself, the special favor enjoyed by Howard University is only to partly offset for the many disadvantages. After all none of us can be logical in dealing with the race question. Race prejudice frustrates all the formulas of logic. Under existing circumstances and conditions, a commission such as Congressman Mitchell proposes will be a most desirable instrument in promoting the interest of the race and the welfare of the nation.

Will Curb Reds

"There is one interesting feature in the Mitchell Bill which was not found in any of the similar measures which preceded it. It proposes to take steps against subversive propaganda calculated to lead the colored man away from the ideals of American citizenship.

"The demagog and promoters of wild propaganda are prone to seize upon the grievances of the race as a means of inducing them to join the ranks of the restless and dissatisfied trouble makers. The Reds, the communist, the fascist, the nazist, have nothing to offer the colored man but would beguile him into a sea of trouble by which he would be engulfed."

Not Words

Dr. Houston attacks the proposal on the grounds that such a measure would set colored citizens off as wards instead of citizens.

His release says:

"Colored people want their problems considered and acted upon by the respective departments, bureaus and administrations of Government wherever they rightly belong, just the same as the problems of any other group of citizens in the United States.

"The proposed Industrial Commission on Negro Affairs has no real power. It can do nothing. It is merely an empty gesture of political patronage, for a few job holders to try to lull us to sleep. Under H.R. 5733 the commission is given no power to summon witnesses, or compel attendance before it, or compel the production of books and records. It can give no orders. All it can do is 'report and recommend.' We do not need any Commission simply to report and recommend. The race has suffered from too much recommendation and too little action for all these years.

Want More Representation

"There is nothing that the proposed commission could do which could not be done better and more directly by the several departments, bureaus and administrations of the Government now existing.

"Instead of an Industrial Commission on Negro Affairs, we want more representation in the Department of Labor, with real investigation and supervision over conditions affecting industrial workers; more representation in the Department of Agriculture with true concern for the welfare of colored sharecroppers, tenants and farm laborers; more representation in the Department of Commerce for the purpose of developing colored business and advancing the race in business; more representation in the Department of the Interior, and every other department, bureau and administration.

"Many of the evils which are supposed to call for this proposed commission would be eradicat-

ed by even a temporary show of activity on the part of the Department of Justice in running down and convicting lynchers.

"If the Government suppresses its own official reports of official investigations when they are too frank and open with unpleasant truths, as it did with the Myers report about sharecropper conditions in Arkansas, it would not even permit the commission to start on an investigation which would reveal anything significant about the exploitation of the race in industry or agriculture.

"The truth is that the existence of the proposed Industrial Commission on Negro Affairs would be a grand excuse for all the departments Federal and State to get the colored people off their shoulders and to shift all perplexing and disturbing problems over to the commission. The departments would say they had referred the problems to the commission; the commission would say it had the matters under advisement. Colored people have had enough of this dodging of responsibility; they will not look with favor upon the creation of an additional buck-passing agency."

Mr. Houston finally branded the whole affair "nothing more nor less than political pap to dangle in front of the people."

We Don't Want It

Every clear thinking Negro will oppose the creation of an Industrial Commission on Negro Affairs as proposed by Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell. The commission is nothing more than an attempt to have the government place the stamp of approval on segregation and jim crow.

The so-called commission would have absolutely no powers and would resolve itself into a rubber stamp group. It would merely provide some fine jobs for Negro politicians and would, in no way aid the masses of Negroes who need jobs.

It is unfortunately true that some Negroes, such as Kelly Miller, have compromised with jim crow and are approving this sinister plan, but fortunately this class of Negro leader is decreasing and the young Negro does not endorse jim crow or segregation in any form. Most of the old Negro group who have had their day are satisfied to be lulled by such schemes.

Of course we have jim crow schools, but we do not approve of them. We have to accept what it takes force to do away with. The brilliant victory won by Charles H. Houston in the University of Maryland case goes for naught if such devilish things as separate and jim crow commissions are fostered and approved by the government.

There is no straddling on this issue. Either one is for or against segregation. What we are forced to take we do so and demand that it be the equal of institutions for whites, but the new Negro will fight segregation in any form wherever its head raises up.

Mr. Mitchell and others would do well to study the Constitution of the United States and insist that that document be enforced. Jim crow commissions would not be necessary and all of our ills would be speedily remedied if the principles on which this country were founded would be adherred to.

All that the Negro wants is the right to live as men the same as other citizens of the United States—nothing more, nothing less. A jim crow commission would only aggravate the situation and not in any way help it.

Houston Says So-Called Negro Commission is Political Pap

Pointing out that the so-called Industrial Commision on Negro Affairs as proposed by Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell is a mere political pap and such a group would in no way aid in solving the various problems of the Negro race in America, Charles H. Houston, dean of the Howard University Law School, vigorously opposed such a measure in a letter to The Committee on Judiciary of the House of Representatives.

His letter follows:

I submit herewith memorandum in opposition to H.R. 5733, 74th Congress, 1st Session, for an Industrial Commission on Negro Affairs, introduced by Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell of Illinois, and on which a hearing was held by your Committee June 19, 1935. The reasons for my opposition are as follows:

1. The name of the proposed Commission is grossly misleading. It is styled the Industrial Commision on Negro Affairs, but a glance at its powers shows that the Commission would draw in to itself all functions concerning Negroes in this Country. H.R. 5733 provides that the Commission shall have the power

".....to promote the general welfare of the Negro in industrial pursuits, and to encourage his general uplift; to work out plans looking toward the solution of the different problems comfronting the Negro race of the United States; to consider all questions pertaining to the Negro that may be referred to said Commission by any department of the United States Government, and report a suggested solution of any and all problems that may be persented to the Commission by any officer of the United States, the governor or attorney general of any of the States;....to report to Congress through the President of the United States all their acts and doings and to make such recommendations for the solution of any problem or problems affecting the Negro that they may deem advisable."

In other words Negroes and Negro problems are to be set off and segregated into a special category just as if Negroes were wards of the Government. Negroes are not wards; they are citizens. As citizens they do not want any permanent Commission on Negro Affairs sitting as a self- appointed supreme court over their problems. Negroes want their problems considered and acted upon by the respective departments bureaus and administrations of the Government wherever they rightly belong, just the same as the problems of any other group of citizens in the United States.

2. The proposed Industrial Commision on Negro Affairs has no real power. It can do nothing. It is merely an empty gesture of political patronage, for a few job holders to try to lull Negroes to sleep. Under H.R. 5733 the Commission is given no power to summon witnesses, or compel attendance before it, or compel the production of books and records. It can give no orders. All it can do is "report and recommend." Negroes do not need any Commssion simply to "recommend." The Negro has suffered from too much recommendations and too little action for all these years.

3. Negroes do not want any Commission on Negro Affairs tacked on as a separate appendage behind the main body of the Government. What Negroes want is proper representation in the organized structure of the Government as it now exists. There is nothing that the proposed Commission could do which coud not be done better and directly by the several departments, bureaus and administrations of the Government now existing. Instead of an Industrial Commission on Negro affairs, Negroes want more representation in the Department of Labor, with real investigation and supervision over conditions affecting Negro industrial workers; more representation in the Department of Agriculture with true concern for the welfare of Negro sharecroppers, tenants and farm laborers; more representation in the Department of Commerce for the purpose of developing Negro business and advancing Negroes in business; more representation in the Department of the Interior, and every other department, bureau and administration. Many of the evils which are supposed to call for this proposed Commission would be eradicated by even a temporary show of activity on the part of the Department of Justice in running down lynchers who terrorize and murder Negro peasants and workers to prevent their resistance to the inhuman exploitation they are subjected to in many places.

4. No Negro is so childist as to believe that this Commission would be able to do more than the organized departments, bureaus and administrations are now doing. And if the Commission is not going to perform a real service, there is no reason for its existence, and no reason to squander the public money simply to give a few politicians a chance to trade jobs. If the Government suppresses its own official reports of official investigations when they are too frank and open with unpleasant truths, as it did with the Myers report about sharecropper condtions in Arkansas, it would not even permit the Commission to start on an investigation which would reveal anything significant about the exploitation of the Negro in industry or agriculture.

5. The truth is that the existence of the proposed Industrial Commission on Negro Affairs would be a grand excuse for all the departments Federal and State to get the Negro off their shoulders and to shift all perplexing and disturbing Negro problems over the Commission. The departments would say they had referred the problems to the Commission; the Commission would say it had the matters under advisement. Negroes have had enough of this dodging of responsibility; they will not look with favor upon the creation of an additional buck-passing agency. They want responsibility to stay with the respective department, bureau or administration where it properly belongs.

6. There is nothing new about this proposed Industrial Commission on Negro Affairs, H.R. 5733. In one form or another similar bills have been regularly introduced in Congress ever since the 47th Congress, 1st Session. in 1881-1882. The fact that no serious action has been taken on these bills shows that even their sponsors have recognized the only real purpose they have is as a political gesture.

7. No public demand supports the Bill. There is crying need for a Congressional investigation into the conditions affecting Negroes in industry and agriculture; but this would mean a real investigation with power behind it, to accomplish anything. There is no public demand for this particular Bill, H.R. 5733, proposing this so-called Industrial Commission on Negro Affairs. The Bill has been introduced and a matter of public information since February 14, 1935; but there has been no public clamor for its passage. Where are the supporting editorials? Where are the supporting press? Where are the petitions and resolutions of endorsements? What real study and brief have been presented at any time or any place showing any substantial good the Commission could reasonably be expected to accomplish under its proposed organization and powers, and pointing out how these benefits are to come about?

8. Finally this proposed Commission is nothing more or less than political pap for politicians to dangle in front of the people. As such it may have dangerous and unexpected political repercussions, because it is impossible to treat the modern Negro as if he were an adolescent child and get away with it. Negroes are learning to think and they are beginning to remember. If Congress really wishes to do something for the Negro, let it insist upon the Negro receiving his full protection and recognition from the existing departments, bureaus and administrations. If it does that, Negroes will not need any so-called Industrial Commission on Negro Affairs. If it does not do that, then the so-called Industrial commission on Negro Affairs can have no other purpose except to provide a few political jobs and to mislead the Negro people into a false notion that Congress is actually concerned with their welfare.

Political-1935
Legislation

General

DEMOCRAT
Logan, W. Va.
JUN 27 1935

NOR NEGRO WELFARE

West Virginia Congressmen testified last week before the house judiciary committe in favor of a bill providing for the establishment of a national committee of negro welfare. This bill was proposed by Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell (Dem.) (Colored) of Illinois.

The proposed bill provides that the committee be composed of five members--two white and three colored. It provides for the establishment of permanent offices in Washington and the committee will have charge of all questions relating to the social, economic and educational affairs of the negro race in West Virginia and in the United States. All racial problems and difficulties will come under its jurisdiction.

The measure is designed to provide a sort of clearing-house or coordinating committee to deal with the race problems among the various States, the Congressman said.

A number of prominent men both white and colored, from various parts of the United States appeared before the Judiciary Committee to voice approval of the measure.

CONGRESSMAN A. W. MITCHELL BREAKS WITH ROOSEVELT

Only Colored Member of House Opposes Death Of Holding Company

Washington, D. C. (Special)—Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, representing the First District of Illinois and a Democrat and the only colored member of Congress voted against the "death sentence" of holding companies in the public utilities field. Congressman Mitchell was among the 166 Democrats, representing a majority of Mr. Roosevelt's party who turned against the President's demands for abolishment of the holding companies. The vote against the President was 258 to 148 for his demand. It was the most spectacular battle between the President and the Congress that has been waged since Mr. Roosevelt has been in office. It also represented the first time since he has been in office that a powerful group such as the utility companies undoubtedly are, challenged the power and leadership of the President.

It is said that the administration will carry the fight against the utility companies into next year's presidential race, and that congressmen who defied the Mr. Roosevelt on the "death sentence" issue will be mowed down at the polls. If this threat is carried out it will mean that Congressman Mitchell probably will be unable to succeed himself.

The Mitchell Proposal

AND NOW, Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, of the Chicago "silkstocking district" — as he is wont to forcibly and constantly remind us in his speeches — having consistently thrown a wet-sponge into the faces of his people by way of his practiced assertion that "he does not represent the Negro in Congress" has somehow thrown his platform overboard by sponsoring a bill definitely designed for the Negro's interest, as he visions it. He labels it "A Bill to Establish a Federal Commission on Negro Affairs".

Why, the very thing that the "silk-stocking district" congressman proposes is what the Negro has been fighting to get away from: being classified as a people apart!

The Constitution of our country very definitely establishes the Negro as part and parcel of the citizenship of this nation. If these laws, which are the very foundation of our government, be violated,, then the task should be to fight for their enforcement.

From time to time there have arisen proposals for this or that Negro commission — in reality just efforts to establish jobs for some people.

But the Negro is unwilling to submit to classification just in order to make jobs.

While Congressman Mitchell has not assumed the burden of representing the Negro, he should at least, by reason of belonging to the group, know and understand that the Negro is opposed to class legislation of any type, preferring not to be singled out in any manner whatsoever.

The Negro asks no special favors. All he asks is to be let alone to serve out his destiny in common with the rest of the nation. He seeks equal opportunity under the law, and demands his constitutional safe-guards. He wants to be thoroughly interwoven into the civic, political and economic life of the nation rather than be singled out in any of the responsibilities or immunities of his common country. He wants rather to loose himself into the heart of this great nation and address himself to the problems that affect the common good of all the people.

Congressman Mitchell, THE EAGLE sincerely hopes that your plan to mis-represent the Negro in Congress by the fathering of any such proposal may die a-borning!

NEW JERSEY GOV. LATEST TO SIGN CIVIL RIGHTS LAW

Put Teeth in Measure Against Jim Crow

1-12-35

TRENTON, N. J.—(ANP)—A campaign launched six months ago to enact the passage of Civil Rights Bill "with teeth" came to a successful end here last Friday when Governor Harold G. Hoffman signed Assembly Bill 326, in the presence of Assemblyman J. Mercer Burrell, who introduced the measure.

Assemblyman Burrell introduced the bill at the beginning of the session in January, and continued a strenuous campaign throughout the State enlisting support for the meascluding the State Ass'n., of N. A. A. C. P., both Democratic and Republican branches, political organizations, fraternal orders and hundreds of prominent individuals kept the members of the assembly and senate flooded with postcards, letters, and telegrams urging support of the bill. The bill passed the lower House by unanimous vote on March 19, after some difficulty had been experienced in having it released from the Judiciary committee for a vote.

The greatest difficulty was encountered in getting the bill out of the Senate Judiciary committee. Some members of this committee had first insisted on drastic amendments which would have greatly limited the benefits under Assemblyman Burrell's original measure. Finally a compromise was brought about whereby a slight reduction was made in the amount of minimum attorney fee requested in the Burrell Bill, and it was mutually agreed to place jurisdiction in the Court of Common Pleas in counties where there was no District Court. The sponsor of the bill then introduced two further amendments making the features of the bill absolutely mandatory by the elimination of the phrase, "shall be entitled to receive," and substituting the word "bringing" in the part of the act referring to the payment of costs of court to the aggrieved party.

Mitchell Commission Plan Called His Dumbest Move

To the Editor of the AFRO:

Congressman Mitchell's proposal commission is an effort to raeduce us to the status of the American Indian in the eighties.

I have no doubt that Mitchell aims to do something that is good, that will make a good impression on colored people, and especially on his Chicago constituents. It is not too long now till election time.

He has messed himself up most awfully by the foolish things he has said and done ever since he was elected,—and now, bless you, in his haste to repair his broken fences, he is attempting the dumbest thing ever offered as a threat to our race.

It is clear that not enough gray-matter has been employed by the one who has formulated this bill, and that many of those who endorsed it have not considered it adequately.

Let Congress Do It

If the Congress of the United States, or the President, or any other governmental aunthority wants to appoint and pay a fact-finding commission to serve the appointing authority, that is none of the colored people's business. But let it be understood that colored people will not acknowledge this commission as having any authority or right to interfere with the exercise of their citizenship rights.

One of the nastiest things in Mitchell's bill is that a small group of hireling politicians shall "discourage subversive doctrine and propaganda."

Think of it! To meddle with the already too limited right of colored people to express themselves. It is an insult to the colored race that we, as a group, need any special guardians to keep us from becoming Socialists or Communists or Fascists. We demand the same rights to deal with these groups that other citizens may have.

It Would Be Hell

Bureaucratic government is bad for white American citizens. For the colored it would be hell.

The men, some of them of eminence, who endorse this plan of Arthur Mitchell's may have exercised their wish-bones but they failed to stimulate their gray matter.

WILLIAM PICKENS

New York.

D. C. Civil Rights Bill Carries $500 Fine for Violation

WASHINGTON—A bill to be known as the Civil Rights Law of the District of Columbia and to assure to all persons within the District full and equal privileges in places of public accommodation, is being sponsored by Congressman Herman P. Kopplemann (Dem., Conn.)

The measure states that within the District "all persons are entitled to the full and equal accommodations, advantages, and privileges of every place of public accommodation, resort, entertainment, or amusement, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law and applying alike to all persons."

Jail Term Provided

Owners and operators of such public places are prohibited from withholding from any person such accommodations, "on account of race, creed, or color." Included in places of accommodations are hotels inns restaurants eating houses, public libraries, and amusement parks.

The measure provides for penalties to be "recovered by the person aggrieved" not less than $100, nor more than $500 for every violation. The offender is also liable to imprisonment of not less than thirty days nor more than ninety days, or both.

Congressman Mitchell's Bill To Establish Industrial Comission Termed "Big Shot" Cover-up

By WILLIAM PICKENS
(FOR ANP)

He calls it an "industrial commission," but that adjective "industrial" is just a blindfold to keep the casual observer from seeing that here is an effort to meddle into not only the Negro's industrial life in America, but practically to subject to bureaucratic control his whole life, and to reduce him to the status of the American Indian of the eighties. It is a proposal to treat one-tenth of the American people as if they were not citizens but "wards" of the republic, and were not at the service of these wards. We have no doubt that Arthur W. Mitchell aims to do something that is good, that will make a good impression on colored people, and especially on his Chicago constituents. It is not too long now till election time. He has messed himself up most awfully by the foolish things he has said and done ever since he was elected—and now, bless you, in his haste to repair his broken fences, he is attemptping the dumbest thing ever offered as a threat to the Negro race.

He has introduced a bill to set up five men to stand between the great Negro race of America and their government—to set the Negroes aside as an element of inhabitants separate and distinct to deal with.

Bill Hastily Drawn

It is clear that not enough gray-matter has been employed by the one who has formulated this bill, and that many of those who endorsed it have not considered it adequately. Mitchell packed his hearing, of course, and had only those who would say "yes." Some of them are men and women for whom I have the greatest respect. I do not doubt the honesty of their opinions. I doubt the wisdom and saneness of those opinions. These people have not thought beyond the mere words and immediate implications of this commissions; that it is a chance for four men to get five thousand dollars a year each, and for one, called the "chairman," to get seven thousand five hundred dollars; and for them to employ certain clerks and assistants. Three of these commissioners are to be colored, two white; all to be appointed by the President, who will name the chairman.

This "commission" is supposed to save the white people of the government all further trouble with the Negro by serving as a sitting medium and heading off all complaints and attacks and protests which they know the government officials would not want to hear and to face. The poor Indian was reduced to such a condition, to the eternal shame of our civilization. But there is one thing which these hasty statesmen have overlooked: that the Indian was not a citizen, while the Negro is a citizen, and that therefore no commission whatever can prevent the Negro race, if they are determined to exercise their rights, from brushing this commission aside and bringing their cause to the proper congressional committee, to the real government agency or to the President. The commission could only form a sort of "interference" for the politicians who want to dodge the Negro and delay and hinder the efforts of colored people to get at the proper authorities. In short, the commission could only be a stumbling block to the Negro.

Insult Added To Injury

It is an insult to the American Negro to think that the five greatest men of the country could be suffered to take such a charge of his life, let alone five cymbling-headed politicians, who will surely get their places by "drag" and pull. The three Negro members will be put on the commission because of what they won't do; and the two white members will be put on because they "know how to handle Negroes," which is supposed to be true of whites from Mississippi and Georgia.

The Negro is already, by disfranchisement and segregation, outside of his government, but here is an effort by a Negro legislator to put his race not only outside but out of sight. If the Negro now gets little by direct negotiations with friends and agents of government, he will get much less by this bastard agency which is to be set between him and the government, and not by his selection. If the Negroes of America are wise, they will insist upon always approaching the agencies of their elected and constitutional government in the same way in which all other citizens approach it, just as the labor unions and the women and the power trust approach it.

Censorship Planned

And one of the nastiest things in Mitchell's bill is that this small group of hireling politicians shall "discourage subservice doctrine and propaganda." Think of it! To meddle with the already too limited right of colored people to express themselves. It is an insult to the Negro race that they, as a group, need any special guardians to keep them from becoming socialists or Communists or Fascists They demand the same rights to deal with these groups that other citizens may have. The kind of politician that would get into such a commission would not know a subversive idea from any other, and would not even know the stymology of the word "propaganda."

Bureaucratic government is bad for white American citizens. For American Negroes it would be fair hell.

The black men, some of them of eminence, who endorse this plan of Arthur Mitchell, may have exercised their wish-bones but they failed to stimulate their gray matter. A dozen different commissions of the kind to deal with a dozen distinct phases of the Negro's life and ppoblems, would not be adequate and would not be acceptable.

Political-1935 Legislation

General

Walker Pushes Upstate Bid For New Legislators

House Committee Brings Out Bill Jointly Drawn By Speaker And Byars

No Change Here

Blackbelt Representation, However, Would Shrink Deeply Under Measure

A House of Representatives fight over legislative reapportionment was assured yesterday when a committee on privileges and elections reported "without recommendation" the Walker-Byars bills, submitted as substitutes "for all pending measures."

The bills, of which Speaker Harry Walker is co-author, would leave House membership at 106 and Senate at 35, while materially reapportioning the representation.

The committee report, to be submitted today, will place the bills before the lower branch for action next week if supporters wish them called up.

Representative J. D. L. Byars, of Lawrence, said the bills were based on a population basis which would give Jefferson County nine instead of seven House members. Senatorial districts would be re-grouped.

If the bills become law Coffee, Covington, Cullman, DeKalb, Houston, Limestone, Marshall and Mobile Counties would gain one representative, while Bullock, Clarke, Dallas, Hale, Henry, Lowndes, Perry, Sumter, Wilcox, and Lee would lose one each.

Montgomery would retain its four, and the one added to Mobile would give it the same as Montgomery.

Senator Forney Stephens, of Oneonta, has two similar bills pending in the Senate, where he lost a test vote recently as "Black Belt" oppositionists forced postponement of action until the 40th legislative day.

Stephens charged the postponement move was designed to catch them in a last-minute jam where they would be lost.

The constitution provides that "reapportionment shall be made each 10 years on a population basis, but other Legislatures have repeatedly disregarded this section.

South Alabama legislators, especially those from the "Black Belt" have contended that reapportionment would "throw the balance of power to North Alabama."

Stephens's bills will be reached for a vote in the Senate next week if a three-day week is held. Today's session will be 37th legislative day.

Appropriation Bill Delayed

At its afternoon session, the House appropriations committee postponed action on the general appropriation bill due to the absence of Representative Clint Harrison, of Marengo, administration floor leader.

Hugh White, president of the Alabama Public Service Commission, appeared before the committee and urged that the $75,000 appropriation for the Commission written in the bill increased to $100,000. All of the appropriation must be collected by the Commission from supervision fees and mileage taxes. Under the present law the Commission receives these fees and taxes ($64,000, last year) plus an appropriation of $57,000 from the general fund.

No action was taken on the amendment submitted by Mr. White, who also provided that the funds collected not revert to the general fund at the end of the fiscal year but he carried over until new collections were made each February.

The committee killed the second bill relating to the Commission, which bore the name of Devane, of Choctaw, but which Frank Morgan, associate commissioner, said actually was introduced by Goolsby, of Escambia.

Hare, of Dallas, asked for indefinite postponement of the measure, declaring that it would reinstate certain supervision fees which expired by agreement last January, and would increase other fees.

A bill to increase the State landscape artist's salary from $1,500 to $2,400 was killed.

Most of the "relief bills" before the committee were set aside to be turned over to the State court of claims if and when created under a special act of the Legislature.

Auburn Bills Approved.

At its morning session, the appropriations committee gave a favorable report to the Coleman bills raising the appropriations for Auburn's extension service and experiment station.

The first bill increased the appropriation to the extension service from $165,000 to $220,000, and the second increased the appropriation to the experiment station from $116,000 to $162,000. An amendment to the second bill provided that the State department of agriculture should contribute $100,000 to the experiment station for physical plant and equipment at the substations.

Dr. L. N. Duncan, president of Auburn, and Dean M. J. Funchess, of Auburn's experiment station; R. J. Goode, State commissioner of agriculture, and J. Litt Edwards, of Selma, speaking for organized agriculture, told the committee that farmers over the State wanted the measures passed.

The funds do not include the appropriation for the college division of Auburn, which is contained in the general revenue bill.

The committee also gave a favorable report to the Davis bill appropriating $20,000 to build a steel vault at the State treasurer's office to replace the antiquated vault now in use over objections of Senator J. Miller Bonner, of Wilcox, leader of prohibition forces in the legislature. The Senate's temperance committee gave a favorable report to the Rogers's bill to abolish search and seizure fees in cases where no convictions are obtained.

Search and seizure fees are now payable to sheriffs who seize liquors in prohibition raids, whether or not a conviction is had, and Rogers charged that systematic seizing of beer and whisky without arrests had been made into a "racket in Mobile County."

Bonner said he favored abolishing any features of the present law that would provide fees for "bottle-seizing," but said he did not think a sheriff should be penalized after making an arrest in a raid by having the court free the "guilty party."

In a hearing, during which members of the Catholic clergy opposed the measure, the Senate's public health committee gave unanimous approval to the redrafted Dominick sterilization bill.

The bill once was voted by Gov. Bibb Graves, who obtained an advisory opinion from the Supreme Court holding it did not meet constitutional requirements regarding "due process of law."

The bill was re-drafted and re-introduced in the House with these features "cured" and allowing court appeals.

The measure, along with the Rogers's bill, will go on the Senate's calendar for a vote next week.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.
LEADER
JUL 22 1935

THE BANKHEAD BILL

It is interesting and encouraging to note that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Southern Tenant Farmers' union have both strongly criticized the Bankhead bill. That bill has passed the senate but not the house. Public criticism finally forced even the senate to put in an unsatisfactory provision to put a limit on the price the government will be asked to pay for inferior land in order to relieve landlords, insurance companies and banks. That provision should be rewritten. Other provisions which I have often discussed must be inserted—a guarantee of equality of treatment of the Negro, a chance to use government money to aid cooperatives in the cotton country, etc. As it stands, the bill will do more harm than good, particularly because liberals insist on thinking that it is a solution of the terrible evils of the cotton country. —Norman Thomas.

MOTON'S RESERVATIONS

WE WERE HIGHLY SURPRISED the other day in reading that Robert Russa Moton of Tuskegee in giving his endorsement to the "Negro Industrial Commission Bill" of Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, representative of the Chicago "silk-stocking" district, took especial pains to add that "he was not speaking for the Negro race".

What has happened to the Major? Time was, not so long ago that he either considered himself, or was considered, a sort of Oracle at Delphi. Why the sudden self-abnegation now? Does retirement from the principalship at Tuskegee take from him the mantle?

We think not. In the minds of leaders of thought and action among the whites, even if there be dissension on this point among Negroes, Major Moton's endorsement of this misguided effort of Congressman Mitchell is paramount to the Negro race "having spoken".

This stunt of Major Moton is something like the story we once heard about the fellow who told another: "If I dared speak what's on my mind, I'd tell you that you're a fool".

Negro Commission Called Threat

No commission whatever can prevent Negroes, if they are determined to exercise their rights, from brushing this commission aside and bringing their cause to the proper congressional committee, to the real government agency or to the President.

He calls it an "industrial commission," but that adjective "industrial" is just a blind-fold to keep the casual observer from seeing that here is an effort to meddle into not only the Negro's industrial life in America, but practically to subject to bureaucratic control his whole life, and to reduce him to the status of the American Indian of the eighties. It is a proposal to treat one-tenth of the American people as if they were not citizens but "wards" of the republic, and as if the general agencies set up to serve the American people, were not at the service of these wards. We have no doubt that Mitchell aims to do something that is good, that will make a good impression on colored people, and especially on his Chicago constituents. It is not too long now till election time. He has messed himself up most awfully by the foolish things he has said and done ever since he was elected—and now, bless you, in his haste to repair his broken fences, he is attempting the dumbest thing ever offered as a threat to the Negro race.

He has introduced a bill to set up five men to stand between the great Negro race of America and their government,—to set the Negroes aside as an element of inhabitants separate and distinct to deal with. One of the white southerners endorsing his proposal, naively says: "I believe their problem is a distinct problem." That is dangerous half-truth. Whenever a minority people are treated as a "distinct" group by their government, it is always and everywhere a distinct loss to that minority. This same southerner, further commenting on the aims and possibilities of this way of managing the Negro, says that laws should be made to fit the psychology of the people, and that the people should not be expected to adjust their phychology to the laws. In other words, the great Government should accommodate the jim-crowing and the lynching-phychology of Mississippi, when dealing with the Negro problem in Missippi; and the "psychology" of the South should be respected, rather than the Constitution, when dealing with the Negro problem in that section.

BACK TO THE FARM BECAUSE—

He also says, explaining the possible service of this Negro Affairs commission to white people's comfort, that there are Negroes in the cities in his district who ought to be sent back to the farms, because they had "worked on a farm all of their lives and "are lost in the city." There is partial truth in that; but it would be suicidal for colored people to allow any government or government agencies to assume the right to send Negroes back to farms as a race.

It is clear that not enough gray-matter has been employed by the one who has formulated this bill, and that many of those who endorsed it have not considered it adequately. Mitchell packed his hearing, of course, and had only those who would say "yes." Some of them are men and women for whom I have the greatest respect. I do not doubt the honesty of their opinions. I doubt the wisdom and saneness of those opinions. These people have not thought beyond the mere words and immediate implications of this commission: that it is a chance for four men to get five thousand dollars a year each, and for one, called the "chairman," to get seven thousand five hundred dollars; and them to employ certain clerks and assistants. Three of these commissioners are to be colored, two white; all to be appointed by the President, who will name the chairman.

This "commission" is supposed to save the white people of the government all further trouble with the Negro by serving as a sifting medium and heading off all complaints and attacks and protests which they know the government officials would not want to hear and to face. The poor Indian was reduced to such a condition, to the eternal shame of our civilization. But there is one thing which these hasty statesmen have overlooked: that the Indian was not a citizen, while the Negro is a citizen, and that therefore no commission whatever can prevent the Negro race, if they are determined to exercise their rights, from brushing this commission aside and bringing their cause to the proper congressional committee, to the real government agency or to the President. The commission could only form a sort of "interference" for the politicians who want to dodge the Negro and delay and hinder the effort of colored people to get at the proper authorities. In short, the commission could only be a stumbling block to the Negro.

WHO WOULD THIS COMMISSION SERVE?

This commission would not represent the Negro race but the appointing power. It is like a "company union" or company-made bureau to deal with the affair of the employees of that company: the first duty of such a body is to the power that appoints and pays the members of the body.

If the congress of the United States, or the President, or any other government authority wants to appoint and pay a fact-finding commission to serve the appointing authority, that is one of the colored people's business. But let it be understood that colored people will not acknowledge this commission as having any authority or right to interfere with the exercise of their citizenship rights. But, Mr. Colored American, take note that this commission is not projected for that limited purpose, but "to consider all questions pertaining to the Negro that may be referred to said Commission by any department of the United States.....or any of the States." In fact, this commission is to serve as a buffer, a dumping ground where all protests, pleadings, demands and purposes of the Negro race to save itself and get constitutional rights are to be dumped and forgotten. It is an insult to the American Negro to think that the five greatest men of the country could be suffered to take such charge of his life, let alone five cymbling-headed politicians, who will surely get their places by "drag" and pull. The three Negro members will be put on the commission because of what they won't do; and the two white members will be put on because they "know how to handle Negroes",—which is supposed to be true of whites from Mississippi and Georgia.

NEGROES DID NOT SELECT COMMITTEE

The Negro is already, by disfranchisement and segregation, outside of his government, but here is an effort by a Negro legislator to put his race not only outside but out of sight. If the Negro now gets justice by direct negotiations with officers and agents of government, he will get much less by this puny agency which is to be set between him and the government, and not by his selection. If the Negroes of America are wise, they will insist upon always approaching the agencies of their elected and constitutional government in the same way in which all other citizens approach it,—Just as the labor unions and the women and the power trust approach it.

And one of the nastiest things in Mitchell's bill is that this small group of hireling politicians shall "discourage subversive doctrine and propoganda." Think of it! To meddle with the already too limited right of colored people to express themselves. It is an insult to the Negro race that they, as a group, need any special guardians to keep them from becoming Socialists or Communists or Fascists. They demand the same rights to deal with these groups that other citizens may have. The kind of politician that would get into such a commission would not know a subversive idea from any other, and would not even know the stymology of the word "propaganda."

Bureaucratic government is bad for white American citizens. For American Negroes it would be fair hell.

The black men, some of them of eminence, who endorse this plan of Arthur Mitchell, may have exercised their wishbones but they failed to stimulate their gray matter. A dozen different commissions of the kind to deal with a dozen distinct phases of the Negro's life and problems, would not be adequate and would not be acceptable.

DEFEAT THE MITCHELL BILL

A round robin has been circulated and signed by a number of misguided and misinformed white people, aided and abetted by a corresponding number of misguided and misinformed Race people, to impress upon Congress the necessity of enacting into law House Bill 5733.

This bill was introduced in Congress by Arthur W. Mitchell, who happens to be a temporary occupant of a seat in Congress from the First Congressional District of Illinois. This bill which is known in purpose as a bill to create a Negro Industrial Commission, is about as vicious a piece of legislation as has ever been presented to Congress, and in years to come studious minds will make it an associate of the Dred Scott decision.

Those who are fostering and asking for the enactment of this bill contend that its purpose is to study the economic, industrial, social and political ills of the Race, so as to make such recommendations as in the judgment of the commission the case or cases may require.

Let us give a concrete case: two black men were lynched near Clarksdale, Miss., on hearsay, no evidence, no findings of a court, no determination of a jury. What would the commission do with this case, and to whom would they report their findings?

The Mitchell bill attempts to set up for black people in America a government separate and distinct from the rest of the American citizens. Under this bill we would become known as the black "colonials of America," and would abandon the position for which we have contended since the emancipation, namely, that the largest freedom possible for one man, or race of men, is compatible with the liberty and freedom of all other men.

The Mitchell bill seeks to contravene this end and this objective. And so in order to secure five jobs for the commission, they would set us apart as wards of the government to be dealt with by special political satellites whose decisions and findings would be governed and controlled by the urgency of their personal wants and necessities, rather than those of the Race.

This bill should be defeated by all means. Black men in America are seeking no separate political position in the social and economic polity of the nation. Our fight is for equality of mankind. The sponsors of the Mitchell bill are more or less men and women whose income depends entirely upon the operation of institutions which thrive upon the grudging hand of philanthropy, and whose opinions and viewpoints are determined by their associates and contacts.

The Chicago Defender is against this bill, and in the event of its passage will urge the thinking black people of the country to treat not only the bill, but those who support it, as political lepers whose very contact poisons the streams of usefulness of our social, economic and political progress.

Political - 1935

Legislation

General

WOULD PURGE CAP. OF JIM-CROWISM

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMAN SPONSORS BILL TO GIVE CIVIL RIGHTS TO ALL IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—VIOLATORS OF LAW TO BE PUNISHED BY FINE AND IMPRISONMENT

The Guardian - Boston

A Bill to be known as the Civil Rights Law of the District of Columbia and to assure to all persons within the District full and equal privileges in places of public accommodation, is being sponsored by Congressman Herman P. Kopplemann, Democrat of Connecticut.

The measure states that "within the District of Columbia all persons are entitled to the full and equal accommodation, advantages, and privileges of every place of public accommodation, resort, entertainment, or amusement, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law and applying alike to all persons.

Owners and operators of such public places are prohibited from withholding from any person within the District of Columbia such accommodations, "on account of race, creed, or color.' Included in places of accommodation are hotels, inns, restaurants, eating houses, public libraries and amusement parks.

The measure provides for penalties to be "recovered by the person aggrieved" not less than $100.00 nor more than $500.00 for every violation. The offender is liable to imprisonment of not less than thirty days nor more than ninety days. The offender may also be liable to both fine and imprisonment.

KELLY MILLER AND MOTON APPROVE JIM CROW BILL

Mitchell Believes Roosevelt Likes Idea of Separate Bureau for Negro

(By Staff Correspondent of the A.N.P.)—Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, of Illinois, announced Thursday that President Franklin D. Roosevelt had indicated that he approves the House Bill 5,733, which provides for the creation of an Industrial Commission on Negro Affairs which will give employment to five executives and a coterie of clerks.

This bill which was considered by the committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives on June 18, at that time received the endorsement of a few leaders, who were present at the hearing. All of those representatives were either from the south or in their remarks endorsing the bill, claimed southern affiliation through birth or whatnot.

Dr. Robert R. Moton, president emeritus of Tuskegee institute, added his influence by stating, "I do not see any objection to the passage of this bill, as far as I am concerned. I am not speaking for the whole race, but giving my own opinion and I can not see any objections to the bill, but on the other hand I can see many reasons why it would be most helpful."

Others who endorsed the passage of the bill were Dr. Kelly Miller, dean of Howard University, a native of South Carolina, who declared, "I think it will result in great good to the Negro people and to the nation at large, resulting in a way that no other measure can result" and Dr. Alain Locke of Howard University, who said: "I am reservedly in favor of the bill to create an Industrial Commission on Negro Affairs."

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, practically all of the newspapers and hundreds of leaders in political and educational life are opposed to the bill as it puts the government stamp of approval on segregation and jim crow.

Furthermore it is pointed out that the so-called commission would not have any power and would be a mere rubber stamp. A few politicians would draw fat salaries and the rest of the Negroes would be in a worse condition than they are now as the government could easily use the commission as a buck passing group.

Other Papers Say

KILL THE MITCHELL BILL

Philadelphia Tribune

According to Kelly Miller, Congressman Mitchell advises that the only semblance of opposition to his bill to create A Federal Commission on Negro Affairs has come from the Attorney for the N.A.A.C.P.

That is not true; but even if it were true, that does not prove that the bill is a good thing for colored Americans.

The fact that so-called "big" Negroes like Kelly Miller, R. R. Moton, Perry Howard and Arthur Mitchell are anxious for its passage does not necessarily mean that the proposed law would serve any useful purpose.

As a matter of fact, the bill is vicious in principle and therefore, dangerous to the welfare of colored citizens. It proposes to create a special commission to study the problems confronting Negroes and make recommendations.

Colored citizens know what the facts are and have been making recommendation thru the years. The Commission will have as much power with Congress as Carnera had against Louis.

Since it will have no real power, what service could the Commission render?

A few colored gentlement would have high-sounding titles similar to those now held by Eugene Kinckle Jones, Robert S. Weaver, and other colored members of the New Deal. They would sit around the table to discuss academic theories concerning which they know nothing and the things which they know would never see the light for they would want their jobs and could not afford to displease the appointive power.

We admit that that is an assumption, but it is one based on the ineffectiveness of our present representatives in Washington. If they have done anything, it is securely hidden. Forrester Washington became disgusted and quit. He got tired sitting behind a big desk with his hands folded possessing no more actual power than an alley rat.

The Tribune has no objection to the appointment of colored citizens to empty-honor jobs. But there is exceedingly great danger in class legislation of this kind. All matters pertaining to Negroes would be submitted to this new commission Aside from it being loaded with segregation dynamite, it would become a buck-passing agency. It would have no actual authority to do anything, but all officials would be given an easy way out when Negroes pressed for action on any given proposition, by simply saying, "We have referred the matter to the Federal Commission on Negro Affairs."

The proposed law is class legislation. It is vicious in principle. It creates no actual authority. The Commission would simply have power to recommend. It gives segregation the official approval of the Federal Government. It permits officials to "pass the buck." It serves no useful purpose.

For these reasons the Tribune is unalterably opposed to the bill and suggests that it be killed in committee.

The Industrial Commission a Fool's Paradise

Editor J. E. Mitchell, in a recent issue of the St. Louis Argus, and under the caption "Pickens Running Off At the Mouth," completely evades the real issues involved in the creation of an industrial commission on Negro affairs, as proposed under a bill introduced in Congress by Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell of Illinois.

The Argus editorial might be aptly classified as an attempt to "muddy the water," for from beginning to end there is nothing offered but a personal attack upon an outstanding American whose voice and logic have had international significance for almost two decades. Here's a paragraph from the Argus editorial:

> "Poor Pickens. His situation really amuses us. His associates in the N. A. A. C. P. are so much wiser than he. They are probably sitting back giving him the horse laugh while he makes a jackass of himself."

In this one statement Editor Mitchell shows that he has not been keeping up with the opposition to the proposed legislation of Congressman Mitchell. For instance, on June 21, this year, Charles H. Houston, at that time dean of the law school at Howard university, and at present head of the legal staff of the N. A. A. C. P., filed a memorandum with the judiciary committee of the House of Representatives, in opposition to the H. R. 5733, 74th Congress.

In his memorandum, and at line ten, Dean Houston quotes from the proposed resolution of Congressman Mitchell:

> " . . . to promote the general welfare of the Negro in industrial pursuits, and to encourage his general uplift; to work out plans looking toward the solution of the different problems confronting the Negro race of the United States ; to consider all questions pertaining to the Negro that may be referred to said Commission by any department of the United States Government, and report a suggested solution of any and all problems that may be presented to the Commission by any officer of the United States, the governor or attorney general of any of the States; . . . to report to Congress through the President of the United States all their acts and doings and to make such recommendations for the solution of any problem or problems affecting the Negro that they may deem advisable."

Now we agree with Dean Pickens and Houston that it is a misnomer to give to a commission the name of "Industrial Commission" when in the language of the proposed law the commission is charged with responsibility for "ANY PROBLEM OR PROBLEMS AFFECTING THE NEGRO."

At the risk of being charged as brainless by the Argus editor, we state here and now that instead of being an industrial commission it appears (and we employ the lan-

guage of William Pickens) we are about to have a body created "To meddle into not only the Negro's industrial life, but practically to subject to bureaucratic control his whole life."

Before, however, we attempt an attack upon the soundness or justification for the proposed law, we want to address ourselves to Congressman Mitchell. We think we find this gentleman meeting himself coming backwards in his reasoning. It appears to us that this proposed legislation does not jibe with his previous diarrhoeaic expressions.

When Brother Mitchell first settled down in his congressional seat we thought we heard him say that he was going to be a congressman—not a black one or one of any other color—just a congressman from all of the people. Of course, we understood that his remarks were intended as a criticism of Congressman DePriest, who had been supporting anti-lynch legislation; but in that criticism Mr. Mitchell most assuredly placed himself in opposition towards any type of legislation which smacked of class or race legislation. What has caused his right-about-face? Why has he recently seen the necessity of naming Negro boys to West Point, following his criticism of DePriest on this subject?

It appears to the Black Dispatch that it would be more important to first protect life in this country, and get around to industrialism later; and it also occurs to us that it would be just as rational to force race legislation regarding lynching as to have race legislation regarding industrialism. What we are driving up to, is the very pertinent and offending statements of Congressman Mitchell when he first landed in office. We want to know why he right-about-faced? Why was it wrong for Congressman DePriest to sponsor legislation for the special benefit of Negroes and is all right for Mr. Mitchell to sponsor an omnibus measure which creates a Negro commission impotent after it "reports and recommends."

If ever there were an empty gesture at doing something substantial regarding Negro rights, it is a useless and ineffective commission such as this. We would assume that the Commission could do some good if given the power to summons witnesses and require testimony under oath, etc., but this commission can only study conditions at long range. The nearest approach to authority is expresed in the authorization to employ "investigators." Teeth, claw and power would be vested in the power to subpoena and commmand testimony from unwilling witnesses. Only in this way could the Commission "study the economic conditions of the Negro; . . . study the labor problems in which the Negro is fundamentally interested; . . . work out plans looking to the solution of the different problems confronting the Negro race in the United States."

To our notion it would be just as consistent and sensible to ask for a special constitution governing Negroes as to ask for an industrial commission having for its only purpose studying the approach the government should take towards Negro industry. What about the department of labor, and the department of commerce? Why can not we rest our industrialism and business in the hands of these departments as do all other Americans? Why should such a proposal come from the black man who went into office criticizing another man whom he alleged was doing the same thing?

As soon as this commission is empowered to function it is provided in the bill that "all questions pertaining to the Negro may be referred to said commission by any department of the United States Government."

Hitherto we have been able to lodge complaints regarding labor and industrial conditions with various branches of the government having power to dig in and find the fact and the truth as it actually is. We refer to such federal probes as contained in the Myers report regarding sharecropping in Arkansas, which was later suppressed because of the ugly facts it contained. The various federal agencies do have the power to dig in and find truth, but this commission is only allowed to study and recommend. It will hereafter be a buck-passing agency where all Negro problems will be dumped, and where no member of the personnel will have authority to subpoena a wet goat regardless to how terrible the goat smells. The authority of this commission is too vague and indefinite for black folk to rest their case there.

We hope that Editor Mitchell will not see fit to throw the writer into the class with Dean Pickens following a perusal of what we have had to say about the Industrial Commission, for Editor Mitchell has certainly said some very ugly things about a gentleman for whom we have the highest regard, but about whom we may have been mistaken. For instance, we did not know that Dean Pickens had never done anything. We thought he had accomplished considerable, but we learn from Editor Mitchell at this late hour that Pickens is dumb and living in a fool's paradise. We shall have to give Dean Pickens the once-over to determine whether he and we have been living in error.

Of course, all of the important personages whom Editor Mitchell states are for the Industrial Commission in no way frightens us. It is our firm conviction that the American Negro should vest his security in law rather than compromise. To forget the constitution and the various governmental departments authorized and empowered to interpret and enforce its provisions, and accept a commission whose sole authority is vested in study and recommendation, occurs to us to be the act of the dumb who seek a fool's paradise.

Political—1935 General Legislation

7-Cent Gas Tax Lifting All Local Levies Is Lost

Defeated In House After Passage Of Connor Poll Tax Remission, 69-24

Relief Restricted

Only Voters Of Record On Jan. 1, 1932, To Profit If Amendment Is Ratified

The House of Representatives yesterday voted 69 to 24 to submit the Connor poll tax amendment, but the Reynolds uniform gasoline tax amendment mustered only 48 votes and was lost.

Once defeated the poll tax amendment was vitally changed before it received House sanction. As passed it cancels all poll taxes behind 1933 but restricts the privilege to duly qualified electors of record on Jan. 1, 1932.

The final measure was a compromise drafted by Representatives Connor, of Jefferson; Lusk of Etowah, and Harrison, of Marengo, after the House had fought throughout the morning session over the original bill which would have permitted the reinstatement of any voter, no matter how far in arrears, by the payment of three years back poll taxes.

Under the final measure, relief is given only to persons who were qualified as electors on Jan. 1, 1932. Now, no matter how far in arrears, they can be reinstated—if otherwise qualified—by the payment of poll taxes for 1933, 1934 and 1935.

But if they wait until 1936, they must pay the four years tax—in other words, all taxes beyond the year 1932.

In contrast to the heated morning session, there was practically no debate on the compromise measure which was explained to the House by Lusk. The compromise plan read: "Any person who was duly registered as an elector on Jan. 1, 1932, and shall have paid on or before the first day of February next preceding the election at which he offers to vote, all poll taxes due from him for the year 1933 and each subsequent year and complied with all other requirements under the constitution except as otherwise herein provided, with respect to payment of poll taxes, can become a qualified elector."

Some Dissatisfaction

Several members, in voting for the measure declared that they desired to give greater relief but were forced to "take this or nothing."

The House gave a 48-41 vote to the Reynolds uniform gasoline tax amendment but it was lost because it failed to receive the 64 votes needed for passage of constitutional amendments.

Reynolds, of Dale, led the fight for passage of the proposal, which would establish a uniform seven-cent gasoline tax in Alabama—one cent higher than the present tax—but would prohibit cities and counties from levying any additional taxes. He pointed out that more than 120 cities and six counties now levied additional taxes and that his plan would not increase the average tax of the motoring public.

Speaker Walker, whose county of Limestone levies a three-cent tax, and Adams, of Jefferson spoke against the measure, declaring that it would disrupt present financial plans of the cities and counties that levy the tax.

After killing the constitutional amendment, the House indefinitely postponed the enabling act.

The House by a vote of 82 to 0 passed the Hendley bill approving the minimum school program drafted by Dr. J. A. Keller, State superintendent of education, which places the House on record favoring the program but does not in itself authorize the $4,400,000 increase in public school funds which Dr. Keller said was necessary to carry out the program.

The House concurred in the Senate resolution to meet again at 10 a.m. today.

During the heated debate that developed over the Connor poll tax amendment yesterday morning, Representative Clint Harrison charged that the democracy of Franklin County was stronger when there was a Democratic administration in Washington than at other times.

An attack on the bill by Representative Waldrep, of Franklin, prompted Harrison's remarks and the impression was gained by some that Harrison had questioned Waldrep's own party allegiance. This was not the case, however, and Harrison explained afterward that his remarks were strictly impersonal.

The morning session of the House saw the introduction of the Miller constitutional amendment providing for the rejection by the voters of any legislative enactment, municipal ordinance, or rule adopted by a county government body.

Harrison, of Marengo, introduced a new appropriation bill for the public schools calling for a $4,400,000 increase over present revenue to meet the minimum program outlined by Dr. J. A. Keller, State superintendent of education.

Like the Miller constitutional amendment, it was one of the recommendations made by Gov. Graves in his address to the joint session on Tuesday.

Meanwhile, the following bills were giving second readings and placed on the calendar for final passage tomorrow:

The Taylor State Labor Department bill.

The Harrison State Planning Board bill.

The $22,0000,000 general appropriation bill.

The Lee bill to permit the State to write the surety bonds of all State and county officials.

The educational appropriation bill for the normal schools and higher institutions of learning.

Referendum Passed

The Senate passed the Weaver bill calling for a constitutional amendment that would provide citizens, under certain conditions, with the right to force a referendum on whether they accept any legislative act, city ordinance, or regulation ordered by a county commission.

The bill, which has administration sponsorship and was substituted for a similar measure as it was called for a final vote, passed the Senate 28 to 0 after the substitute was accepted 26 to 1. It was sent to the House without engrossment to speed its consideration in the lower branch, and if passed there it must be submitted to the voters for ratification in the general election of 1936 before becoming operative.

It provides that a referendum or any legislative enactment, city ordinance, or county board ruling shall be called if a petition is submitted by a majority of the voters in the affected areas.

There was no debate on the substitute or the original. The difference in the two bills is that the original would have required only 25 per cent of the qualified voters to sign a petition to force a referendum.

Legislative enabling acts, or machinery, for the amendment were not submitted.

Although the Dominick sterilization bill, already passed by the House, was not reached before adjournment was taken until 10 a.m. today, verbal clashes developed during the afternoon on the Weaver bill to establish a legislative reference bureau—a measure that finally passed 16 to 12.

Before it was passed, however, the Lauderdale County member's bill was thrice amended.

The first amendment by Dorsey, of Lee, specified that the bureau head should receive only $3,600 annually and should be appointed by the governor. The original provided the Legislature should name the bureau director.

The second, also by Dorsey, reduced the four-year appropriation from $42,000 to $20,000 and it carried 20 to 9.

The last, amendment by Carlton, would make the bill become effective in 1938 if it passes the House and is signed by the governor. Weaver would have established the bureau immediately upon passage and signing of the bill.

Senator C. M. A. Rogers, of Mobile, led opposition forces with the charge the bill would be a waste of money. Senator Weaver produced figures to show that unconstitutional bills had been passed since 1927 at a cost to the State of more than $150,000.

Senator Max Wellborn, of Calhoun, moved to resubmit the bill to the committee on finance and taxation, but this lost 16 to 12—the same vote by which Dorsey's first amendment carried and the same as that in favor of the bill on final passage.

With no opposition, the Senate passed the Woodall bill to create a State armory commission composed of the governor as chairman, the attorney general, the adjutant general, the three highest ranking line officers of the National Guard, and three qualified electors.

The commission would serve without pay but would be allowed to sell bonds and to rent armories constructed under its supervision.

Woodall said in explaining the bill it permitted the machinery necessary to carry out construction of armories being financed over the State by the Federal Government under the WPA.

Recall Bill Introduced

Senator Weaver, on the morning roll call, introduced a referendum and recall bill for all State, county and city officials, excepting judges of record.

The bill, which the Lauderdale member said was sent to him from the governor's office, provides that an election shall be called in a "reasonable time" after a majority of the voters in the affected area have signed a petition asking for the referendum on the recall of an official.

The measure, designed as a constitutional amendment, must be passed by the Legislature by a two-thirds vote and then ratified by the State in the general election of 1936.

Senator Floyd Mooneyham, of Montgomery, offered a "fair trade" bill, sponsored by the Alabama Independent Merchants Association, which would prohibit the selling of products or commodities below production cost. A companion bill is pending in House committee.

Senator Robin Swift introduced a general bill, calling for a yearly appropriation of $5,000 each to the University of Alabama and Alabama Polytechnic Institute for development of new uses for naval stores.

Senator Wellborn gave notice during the morning that he would move Friday to take from the adverse calendar his bill requiring State accountants to audit city books every two years. This bill was adversed in committee, where it was opposed by the Alabama League of Municipalities.

In a short session, the Senate's finance and taxation committee gave a favorable report to the administration's bill to create a State department of public welfare. Mrs. A. M. Tunstall, State child welfare director, explained the measure and said it was designed to allow Alabama to more fully cooperate with the Federal Government under the national security act.

The new department would be a relief agency of a sort and would take over all child welfare work, making the present department a bureau in the new organization.

Labor-1935. Political—1935 Legislation-6 (10-5-36)
Unions, Strikes, etc.

Negro Industrial Commission

Law Seeks To Set Up Jim Crow Commission

(By A STAFF CORRESPONDENT)

(See full text of bill on page 3)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—What has been described as the most pernicious bit of legislation ever offered in the National Congress is a "Negro Industrial Commission" bill now on the calendar of the judiciary committee of the House of Representatives.

This bill was introduced in the house on Jan. 3, just a day after Congress opened by Congressman Emanuel Celler of Brooklyn, N. Y. If it should happen to pass, it would place members of the Race in this country in exactly the same position as the Indians living on reservations, and as European colonials are placed. It will remove the black man from his status as an American citizen and give him standing as a "national."

The bill would make jobs for five "commissioners" at $5,000 yearly salaries and at least "three of these must be Negroes." It will create fat plums for political "war horses" who could use the Race as a football in payment for "services" rendered to the party in power. Of course, according to Mr. Celler's bill, the positions should be "non partisan," but having heard that term before, and having seen how it works, the Race has a pretty fair conception of what would happen should this bill become a law.

Why Such a Law?

In discussing this proposed measure here in Washington, a group of Race lawyers agreed that "it would be a sad day for the American Negro when he went under a commission form of government." And "why should there be a Negro commission, anyway?" one of these lawyers asked? Why should we, as American citizens, need an industrial commission?

"Aren't the Constitution and the laws of the land sufficient to take care of our needs without having all our business affairs referred to a commission?' Just what is there of such special nature about us that we must have a group of political office-holders in Washington to pass upon laws made by and for American citizens before we can be affected by them? Why do we need a commission to tell us that jim crow, discrimination, lynchings, peonage and all the other American evils should be done away with? Why should there be a commission to force the American Federation of Labor to wipe out its discriminatory policy?

Nothing to Gain

"Why do we need a commission to say to Alabama that it must cease barring American citizens from participation in industry, or in free enjoyment of the rights of citizenship? Just what could be accomplished by an Industrial Commission that all of the laws of the land seem unable to accomplish?"

All these questions, and more were asked here this week by this group of interested lawyers. Then they went further to ask just what there was in the conduct of our "Black Cabinet" in the New Deal to justify the belief that a Commission form of government would serve the Race. "For the past two years we have had 'the brains of the Race' in Washington advising the administration—but what has been the result? Some fat salaries for the individuals concerned, but no improvement for the Race. Lynchings have increased, discrimination is just as flagrant as ever, jobs are just as scarce as ever, and the Race in part and in full is just as far down in the scale of things as it was before we turned the country over to the brain trusters.

"Right here today you walk into fine offices and see well - dressed, sleek representatives of the Race sitting in their upholstered chairs, their feet either upon mahogany desks or lost in plush imported carpets, and their polished, manicured hands delicately handling expensive cigarets—and discussing the plight of the Race. We see these mental giants riding about Washington in their fine cars and their high hats -- attending luncheons (Jim Crow) at the Whitelaw and up at Howard university. We hear them make their high - sounding speeches about the economics of Malthus and the philosophy of John Dewey, but we can't find where they are doing the Race any good. They don't even attempt to eat decently in places where Mexicans, Chinamen, Hindus and every other foreigner can eat in the National Capital. Huey Long, with one stroke of the pen has done more than all the "Brain Busters" and Race sympathizers here put together. What reason would we have to suppose that a commission would be of any more service to the Race?"

Let's Have The Industrial Commission

CONGRESSMAN CELLER, of New York, has introduced a bill to create an Interracial Industrial Commission. It is intended to supplant his bill to create a Negro Industrial Commission, introduced last January, and to meet objections which arose to an all-colored commission. These objections come from colored people, and became rather pronounced when Congressman MITCHELL, of Illinois, introduced a bill similar to Mr. CELLER'S original bill.

The objections to an all-Negro commission are founded upon the rather thin premises that it puts government approval upon segregation. Considering what the proposed commission would be expected to do we do not apprehend that to give it an all-Negro personnel would involve the question of government approval of racial segregation except in a strained sense.

The duties of the commission, as set forth in the bills introduced by both Messrs. CELLER and MITCHELL, shall be "to study the economic conditions of the Negro: to study the labor problems in which the Negro is interested; to stimulate and encourage thrift and industry among the Negroes of the country; to promote the general welfare of the Negro in industrial pursuits," *et cetera*. We can see no objection to a commission of competent Negroes tackling this problem, which is certainly a problem peculiar to Negroes as it is to no other racial group in the United States.

There is not much difference between the MITCHELL and CELLER bills, but if we are to have a Negro Industrial Commission, it would seem fitting to launch it under the bill sponsored by the lone Negro member of Congress.

NEW YORK AMERICAN

JUN 19 1935

Negro Industrial Commission Urged

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP).—Rep. Mitchell (D., Ill.), the nation's only Negro Congressman, urged the Judiciary Committee today to report out his resolution creating an industrial committee on Negro affairs.

The bill provides a commission of five, at least three to be Negroes. They would be appointed by the President for six years.

HOUSE COMMITTEE STUDIES NEGRO BILL

Mitchell Says Measure for Bureau Will Pass With Commendation

WASHINGTON, June 18.—(AP)—The house judiciary committee today took under advisement a plea by Representative Mitchell, democrat, Illinois, the nation's only negro congressman, for approval of his bill creating an industrial commission on negro affairs.

Mitchell said, after a hearing at which negro leaders appeared, he was confident he would have little difficulty pushing the resolution through this session.

In addition to a number of representatives from several southern and eastern states, Mitchell introduced Perry Howard, negro republican national committeeman from Mississippi; Dr. R. R. Moton, president emeritus of Tuskegee University, Tuskegee, Ala.; Scipio Jones, an attorney of Little Rock, Ark., and Alain Lock, professor at Howard University, Washington.

The bill provides for the creation of a commission of five, which would work for the betterment of the negro race, much the same as the government now administers Indian problems.

It's Your Job Now

THE NEED for a national Negro congress—a subject which we have discussed repeatedly and urged upon our leadership—is advanced succinctly in a recent release by John P. Davis, executive secretary of the Joint Committee on National Recovery.

Mr. Davis, who has spent most of his waking hours fighting for economic justice for the Negro since the advent of the lamented New Deal, was in the forefront at the recent conference in Washington, where our economic status was surveyed with candor.

This young social-minded missionary to the workers sums up our position (as gathered at the conference) in this manner:

"At the conference the entire picture of what the New Deal has meant to the Negro was given. Such facts as these came to the foreground: That unemployment among Negro male industrial workers is 20 per cent higher than general unemployment. That four million Negroes are on relief rolls, or twice as many as there were about eighteen months ago.

"That relief given Negro families, as shown in 18 sample counties in the 11 Southern States, is admitted by the government to be from $2 to $10 a month less than relief given white families of the same size. That the social security plan of the government excludes 15 out of every 23 Negro citizens in the country. That NRA meant nothing to Negro industrial workers and AAA had doomed the Negro sharecropper and tenant farmer to starvation.

"Facts like these were given both in the testimony of economists who had studied the entire framework of the New Deal and by workers and farmers who had experienced effects of the New Deal in their daily lives. The conclusions from each side were much the same.

"Thus economists found that the steady rise in living costs nullified theoretical wage increases. And a Negro tobacco worker pointed to the same thing when he said, 'A 14-cent increase in the price of fatback and a 7-cent increase for cornmeal wipes out any wage increase NRA ever gave.'

"Labor experts pointed to the jim-crow policies of leaders of the American Federation of Labor, which prevented Negro and white workers from effectively organizing together. A Negro steel worker, elected to the vice-presidency of his lodge by the votes of his white fellow workers, vividly portrayed how the upper-crust officals of the international read him out of the union.

"Farm experts brou[illegible] cold logic and colder fact to bear on the government's farm policies, and showed how these had failed to aid the 36 per cent of the Negro population which makes its living on the farm. Sharecroppers themselves gave even more striking testimony of how they had been robbed of their cotton checks and mobbed when they attempted to prevent themselves from being evicted."

The conference was attended by no small group of reactionaries or packed with radicals. Two hundred and fifty delegates representing fields of thought ranging from the Communist party spearheads to Kelly Miller of Howard University supported its aims. A majority agreed that a congress is necessary. They insisted that it must have a basic program upon which all organizations representing large numbers of Negroes "are willing to stand and for which they will expend every energy."

We are glad to reiterate our stand on this question. The Negro must unite in one central organization that will speak for the race on matters which affect the entire group.

Mr. Davis has invited opinions from the public on "What Shall Such a Negro Congress Do?" They may be addressed to him at 1622 S street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Your interest in your own welfare should be worth 3 cents.

MESSENGER

Waco Tex.

AUG 22 35

MITCHELL AND HIS INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

How of all things could Congressman Mitchell father a bill designed to create an industrial commission for colored people? He who has boasted of not being the representative of black America, does not make good sense. What does the Congressman hope to accomplish by such a move on his part. Has he come to realize that he was elected by poor black voters who happen to live adjacent to the Loop and not by the rich white capitalists whose business houses are located there? Can he through his industrial commission hope to soften the feeling of resentment which his early utterances aroused even among his own black constituents?

An industrial commission for colored people? Every plan which has tended to set black people apart from the rest of America has worked to their detriment. The Congressman grew up where the colored American is a social outcast, an economic dependent, and an industrial factor of the least denomination. He knows how separate schools have been used to rob colored youths of their rightful educational advantages. He knows how race segregation and discrimination have worked to keep his people poor. He has seen organized white labor close its doors in the face of colored workmen. And now—he comes seeking to create a commission which must get the approval of a type of men who have stood by in their own States and let this crucifying of the race go on.

Congressman Mitchell's industrial commission is a look backward. America has no time to spare for individual group rehabilitation. She must piece together the wreckage of her former self and build anew economically and industrially. And all that black America should ask is the enforcement of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amends of the Constitution that it might throw off the weights which have beset it in the past and be able to give best to future national upbuilding.

Finally, if there must be industrial commissions for colored people let them come from within and not be controlled from without.

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Negro Industrial Commission.
6

Labor - 1935

Unions, Strikes, etc.

A NEGRO COMMISSION

The bill to create a Negro Industrial Commission is merely another form of placing the government's stamp of approval on segregation. This measure proposing a Negro commission of five to pass judgment upon matters affecting the Negro is another way of telling the country that the Negro is a problem in America and needs a Bureau of Negro Affairs to administer to his needs.

This so-called commission would give jobs to five persons who no doubt would use the position for political purposes.

The thing that the Negro most needs in America is an opportunity to make a living and live like other citizens without any special organization created to dicker with the government in his behalf. As soon as the Negro leaders realize that the colored people in this country are American citizens and not wards of the government; that the constitution is enough to protect his rights providing that instrument is lived up to, and that we are not special problems to be dealt with as a separate unit in governmental affairs, then most of the ills suffered by the race will vanish.

Every effort should be made to become a part of the government rather than be considered as a distinctive people set apart to be treated as orphans. There are various races in this country making up its citizenry. There are no Jew, Greek or Italian commissions to "look after the rights" of either racial group.

All the Negro is entitled to and should have is the right to live as men—nothing more nor nothing less.

There are those who argue that the Negro's problem in America are different from other racial goups and he needs special bodies to look after his welfare. Every argument in that direction is just another argument for jim-crow and segregation.

CONGRESSMAN SEEKS CREATION OF COMMISSION

3-2-35

Five Members Would Receive Salaries of $5,000 a Yr.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (ANP)—If the measure introduced by Congressman A. W. Mitchell calling for the creation of an industrial commission on Negro affairs become a law, our group would have at Washington for the first time since emancipation a body clothed with official authority to investigate and give judgment upon every important matter affecting the status of colored citizens.



MR. MITCHELL

Mr. Mitchell introduced the bill in the House of Representatives a fortnight ago. The commission would consist of five members and has already been popularly dubbed the "watch dog bill."

To five widely scattered leaders representing various occupational interest went rough drafts of the measure before its introduction, and from them came favorable comment.

Leaders Express Approval

The men asked by Mr. Mitchell to express their reaction to his project were Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee Institute; Dr. R. R. Wright, president of Wilberforce University; Ligon A. Wilson, principal of Snow Hill (Ala.) Normal and Industrial Institute; C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company; and P. B. Young, Sr., editor of the Journal and Guide, Norfolk.

The commission members would receive salaries of $5,000 a year under the bill as introduced. Their appointment is to be non-political in character. Each would serve for six years, except in the case of the first five members, who are to be appointed for terms ranging from two years to six years.

It is understood that one thought in Mr. Mitchell's mind in drafting his measure was a coordination and supplementing of the work now done by such individual advisors on Negro affairs as Eugene Knickle Jones of the Department of Commerce, Robert Weaver of the Department of the Interior, Lt. L. A. Oxley of the Department of Labor, and H. A. Hunt of the Farm Credit Administration.

Comments On Bill

Dr. Moton told Mr. Mitchell: "This bill is constructive in every respect, and if passed, will mean much for the country and the Negro. You can count on me to stand back of it 100 per cent."

"If you succeed, you will do the greatest constructive thing done for the Negro by Congress outside the field of education since the 15th Amendment," wrote Dr. Wright.

Mr. Wilson believed that "the bill would seem to have the possibilities of becoming very effective in the economic, as well as the social and political affairs of the Negroes of this country."

Mr. Spaulding thought that it was just as wise and proper to have a Commission on Negro Affairs as a Commission on Indian Affairs.

Mr. Young feels that such a commission is necessary as "a fact-finding body" and that its findings would "carry considerable weight with industrialists."

Duties Of Commission

Section four of the bill, describing the duties of the commission, states:

"***shall be to study the economic conditions of the Negro; to study the labor problems in which the Negro is fundamentally interested; to stimulate and encourage thrift and industry among the Negroes of this country; to promote the general welfare of the Negro in industrial pursuits, and to encourage his general uplift; to work out plans looking toward the solution of the different problems confronting the Negro race of the United States.

"to consider all questions pertaining to the Negro that may be referred to said Commission by any department of the United States government, and report a suggested solution of any and all problems that may be presented to the Commission by any officer of the United States, the governor or attorney general of any of the states, or labor department of any state in the United States:

"to recommend what may be necessary for the stability of labor in the different states: to discourage subversive doctrine and propaganda; to work toward the formulation of a policy for mutual understanding and confidence between the races; to report to Congress through the President of the United States all their acts and doings and to make such recommendations for the solution of any problem or problems affecting the Negro that they may deem advisable."

WHAT MITCHELL'S BILL WOULD INCUR

By A. N. FIELDS

Thinking people of color throughout the country, are admonished to give serious consideration to house bill 5733, recently presented in Congress by Mr. Arthur W. Mitchell, congressman from the first district Illinois. We approach the discussion of this bill with studious apprehension occasioned by the very delicate sensibility of the sponsor of the bill.

The fact however that the passage of this bill will affect either for good or bad the entire Race prompts us to disregard our own apprehension believing that it should be abated by the enormity of the cause. This bill in substance calls for "The Creation of a Negro industrial commission," the purpose being, so says the bill, to study the economic, industrial, social and political ills of the Race, and make such recommendations as in the judgment of the commission, the case or cases may require.

The high sounding manifesto of this bill at first glance fails to disclose to the uninformed, the subtle viciousness which lies in the abyss beneath. Our opposition to the bill is exemplified in our opposition to all class legislation. We are opposed to peonage, whether mental or physical.

We regard ourselves as a fixed unit in American life, amenable to equal requirements in both citizenship and responsibility. If this viewpoint can be sustained by logic and reason then freedom is not described in external limitations nor is the freedom of one to be restricted by the freedom of another.

BILL WOULD SET US ASIDE

It must be assumed that the largest freedom possible for one man is compatible with the liberty and freedom of all other men. If this is sound reasoning then the Mitchell bill seeks to contravene our aim and objective and to set us apart as a ward of the government to be dealt with by a special commission, which in turn prevents us from sharing properly in the unified rights and privileges granted other American citizens.

We can have no separate political existence in the social and economic polity of the nation and square ourselves before the world in our fight for equality of mankind. We are informed by Mr. Mitchell that several outstanding educators are urging the passage of this bill. Who are these gentlemen? Are they numbered among those who are already seeking to serve upon its membership? If they are, their interest in the bill serves as an eloquent argument for its defeat.

NO OTHER CITIZENS HAVE COMMISSION

Men who live and have their existence in the operation of institutions which thrive upon the begrudging hand of philanthropy are not quite prepared to determine freely a policy of such varied magnitude. Black citzens who live in the East, West and North have no need for class legislation, especially when it is designed to place their destiny in the hands of men whose minds are controlled by hidden influences of questionable institutions.

No other racial unit has asked Congress to create any special industrial commission. The political fate and fortunes of the American black man have been tinkered with too much by mass ignorance and political soothsayers. The gentleman from Illinois declared upon his entrance in Congress that his political actions and activities would be confined to his own congressional district, and that he would not seek to be a congressman at large for the whole race.

It is to be regretted that he has so early found it convenient to disavow his own word and to assume a responsibility which he is clearly unfit to meet and master. The writer recognizes that anyone who disagrees with the congressman from Illinois is likely to feel the pricking sting of his poison shaft, but our interest in the Race forbids us to regard our own personal safety with that seriousness which our act may require.

We shall not be diverted from our course by a presumed lofty air of non-existing superiority which is void of realization. We shall con-

tinue to regard public questions, that concern the rights and priveleges of the Race, as public property and shall freely, but respectfully, discuss them when so inclined.

We denounce this bill as being a creature of inferior political thought and as a dangerous threat—if consummated—to the obtaining of those civil and political rights for which the Race has contended continuously since its advent from slavery. We regard this bill as the very essence of a subverted racial policy, to build an autocracy whose right to exist would be controlled by corrupt political expediency rather than honest service to the Race.

WE CANNOT EXIST AS A SUB-DIVISION

It is a political abortion born out of wedlock with the high ideals for which the Race is contending, and to us, if consummated, will be but a "barren sceptre." The congressman should realize that we cannot exist as an isolated political subdivision distinct from the body politic of the nation.

He should know that our hope is in working in identity with the nation, and striving always towards a more perfect unity in its plans and purposes. The congressman's bill when correctly interpreted proposes to take the determination of the rights and privileges of Colored citizens from the duly constituted authorities in the various states and the courts thereof and pass them over to the commission for decision and determination.

He does not inform us as to how the decision of the commission will be enforced. He tells us much about the power of the President to appoint and remove members of the commission, but tells us little about the remedies to be applied for the ills of the Race when passed on by the commission.

When Congressman Mitchell made his appearance on a public forum in Chicago a few Sundays ago, it was expected that he would attempt an intelligent explanation of his bill. He chose, however, to leave the exalted position of a congressman and take a low dive in the gutter for his subject matter. Emerging fully coated with the putridity of his environment, he proceeded to spend an hour and 45 minutes assailing The Chicago Defender, its publisher, editors, and contributors for what he termed "Their refusal to go along with his program."

It might be interesting for Mr. Mitchell to know that The Chicago Defender has existed for 30 years and has been a healthy medium in shaping programs, yet has not refused to "go along with" a program that could be respectably explained The Chicago Defender makes no pretensions as having at all times been right; nevertheless it has spoken out of what it considers its best conscience.

Its editor and publisher, like the congressman, must take his chances as to the light in which posterity will regard him; also like the congressman, he can neither decline its judgment nor withhold himself from its criticism. For 30 years the publisher of this paper has performed his public duty with the singleness of purpose and to best of his ability. And like the congressman he must leave his motives and his character to the decision of posterity.

OUR POLICY WILL NOT CHANGE

At this late day we shall not let the bursting forth of imprisoned winds of hate and slander veer us from our fit and proper course. We shall continue to maintain that our best interest as a race cannot be served by creating a separate political and industrial colony within the nation. We regard the future of the nation as based upon its ability to co-ordinate its national policies to meet the requirements of all racial identities alike.

Congressman Mitchell's plan—if it succeeds—will make a change in our present status, transplanting us in a new politcal atmosphere where our rights and privileges will be subjected to an uncertain jurisdiction which itself will be the creature of the shifting winds of someone's political fortune.

We are opposed to the nullification of the Constitution; we believe that in its present form it is ample to protect all citizens without any special law being created for a special group. We ask only that the present laws be enforced. To create a special industrial commission would mean the willful abandonment of 50 years of progress in the fight for our equal rights.

Such an act would be a confession that the nation's boast of equality and justice to all has been foul and deceptive propaganda. If Congressman Mitchell has decided to abandon his previously stated program, "that he would confine his activities to his own congressional district," we will invite his attention to a more fruitful field in which the services of his presumed ability may find a more profitable outlet.

It may be just barely possible that he has not yet been informed that thousands of members of his racial group in all sections of the country are suffering from the refusal of those in power to give them an equal opportunity on public works construction where billions of dollars are being spent by the national government ostensibly to retrieve the fortunes and improve living conditons of the much spoken of "forgotten man." Let Congressman Mitchell apply some of his pentup energy not in making new laws, but use his great power in seeing to it that those already made are equally enforced.

Congressman Celler Re-Introduces His Jim Crow Bill

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10—uel Celler, Democrat, of New York uel Cellar, Democrat, of New York reintroduced last Saturday his bill to create an interracial industrial commission.

Under the terms of the bill, the commission would consist of five members, two of whom would be white. They would be appointed by the president for a terms of five years at a salary of $5,000 a year each except the chairman who would receive $7,500.

The commission would be charged with the duty of studying labor problems arising between the races stimulating and encouraging, racial tolerance in industry, working out plans for the solution of different racial problems, and consdering all questions pertaining to race adjustment that may be referred to it by any executive department of the Federal government.

The governor or attorney general of any state would also have authority to refer to the commission for investigation and recommendation any labor question which may arise in the different states.

The commission would make an annual report to congress through the president.

An appropriation of $200.000 would be authorized for the expenses of the commission for the first year.

A similar bill introduced by Representative Arthur W. Mitchell, Democrat of Illinois is also pending.

Mr. Celler has introduced his measure in each Congress in the last several years, but this year withdrew it after its provisions had been criticised.

He did not state who requested its reintroduction.

NEGRO INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

A well meaning Congressman of New York has introduced a bill in Congress for the enactment of a Negro Industrial Commission. This is also along lines favored by Congressman Mitchell of Illinois. Since the vote last week which set aside the anti-lynching bill, added consideration is being given the industrial commisson bill. Such a bill may meet favorable action in order to operate as a palliative for the anti-lynching bill. It must be known that the thinking Negroes are not in favor of this bill and an effort will be made to discourage its passage. Negroes are not in need of any special industrial commission. The present laws suffice for them. The enforcement of these laws in an impartial manner is all that is required. We are vehemently against any form of class legislation. We are American citizens and as such there is no necessity for the enactment of special laws affecting us.

GOVERNMENT IS CHIEF OFFENDER

Congressman Mitchell's bill to create a Negro Industrial Commission has met with favorable response from several leading educators and business men.

Besides investigating labor problems where the Negro is concerned the Commission will act as a sort of good-will agency between colored and white citizens in the United States.

The much heralded Black Cabinet was supposed to remedy some of the ills of the Negro in this country, but most of the cabinet meetings, ended in petty squabblings among its members and now we hear nothing of it.

Included in the measure introduced by Mr. Mitchell is a paragraph dealing with subversive propaganda among Negroes. The Communist party does have a large following of Negro adherents and quite a few of the Negro intellectuals have communistic leaning. It is unfortunate that white America still refuses to face the fact that communism is not only gaining a strong hold among Negroes, but also among a large number of native-born whites for the reason that it is being reported that Soviet Russia is at least offering a man's chance to men, regardless of color, but the fact is stressed that America is withholding these rights and all of the cabinets and commissions will not solve the problem as long as the government is the chief offender when it comes to advocating Jim-Crow, segregation and disfranchisement.

Labor-1935 Unions, Strikes, etc.

Political - 1935 Legislation (10-5-36)

Negro Industrial Commission.

A BILL—H. R. 129

Introduced in the House of Representatives by Emanuel Celler of New York, on January 3, 1935.

(Story on page 1)

TO CREATE A NEGRO INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be created a Negro Industrial Commission, which shall consist of five members, at least three of whom shall be members of the Negro race, to be appointed by the President of the United States, who shall hold office for four years unless removed for good cause shown, and whose position shall in no way be political; that they shall be nonpartisan, and whose salary shall be fixed by the President of the United States: Provided, however, That the salary of each member shall not exceed $5,000 per annum, except in the case of the chairman, who shall be designated by the President of the United States, and whose salary shall not exceed $7,000 per annum; that said Commissioners shall be entitled to the usual per diem and necessary expenses that are usually allowed officers of the Government when absent from their official station for the conduct of official business.

Sec. 2. That said Commission is authorized to appoint such necessary clerks, agents, or investigators, attorneys and assistants as may be necessary for the conduct of the business for which said Commission is created, or such other work that may be assigned to said Commission by the President of the United States, or any of the departments of the Government of the United States touching any problem or matter affecting the Negro, whose salary shall be fixed by the Commission and approved by the chairman of said Commission.

Sec. 3. That said Commission shall be provided by the Secretary of the Treasury with suitable quarters in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, for the transaction of the business coming before said Commission.

Sec. 4. That the duties of the Negro Industrial Commission created by this Act shall be to study the economic conditions of the Negro; to study the labor problems in which the Negro is interested; to stimulate and encourage thrift and industry among the Negroes of this country; to promote the general welfare of the Negro in industrial pursuits; to give aid, and to encourage the general uplift of the Negro; to work out plans for the solution of the different problems confronting the Negro race of the United States, to consider all questions pertaining to the Negro that may be referred to said Commission by any department of the United States Government and report the proper solution of any and all problems that may be presented to the Commission by any officer of the United States, the governor or attorney general of any of the States, or labor department of any State in the United States; to investigate all labor questions that may be referred to said Commission by the governor of any State, and to recommend what is necessary to regulate labor conditions for the best interest of the communities in which the labor question may arise; to recommend what may be necessary for the stability of labor in the different States; to discourage bolshevism wherever it may exist; to formulate a policy for mutual understanding and confidence between the races; to report to Congress through the President of the United States all their acts and doings and to make such recommendations for the solution of any problem or problems affecting the Negro that they may deem advisable.

Sec. 5. That for the purpose of the expenses of said Commission there shall be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, for the first year, the sum of $200,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to defray the expenses of this Commission; and there shall, every year thereafter, be appropriated by Congress such sum as may be necessary to carry out the work of said Commission; that the expenses shall be paid out of the money hereby appropriated, upon proper vouchers approved by the chairman of said Commission, including the salaries of the Commissioners.

Sec. 6. That all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed, and this Act shall take effect upon its passage and the approval of the President of the United States.

Call Mitchell's Bill 'Worse' Than One Asked By Celler

By A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22.—Following the expose in last week's Chicago Defender that Congressman Celler of New York had introduced in Congress a bill which would put the Race under a Commission form of government comes the announcement that a similar bill, only more vicious, has been introduced by Congressman Arthur Mitchell of Chicago.

The Celler bill—(H.R. 129)—was given the House of Representatives on January 3, just a day after Congress opened its 74th session. Mr. Mitchell's bill (H.R. 5733) went to the House of Representatives on February 14. With but few exceptions, the bills are identical. Mr. Celler's bill is called "A Bill to Create a Negro Industrial Commission." Mr. Mitchell's measure is known as "A Bill to Create an Industrial Commission on Negro Affairs."

More Differences

Further differences in the two bills occur in term of office: Celler—four years. Mitchell—six years. "one shall be appointed for two years, one shall be appointed for three years, one shall be appointed for four years," thus making this a permanent governing institution for Race citizens.

A further minor difference is in the salary. Under Mr. Celler's law the chairman would receive $7,000 per year; Mr. Mitchell would give the chairman of this commission $7,500 per year. The spot where Mr. Mitchell's bill becomes more vicious than Mr. Celler's bill is where it delegates larger powers to the commission, thereby taking more citizenship rights from Race citizens.

For instance, Mitchell's bill, under section 4, gives the commission the following duties and powers:

"That the duties of the Industrial Commission on Negro Affairs created by this Act shall be to study the economic conditions of the Negro; to study the labor problems in which the Negro is fundamentally interested; to stimulate and encourage thrift and industry among the Negroes of this country; to promote the general welfare of the Negro in industrial pursuits, and to encourage his general uplift; to work out plans looking toward the solution of the different problems confronting the Negro race of the United States; to consider all questions pertaining to the Negro that may be referred to said commission by any department of the U. S. government, and report a suggested solution of any and all problems that may be presented to the commission by any officer of the United States, the Governor or Attorney General of any of the States, or labor department of any state of the United States."

To Recommend

"To recommend what may be necessary for the stability of labor in the different states; to discourage subversive doctrine and propaganda; to work toward the formulation of a policy for mutual understanding and confidence between the races; to report to Congress through the President of the United States all their acts and doings and to make such recommendations for the solution of any problem or problems affecting the Negro that they may deem advisable."

Mr. Mitchell's bill, like that of Mr. Celler's, was referred to the Judiciary committee where it now is being considered. If it comes back with a favorable report, and is passed by Congress, the Race will take its place as a ward of the government instead of as a citizen group. Today, the Indians are the only people in this country who live under a commission.

MITCHELL HAS BILL TO AID WORKING MAN

Asks Appointment of Negro Industrial Commission By the President

WASHINGTON.—

(ANP)—Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, Chicago Democrat, last week introduced a measure for the creation of an Industrial Commission on Negro Affairs, to be composed of five members, which has already been popularly dubbed "the watch dog bill."

If the measure should become law, Negro citizens would have at Washington, for the first time since emancipation, a group clothed with official authority whose duty it would be to investigate and give judgment upon every important matter affecting the status of Negro citizens.

Favorable comment on the measure has been given by Dr. Robert R. Moton, president of Tuskegee institute; Dr. R. R. Wright, president of Wilberforce university; Ligon A. Wilson, principal of Snow Hill normal and industrial institute; C. C. Spaulding, president of North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance company; P. B. Young, publisher of Norfolk, Va., Journal and Guide. A rough draft of the measure was submitted to each of these men.

All Commend Measure

Dr. Moton told Mr. Mitchell: "This bill is constructive in every respect, and if passed, will mean much for the country and the Negro. You can count on me to stand back of it 100 per cent."

"If you succeed, you will do the greatest constructive thing done for the Negro by Congress outside the field of education since the Fifteenth amendment," wrote Dr. Wright.

Mr. Wilson believed that "the bill would seem to have the possibilities of becoming very effective in the economic, as well as the social and political, affairs of the Negroes of this country," and Mr. Spaulding thought that it was just as wise and proper to have a commision on Negro affairs as a commission on Indian affairs.

Mr. Young feels that such a commission is necessary as "a fact-finding body" and that its findings would "carry considerable weight with industrialists."

$5,000 A Year Salaries

The commission would consist of five members at salaries of $5,000 a year. Their appointment is to be non-political in character, and they are to be appointed for six-year terms, except in the case of the first five members, who are to be appointed for terms ranging from two years to six.

Section four of the bill, describing the duties of the commission, reads:

". . . shall be to study the economic conditions of the Negro; to study the labor problems in which the Negro is fundamentally interested; to stimulate and encourage thrift and industry among the Negroes of this country; to promote the general welfare of the Negro in industrial pursuits, and to encourage his general uplift; to work out plans looking toward the solution of the different problems confronting the Negro race of the United States.

THE UNDER-DOG BILL

"The Watch Dog Bill" introduced in the House of Representatives last week by Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell is just another instance where Negroes seek to further the pernicious American policy of segregation.

The measure in question provides for the appointment of five Negroes at a salary of $5,000.00 each to serve on an Industrial Commission on Negro Affairs.

The duties of the commission as set forth in section four of the act will be as follows:

"— shall be to study the labor problems in which the Negro is fundamentally interested; to stimulate and encourage thrift and industry among the Negroes of this country; to promote the general welfare of the Negro in industrial pursuits, and to encourage his general uplift; to work out plans looking toward the solution of the different problems confronting the Negro race of the United Stntes.

"To consider all questions pertaining to the Negro that may be referred to said Commission by any department of the United States government, and report a suggested solution of any and all problems that may be presented to the Commission by any officer of the United States, the governor or attorney general of any of the states, or labor department of any state in the United States:

"To recommend what may be necessary for the stability of labor in the different states: to discourage subsersive doctrine and propaganda; to work toward the formulation of a policy for mutual understanding and confidence between the races; to report to Congress through the President of the United States all their acts and doings and to make such recommendations for the solution of any problem or problems affecting the Negro that they may deem advisable."

A more proper designation for the bill would be the "Under Dog Bill." It is a typical "Yes man" and "handkerchief measure", designed to classify American Negroes as wards of the Nation and as supine beggars rather than as citizens of these United States vested with certain inalienable rights.

Why not make the bill inclusive and provide for a study of the economic, social and political conditions of Negroes, Indians, Jews and Irish; to discourage subversive doctrines and propaganda; to work for a mutual understanding and confidence between the race? Why single out Negro Americans?

For the information of one of the endorsers of the bill we point to the fact that the Committee on Indian Affairs is a regularly constituted committee of Congress to deal with the affairs of the Nation's wards who are restricted to reservations and not with the affairs of American citizens who are armed with the ballot and recourses to the courts to enforce the rights vouchsafed to them by the Constitution of the United States.

The analogy is ridiculous.

In striking contrast to the proposal for this Jim Crow Commission is the following legislative program recently suggested by former Congressman Oscar DePriest:

"Organized activity for elimination of illegal practices set up by state and county officials for disqualifying colored citizens from voting and jury service, increased registration of colored voters and passage of a federal anti-lynching law.

"In the educational field, federal appropriations to be earmarked, especially for states where separate schools exist, so that each pupil, irrespective of race or color, might obtain an equal per capita proportion. To this end, an active campaign for election of men pledged to earmark such appropriations, and to work for standard housing, equipment and teacher pay, for all Southern States, and also for Texas, Oklahoma and West Virginia.

"To abolish the practice of certification of three names for civil service appointment, and substitution of the Bertillon System for the photograph system of identification of persons taking examination for Federal appointment. Throughout the campaigns for such legislation colored citizens such be encouraged to seek participation in government in proportion to population, with reference to federal, state, county and municipal patronage, and positions of trust in various branches of the Army and the Navy."

Negroes are sick and tired, and justly so, of Negro advisers, Negro fact finders, Black Cabinets and all the rest of these Jim Crow outfits. These set ups are nothing more or less than an embracing on the part of Negroes of the policy of segregation. Enforced segregation is bad enough, but when supposed Negro leaders advocate Jim Crowism in the administration of the Federal Government and attempt to place 12,000,000 American citizens in the same category with the wards of the government who are restricted to reservations, the thing becomes nauseating.

If there is any manhood left in the race the "Under Dog" Bill will be received with utter disgust and Congressmen will be deluged with demands to vote against it.

In passing the RICHMOND PLANET wishes to remind Congressman Mitchell of his grandstand play when he asserted that he was not in Congress to represent Negroes but to represent his constituents in the first Illinois District.

The "Under Dog" Bill is entirely at Variance with this bally-hoo.

Fighting and not fawning is the order of the day.

Tennessee

Political — 1935

Legislation

Knoxville. Tenn., Journal
July 10, 1935

Negro Voters League Favors Pension Bill

The Knoxville League of Negro Voters has telegraphed the Tennessee delegation in Congress an indorsefent of the old age pension bill and urged Gov. Hill McAlister to use his influence toward the repeal of the child marriage act.

The actions were taken after the meeting Monday night at the Vine Avenue library. About 60 persons attended and plans were made for a canvas to increase registration for the city election next August.

Political-1935.
Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

Atlanta, Ga. Georgian
November 14, 1935

NEGROES TO AID 'WELCOME'

A special committee of negroes will take part in the home-coming reception for President Roosevelt here November 29, it was announced Thursday by Dr. John Hope, president of Atlanta University, who will head the committee.

President Roosevelt will ride by the university, where negroes of Atlanta and the state will be assembled to greet him, Erle Cocke announced.

Leaders of the race here will confer Saturday to perfect plans for the group. Among those in conference will be W. A. Fountain, Jr., president of Morris Brown College; M. S. Davage, president of Clark University; S. F. Archer, president of Morehouse College; Florence Reed, of Spelman College; Willis J. King, of Gammon Theological Seminary, and Dr. C. L. Harper, principal of Booker T. Washington High School. Jesse O. Thomas, secretary of the Atlanta Urban League, will assist the committee.

All negro schools are to declare a holiday November 29.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
October 26, 1935

Not to Be Suppressed

Southern white men will be forced to find a party that will defend the policy of leaving to the states the control of the race question. There is no such national party in existence now. The great majority of negro voters in the Northern and border states are now voting for Democratic candidates for president, vice president, senators and congressmen. Naturally there are no Northern Democratic politicians who defend the historic Southern position, and the Southern Democrats already in office will not face the music, will not challenge the Northern Democrats and their negro allies.

But the Southern white people will soon have to face the music.

They are now lulled to sleep by their politicians.

The Costigan-Wagner bill will probably be pressed by the DEMOCRATS in congress, and the Southerners will not be able again to stop it by a filibuster. The Northern negroes are pressing them.

The policy of granting favors to the Northern negroes is, from the point of view of the New Deal Democrats of the North, expedient, it is good poltics, and The News and Courier, were it a newspaper published in Philadelphia or Indianapolis supporting Mr. Roosevelt for reelection, might be forced to advocate it.

With the kindest feeling toward the negro race The News and Courier believes in political control by the white people in the States of the South and sees in the Northern Democratic policy now pursued serious menace to the South.

The unanimous declaration of the two houses of the Texas legislature against admission of negroes into the Democratic national convention next year is the sounding of a warning.

The Democratic legislature of South Carolina, if it shall pass a similar resolution, will embarrass the national administration and its office-holding friends in South Carolina.

If the action of the Texans should be imitated in seven or eight Southern states the national Democracy would have a vexing problem to solve.

That Senators Sheppard and Connelly of Texas permitted the Texas legislators to pass their resolutions is singular. They must have been nodding.

One-Man Fight Initiated Against Two-Third Rule

Advertised

Comstock Of Birmingham Asks State Democratic Committee To Oppose It

11-29-35

Weapon Of South

Montgomery Ala

Cuts Down Advantage Of Large Northern States In National Convention

By ATTICUS MULLIN

The Alabama State Democratic Executive Committee will have before it for adoption or rejection at its December meeting, a resolution offered by Committeeman C. D. Comstock, from Jefferson, to the effect that the committee representing Alabama Democrats, go on record as opposing the two-third rule in Democratic national conventions.

The purpose of the Comstock resolution is to do away with a rule that the South has always insisted upon. Southern statesmen in the past considered the two-thirds rule as the only protection the South had against the preponderance of delegates from heavily voting Republican states. For instance New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Ohio have mode delegates to the Democratic national convention than all of the Southern States combined and some to spare. These states rarely go Democratic. Once or twice in a 50-year cycle they do but the South goes Democratic every year.

Mr. Comstock, the committeeman who offered the resolution, is or was, the chairman of the Jefferson County Democratic Executive Committee. Seldom if ever in a committee meeting does a representative from Jefferson offer a suggestion that is given serious attention.

But Mr. Comstock insisted that his resolution lay over until the members of the State committee took stock of it and of the arguments pro and con. There have been no pro arguments as far as the writer learns. The writer has talked to a number of old-time Democrats and finds that they are opposed to changing a rule which gives the South what is almost a veto power in the national convention. Not quite a veto power, but almost.

The writer has attended a number of Democratic conventions and is fairly well acquainted with the results of others. We have never known of but one candidate who received a majority of the votes of a convention in modern times who was not nominated. That man was Champ Clark, of Missouri, at Baltimore in 1912. Wilson finally beat him out, was nominated and was elected. But any Democrat nominated by that convention would have been elected because Theodore Roosevelt bolted Taft and started the Bull Moose movement.

Just why a Democrat from Alabama would want to abolish a national convention rule that has saved the South on many an occasion is not known. The writer knows Mr. Comstock well and favorably. We cannot conceive of Charley Comstock offering such a resolution. But he did.

Alabama has 22 votes in the national convention and always goes Democratic. New York has more than four times that number and so has Pennsylvania and when New York goes Democratic there is an upset. We wonder why Mr. Comstock wants Alabama outvoted nearly four to one by Pennsylvania in a Democratic convention when Pennsylvania never comes through with a Democratic electoral vote?

We are not so sure in predicting since we predicted that Frank Dixon would beat Bibb Graves but we are going to hazard one just for good measure. We are going to predict that the Alabama State Democratic Executive Committee will vote against the Comstock resolution in about the proportion of 10 to 1. You can always find one man who has not been committed as yet to a place where he can do no harm.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
November 12, 1935

The Colored Democrats

On the day before the election, The Post-Gazette, of Pittsburgh, says, 1,300 colored voters were given work on WPA jobs despite the fact that there was no work to do," and "on election day, a legal holiday, they were given another full day's pay as WPA workers, despite the fact that their only activity was to go out and vote." Frank Kent quotes these statements and we suppose some people will set them down as "just another Republican lie," but it reads like the truth to us. If the New Dealers will treat the negroes in South Carolina as it treats them in Pittsburgh 999 in every 1,000 of them will join the Democratic party shouting that the year of jubilee has come. The South Carolina white Democrats should not mind paying taxes to give WPA jobs to colored Democrats in Pittsburgh. It is nothing but loyalty to the party to praise the Pittsburgh Democrats who managed this performance. The wage scale for WPA workers white and black, in Pittsburgh is twice as high as it is in Greenville, Elloree Dillon or anywhere else in South Carolina. This state can always be carried for the Democratic candidate without buying negro votes, but the case is different in Pennsylvania. But White Democrats in this State are not allowed to vote in the primary for delegates to the convention that nominates a candidate for president. A negro Democrat in Pennsylvania has more weight in politics

STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.
ADVANCE

NOV 11 1935

Colored New Deal Renames Lambert

William Lambert was reelected president of the Colored New Deal Democratic Organization at a meeting Saturday night at the club's headquarters, 231 North Burgher avenue, West Brighton. He will serve a two-year term.

In a three-cornered race for the office of treasurer, Robert Morgan of 512 Jersey street, New Brighton, defeated John H. Griffen and James Twine. Ike Allen was reelected vice-president and James Johnson was reelected secretary.

Lambert read a letter from Democratic Leader William T. Fetherston, who promised the organization consideration.

The organization is raising funds to secure new headquarters at 155 Broadway, West

WASHINGTON, D. C.
HERALD

NOV 27 1935

Young Colored Democrats Elect

Samuel Howard was elected president and Cicero Osborne first vice president at the last meeting of the District division, Young Colored Democrats of America. Edgar A. Brown, adviser to the director of the Civilian Conservation Corps gave a brief talk on the present political situation and its effect on the Negro.

DENISON, TEX.
HERALD
NOV 27 1935

BREAD ON THE WATERS

It may be true or it may not be true and it may be an exaggeration, but it is interesting to hear eastern Negroes, who presumably speak with some authority, say that the recent unprecedented majority of Chandler in Kentucky was due to the fact that Kentucky Negroes almost to a voter quit the Republican ranks and voted for the Democratic nominee. And thereby hangs a tale.

Some years ago, as the story goes, Chandler was the football coach at the high school of Versailles. At the Negro school in the same town was a football team, whose list of victories was represented by one discouraging zero. In quest of aid the team went to young Coach Chandler and asked him to teach the team some of football's essential points. The request was granted, the Negro team was trained by Chandler without money and without price, and a season of successive victories was the result.

None of the members of that Negro squad forgot the help Chandler had rendered. And when he recently entered the gubernatorial arena the friends he had made among the Negroes at Versailles went forth as militant crusaders to tell the story of Chandler's former help in the day of trouble and to urge Negroes everywhere in Kentucky to support the Democratic nominee. And this is the explanation eastern Negroes give of the most smashing victory ever won by a gubernatorial candidate in Kentucky.—Oklahoma City Oklahoman.

CHARLESTON, S. C.
NEWS AND COURIER
NOV 12 1935

The Colored Democrats

On the day before the election, The Post-Gazette, of Pittsburgh, says, 1,300 colored voters were given work on WPA jobs despite the fact that there was no work to do," and "on election day, a legal holiday they were given another full day's pay as WPA workers, despite the fact that their only activity was to go out and vote." Frank Kent quotes these statements and we suppose some people will set them down as "just another Republican lie," but it reads like the truth to us. If the New Dealers will treat the negroes in South Carolina as it treats them in Pittsburgh 999 in every 1,000 of them will join the Democratic party shouting that the year of jubilee has come. The South Carolina white Democrats should not mind paying taxes to give WPA jobs to colored Democrats in Pittsburgh. It is nothing but loyalty to the party to praise the Pittsburgh Democrats who managed this performance. The wage scale for WPA workers white and black, in Pittsburgh is twice as high as it is in Greenville, Elloree, Dillon or anywhere else in South Carolina. This state can always be carried for the Democratic candidate without buying negro votes, but the case is different in Pennsylvania. But White Democrats in this State are not allowed to vote in the primary for delegates to the convention that nominates a candidate for president. A negro Democrat in Pennsylvania has more weight in politics

OSSINING, N. Y.
CITIZEN REGISTER

Colored Voters Set Meeting

Democratic Rally Will Be Held Sunday

A mass meeting for colored voters will be held Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Democratic Headquarters, 22 Croton Avenue.

Town and county candidates will be present and will inform the audience on their platform.

The principal speakers for the meeting will be Henry Lyons of Greenburgh and Dr. A. M. Rivera of Yonkers. Refreshments will be served.

Florenz Hough, president, will preside.

NEW YORK TIMES
DEC 19 1935

NEW STEPS LIKELY ON REAPPORTIONMENT

Democratic Leaders Are Said to Be Considering Revival of Drive in New Legislature.

The possibility of reviving the drive for a reapportionment of Senate, Assembly and Congressional districts in the new Legislature was said yesterday to be under consideration by leaders of the Democratic party in Brooklyn and Queens.

Irwin Steingut of Brooklyn, who in all probability will lead the Democrats in the Assembly again, was understood to have gone to Washington for a talk with President Roosevelt about New York State affairs, which would include some discussion of a reapportionment move. However, there was no major leader to be found who would agree that a reapportionment effort would be anything more than a gesture at the coming session.

Tammany members blocked enactment of a bill last session when both houses were Democratic, because they would lose many seats. Now that the Republicans will control the Assembly, the leaders said, there seemed very little hope that the two parties could agree on a measure that would get through both houses and be signed by the Governor.

One objection to the bill last session was that of the Negro members, who wanted districts in Harlem that would assure election of Negro legislators. Proposed new measures were said to contain new lines that would permit this.

Those who have been in close touch with reapportionment discussions in the past said last night that nothing official connected with reapportionment had been brought to their attention as yet.

SCRANTON, PA.
REPUBLICAN
DEC 19 1935

Moore Renamed Leader Of Colored Democrats

Andrew Moore was reelected president of the Lackawanna County Democratic Club at a meeting last night at G. A. R. Hall. Other officers reelected were: A. R. Carew, vice-presidndt; Charles Tipple, secretary; Nathaniel Wilson, assistant secretary, and C. Parker, treasurer.

The following members were reelected to the board of directors: Mr. Lacy, Graves Simpson, George Walker, Elias Parker, Mr. Carew, Mr. Wilson and Mrs. Margaret Myers, chairla

YONKERS, N. Y.
HERALD STATESMAN
DEC 27 1935

John M. Lee Heads Colored Democrats

John M. Lee was reelected President of Seventh Ward Colored Democratic Club last night at an annual meeting at the group's headquarters, 191 Waverly Street. Mr. Lee was chosen by acclamation.

Others elected were Ralph West, vice-president and chairman of the board of governors; George Richardson, treasurer; Miss Edna West, recording secretary; George Bunch, corresponding secretary; William Webb, financial secretary, and Edward Campbell, sergeant-at-arms.

Installation ceremonies will be held next month when the group moves into new headquarters at 131 Waverly Street. Mr. Richardson was named chairman of a committee in charge of the installation and in charge of a housewarming.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
PRESS
Reporter
DEC 23 1935

Colored Democrats Plan Headquarters

At a special session of the executive board of the United Colored Democracy of Westchester County, held here, it was decided that a county headquarters, to be open the year around, would be established in this city in January. The headquarters will also serve as the home of the Colored Democratic Club of White Plains.

Florenz Hough, president, in his address to the county delegates and to the members of the Colored Democratic Club of White Plains, said that he had called the meeting in order to find out just where the club here stands in the matter of county allegiance.

Political-1935
Party Affiliation

Democratic

VOTE TUESDAY

* * * * * *

More important to the Negroes of Richmond than the victory or defeat of any particular candidate in the Democratic Primary is the size of the vote which will be polled by Negroes in this contest.

It is of recent occurrence, nevertheless, it is very pertinent to remind Negroes that they owe their right to vote in this primary to none of the present candidates. They themselves fought for this right in the court and won, notwithstanding the opposition of many of the persons now running for office. Most white Democrats were at that time aligned with the city Democratic organization, which denied Negroes this right and contested the issue with them in the Courts. This is said not to prejudice the interest of any particular candidate. The PLANET has scrupulously avoided expressing any preference between the candidates and is only interested in having the Negro voters support the most capable men and those whose outlook and sense of justice give Negroes the greatest assurance of having their rights as citizens of this State and City fully recognized and respected.

Having fought for the right to have a voice in the election of persons who administer the government under which they live, Negro Democrats should exercise this right to the fullest in Tuesday's election. Exercise your own judgement as to the proper candidates to support, but by all means vote. The RICHMOND PLANET calls upon all public-spirited Negroes to assist in getting the full Negro vote to the polls next Tuesday and volunteers any service of which it is capable in this respect.

VA. PRIMARY NOT TO BAR NEGRO VOTE

Arlington County Democratic Leader Upholds Right of Race

Arlington Bureau

Negroes will not be barred from the Arlington County Democratic primaries, according to the Chronicle, leading newspaper of the county, whose editor, Randall Mackey, nationally known lawyer and Democrat with offices in Washington and leader in Arlington and Virginia politics

It was rumored that Negroes participating in the primaries on August 6 would draw the fire of Democratic opposition following a perusal of the reactions of affiliated political groups to the Supreme Court ruling validating the exclusion of Negroes from Democratic primaries in Texas.

In denying that Negroes would be barred, Attorney Mackey says:

Has Right to Vote

"Any Negro qualified to vote at the general election in November may vote in the Democratic primary, if he agrees, as the white voters agree, to support the persons selected by the primary as candidates of the Democratic party. No interference or obstruction can be interposed when a Negro walks to the polls to vote in the primary.

"That is the law as laid down by the Supreme Court of the United States in the two cases that have been brought before it, and is the law as laid wn in a decision of the United States Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, which has never been reversed, and that is the law as laid down by the Democratic Judge C. Vernon Spratley, of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit of Virginia.

Decision Stands

"He held that Negroes could vote in the Virginia Democratic primaries, and his decision has not been reversed. Further, Attorney General Saunders of Virginia gave an opinion on June 30, 1931, which is published in the 'Report of the Attorney General of Virginia,' at page 30, upholding the right of Negroes to vote in Democratic primaries.

"Negro Democrats are numerous in Virginia and have just as much right to vote in Democratic primaries as white Democrats.

"The right to vote is the right that preserves all other rights. It would be absurd to argue that the Negro Democrat is not entitled to vote in a Democratic primary when his right to vote in the real election in November cannot be challenged. The law in Virginia is not limited to 'known white Democrats,' as it used to be, nor to known Negro Democrats.

Matter of Honesty

"It is sufficient that the Negro intends to vote for the candidate of the part in November. Of course, he might not so vote, but that is true of white voters who vote in the primary and vote later against the nominees of the primary. It is a matter of honesty only."

Carter in Fight as Berks County Dem. Prosecutor

(Special to the AFRO)

READING, Pa.—W. Justin Carter, Jr., has announced himself as candidate for the Democratic nomination for district attorney of Berks County.

Adopting a platform of justice and fair play for all people, Carter said: "I come before the electorate of Berks County with a new social vision and understanding of the problems of all the people, regardless of religion, race or politics.



W. J. Carter, Jr.

"A district attorney is the representative of all the people in their struggle to obtain justice and fair play. He is more than a mere prosecutor. It is his solemn duty to be as zealous in protecting the innocent as in prosecuting the guilty."

Because he has acquainted himself with the criminal law in all its aspects, Carter said he is qualified for the office.

"In these times of unrest, it is imperative that public offices be filled by men of proved social consciousness," he said. "We need men who sympathize with and will fight for the common man: a friend of the exploited and not a tool of the exploiters."

Chas. Lynch Designated For Alderman, 19th A. D.

Attorney Charles Lynch has been designated by the Perry faction of the Democratic party in the 19th Assembly District to oppose Alderman Charles Bradford in the September primaries. This selection was made last week and a hot fight is promised on the record of the present incumbent.

Reports also have it that James J. Martin, former alderman, has also entered the primary fight for the Democratic nomination.

Polluting The Stream

Ed Carmack used to say that when several families were drinking out of the same branch, the family up at the head of the branch near the spring had no right to pollute it, especially if his neighbors lower down objected. The Commercial Appeal said years ago that the Memphis politicians will developed the art of herding ignorant negroes to the polls at Democratic primaries and some day find that they had polluted the stream and that other communities would suffer.

Lauderdale County furnishes a case in point. In tabulating the vote in the Democratic primary last week it was found that with only one precinct out, J. B. Crockett's majority for trustee was 270 votes. The missing precinct was Shoaf's Island over in the Mississippi River. Next day, Shoaf's Island came in with a vote of two for Crockett and 291 for his opponent. This, on its face, meant defeat for Crockett. Something of a row was immediately raised. It developed that similar swings showed up in two other precincts, the three reporting 13 votes for Crockett and 425 for his opponent. Strange as it seems, these are not Shelby County returns, though they read like them.

The upshot of it was a contest upon the ground that the primary call specifically limited the voting to known white Democrats. While the county committee heard no argument, the charge that negroes were herded to the polls was not seriously disputed. It was not even argued, as some of the orators in Memphis argue, that this was merely a preliminary period of training through which the Democratic leadership expects to make stalwart southern Democrats out of these innocent and unsuspecting negroes.

However, the committee rejected the plea and very properly set the election aside. The result is that another primary will be held for trustee. Unfortunately, no such fair solution has been possible of similar problems in Memphis.

A Political Footnote

IN HAMPTON the county clerk of court, HARRY H. HOLT, was defeated last week in the Democratic primary.

Hampton and Elizabeth City County have been one of the localities where the matter of voting has been most difficult for Negroes until upstanding citizens, aided by able counsel, fought the issue out to a successful conclusion in the local court and State Supreme Court.

Behind the subterfuges and obstacles and flat refusal to permit Negroes to register and vote was HARRY H. HOLT. The decisions of Judge G. VERNON SPRATLEY in the Circuit Court and of the State Supreme Court crystallized the community and state sentiment—at least showed the tendency in the public sentiment.

That should have been an indication that the era of Mr. HOLT'S political power and office-holding was closing. The colored citizens whom Mr. HOLT tried hardest to keep from using the ballot doubtless helped amass the margin by which he lost to his opponent.

It is logical to assume, we suppose, that this is related to the "Advancing South" so often talked and written of.

BLACKWELL NAMED LOCAL CHAIRMAN OF STATE DEMOS

Form Group and Program for '36 Elections

ANDERSON, Ind.—Pledging their support to President Roosevelt and the New Deal and solidly endorsing Gov. Paul McNutt's program, over 200 Negro democrat leaders gathered here Tuesday in a statewide one-day caucus called by Dr. J. J. Hoover of Terre Haute to effect a permanent organization and plan for next year's campaigns.

Representatives from Gary were Dr. S. R. Blackwell, Harry Sinclair and A. R. Whitlock.

Dr. Hoover Is Head

Business sessions were held at the Negro Welfare association building during the day and there was a mass meeting at the courthouse that night. A permanent organization was formed with Dr. Hoover as president, W. J. Rice of Crawfordsville, secretary, and the Rev. Marshall Talley, Indianapolis, chairman of the advisory board. A chairman for each congressional district was appointed and it was agreed these chairmen would work with white leaders of the party in each individual area. Dr. Blackwell was named for the Gary sector.

Observers state this is one of the first times in history that political leaders of the race have joined together to map out concerted plans for Negro betterment in order to present them to white leaders and at the same time cooperate fully with white party officials.

To Seek Jobs

One of the main points in the program will be a drive for more and better jobs. It was pointed out that there are no outstanding Negro state appointments and that there have been one under republican regimes, but these positions are due the race.

Lieut.-Gov. Clifford C. Townsend delivered an address on the achievements of the New Deal in Indiana and nationwide in which he blasted the critics. A resume of his talk is contained on another page.

Well Entertained

Entertainment was in the hands of Detective Henry Mason of this city who is county democratic chairman. A softball game was held in the afternoon with banquets, bridge and smokers comprising the evening's routine.

Among those leaders attending the meeting were the following:

Pearl M. E. Coles, New Castle Daisy E. Hood, Terre Haute; W. H. Willburn, Kokomo; Allen D. Johnson, Bloomington; Joseph Harris, Indianapolis, William Banner, Indianapolis; Leonard Winlock, Indianapolis; Russell H. French, Indianapolis; Henry Bunnell, Indianapolis Ralph Cooper, Carl Clark, Donald Archy, Margaret Archy, Hattie Fears, Glascoe Knox, Barker Whitfield, and Clara Gill, Indianapolis, George R. Brawley and James A. Colter, Muncie.

Wilbetta Wright, Otis Wynn, Mrs. M. Myers and Mrs. Lena M. Raney, Anderson; Theodore Smith, Indianapolis; J. J. Hoover, Terre Haute W. T. Rice Crawfordsville; Henry Mason and Xames W. Geates, Anderson; Curtis F. Green, Marion; A. M. Thomas, Rev. Alex E. Wright, Terre Haute; Willa C. Roberts and Eunice A. Roberts, Terre Haute, Golda Glover and Eugene Glover, New Castle; Dr. Ella Meakley, Mrs. Hettie A. Smith, Mrs. Emma Herdspath, Mrs. M. Brown, Leona Lyman and Ethel Talbot, Fort Wayne; Mrs. Juanita Coakley, Tart; Oscar Kennedy, Crawfordsville; Arthur Lawrence, Martin Dean and George E. Myers, New Castle; May Combs and Ida Knox, Indianapolis; Mildred Buckner and Edith M. Cooper, New Castle.

ASK YOUNG DEMOCRATS TO TAKE STAND FOR NEGRO VOTERS

CHICAGO, (ANP)—Colored Democrats of Texas, represented through a committee at Austin, sent Saturday, a moving plea to the young Democrats of America, meeting at Milwaukee Wisconsin, for young Democrats to take a stand on the issue of Negro participation in the affairs of the party in Texas.

The young Democrats at Milwaukee were addressed over the radio by President Roosevelt Saturday night who called upon them to lend their aid in "changing the old order."

The message telgraphed by the Texans read:

"The Negroes of Texas who are Democrats and who supported President Roosevelt and other Democratic nominees in the state election desire to be permitted to attend the convention for the selection of Democratic delegates to name a Democratic nominee for President. They are now barred. We call upon you to introduce resolutions and otherwise aid us in not only attaining this right belonging to all Democrats, but also to obtain the right to enter the state Democratic primaries to select candidates for the state and county offices for whom we vote in the general election. Should you fail to introduce such resolutions then the Negroes of the United States will know that they are not wanted in the Democratic fold.'

The wire to the Young Democrats was endorsed by the Negro Voters League of Austin and Travis County, Texas, and signed by J. W. Frazier, W. H. Fuller, William M. Tears, L. D. Lyons and Everett H. Givins.

NEWARK, N. J.
NEWS
AUG 3 1935

Colored Democrats

Organization of the Allied Colored Democracy of New Jersey will be completed September 26 at a Newark meeting. Temporary officers are: Chairman, Assistant State Attorney General Robert Hartgrove of Jersey City; secretary, Miss Geneveer Blay of East Orange; treasurer, Jasper Davis of Bloomfield. They were elected Thursday night at a meeting at the Shady Rest Golf Club.

Democrats Pledge New PRT Set-Up in Vote Drive

3,500 Hear Candidates in Plea for Large Registration.

CITY HALL INFO BUREAU PROMISED

Bellhops Would Serve as Guides.

PHILADELPHIA— Philadelphia Democrats on Monday night brought to a climax a powerful drive to bring out a large registration at the polls on Tuesday.

The spokesmen delivered heavy blows at what they termed "the municipal misrule of the Republican party " and called upon the voters to repudiate the G.O.P. by signing up as Democrats for "the greatest battle Philadelphia has seen in a half a century."

3,000 in Attendance

More than 3000 Democratic workers attended the city-wide rally held at the Metropolitan Opera House to hear the pledges of the various candidates.

Curtis Bok, candidate for district attorney told the voters, "Philadelphia now has the best opportunity in generations to break the stranglehold of Republican politicians."

Jack Kelly, candidate for mayor, presented the Democratic party's proposal for meeting the city's needs.

"A few years ago it seemed as if the Republican rule would never end. Philadelphia was a one-part city. Politicians could get away with anything because there was no organized force to stop them.

Victory Foreseen

"Happily, however, there has been a change. Philadelphia is no longer a one-party city. Today we have a vigorous, young, united Democratic party. Tonight we are on the eve of a battle to drive a selfish organization from the city hall."

P.R.T. Change Pledged

The candidates pledged the reorganization of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit setup; lower taxes to favor the home owner and business man, and a revision of Pennsylvania's antiquated constitution.

Promises were also made to have an information bureau in city hall for the benefit of strangers as well as corps of bell hops to serve as guides.

Other speakers were:

Gilbert Spruance, candidate for sheriff; Michael A. Spatola, for receiver of deeds; Leopold M. Jacobs, for clerk of quarter sessions court; George Gordon Meade, for recorder of deeds; John J. Hennessy and Benjamin Green, for county commissioners.

The addresses were broadcast over Station WFIL. Robert V. Bolger, assistant U.S. attorney, presided.

N. J. Demcrats Oppose Johnson as County Head

NEWARK, N.J. (UNP)—Out of the ashes of defeat suffered by the Democrats here in the recent county election, opponents of County Chairman J. Bernard Johnson hope to remove him from leadership, reports indicate.

Monday night the Democratic Association of Clubs met at 179 Orange Street with the purpose of setting a date for the election of a county chairman which the Democratic County Committee is reported to be bound to accept.

This association is a temporary body whose sole function is to name a chairman. It is composed of members of other Democratic clubs. George E. Wilbecan is president and George McGriff, secretary.

Say He Wouldn't Call Meeting

The contentation of opponents of Johnson is that he has refused since last January to call a meeting of the Afro American Democratic Association, of which he is president.

The last-minute refusal of the Democratic organization to release any kind of war chest in the recent campaign is said to have made many who were expecting money become angered at Johnson for not getting it.

Political - 1935
Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

NEWARK, N. J.
NEWS

SEP 3 1935

Colored Democracy Unit To Meet in East Orange

The Allied Colored Democracy of New Jersey will hold an all-day convention Thursday in the Edward Savage Democratic headquarters, Glenwood avenue, East Orange. Representatives from every county will attend the meeting which has for its purpose the uniting of all Negro Democratic organizations.

Mayor Hague of Jersey City and William H. Kelly are among those who have been invited to speak.

WASHINGTON, PA.
Reporter
AUG 22 1935

Colored Democrats To Hold Meeting Tonight

A rally of Democratic voters, sponsored by the Colored Central Democratic organization, will be held in Vankirk Hall, Forrest avenue, tonight at 7:30 o'clock.

Pertinent messages to the voters will be delivered by Patrick T. Fagan, District No. 5 president of the U. M. W. A., and by Homer S. Brown, State Representative.

PATERSON, N. J.
NEWS

SEP 5 1935

Moore Submits Report To Negro League

The Passaic County Negro Democratic League held their regular weekly meeting last night at headquarters, 132 Governor street, to receive the report of John Moore, acting chairman of the entertainment committee, on the social held last week, and to endorse the candidacy of I. V. Klenert as alderman from the 4th Ward, and that of Henry Moore as justice of the peace.

Clarence Pete, president of the league, will preside at the meeting to be held Tuesday night in honor of Mr. Klenert, and at which several other candidates will be present.

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL

SEP 5 1935

Negro Democrats Call For Clean Government

A call for clean government and clarification of patronage problems among the members of the Negro race was sounded by Rev. George B. Riley, standard-bearer, last night at the meeting of the Alpha Negro Democratic League of Passaic County at 99 Carroll street, where the largest turnout of the year was present in spite of adverse weather conditions.

Rev. Riley addressed the gathering on the eve of his departure for a fortnight's visit with his mother at Oakland, Cal. He urged the members to work together as a unit in the cause of democracy during the ensuing primary campaign. A fight against all elements who are seeking to place themselves in high command by the use of bribery and the purchase of votes was declared by the speaker.

"I propose to enlist the aid of every clergyman, regardless of political affiliation or creed, who is interested in the uplift of the Negro race in this crusade against the insidious forces who seek to degrade our voters," Rev. Riley maintained.

During the meeting severe criticisms were hurled against those who had taken an active part in causing dissension among Passaic county Negro Democrats with the result that road jobs had been lost to Fourth ward residents, members of Alpha League, and the necessity of a new name for the organization as part of the compromise out of the difficulty. Hope was expressed by speakers that harmony would grow out of the old troubles.

Reporting for the special committee on registration, Joseph Delaney stated that a large number of new registrants had been added to the voting lists as a result of active work. The committee was given a vote of thanks for its splendid work and the names of new registrants were added to the league roster. Other committees offering reports included the group in charge of social events, which announced that the last two gatherings under their sponsorship had been distinct successes.

WILKES BARRE, PA.
TIMES LEADER

AUG 28 1935

NEGRO DEMOCRAT CLUB HAS ITS INITIAL MEETING

The G. O. G. Club, composed entirely of colored Democrats, recently held, its first meeting at headquarters, 33 South Pennsylvania avenue. The principal address was given by Edward Quinn, city chairman of the party. Remarks were also made by Oscar Tischler, Dr. S. H. Stressler and Stephen Baloga, the latter representing Councilman James F. Mundy. The chairman was David T. Brown.

Officers were elected as follows: President, David T. Brown; vice president, James Dempz; recording secretary, George Lee; financial secretary, Thomas Johns; treasurer, Charles Ross; sergeant-at-arms, Munson Cross.

This is the first organization of colored people in Luzerne County to take a stand for the Democratic Party. The next meeting will be held at 8 m. (DST) on Thursday of next week, September 5.

HARRISBURG, PA
PATRIOT

SEP 4 1935

COLORED DEMOCRATS HOLD FESTIVAL TODAY

The Colored Democratic Club of Steelton will hold its annual open-air festival starting at 3.30 p. m. today at Beaden's Lot where a chicken dinner will be served by the Ladies' Auxiliary. Candidates for Dauphin County offices will speak at the rolly.

Committee members include Joseph R. Miller, general chairman William Lee, chairman; James G Lawson, Ralph Curtis, Richard Matthews and John Span. The Ladies Auxiliary includes Mrs. Joseph Miller, Mrs. Sheridan Crummey, Mrs Ralph Curtis and Mrs. Julia Laws.

CAMDEN, N. J.
POST

SEP 5 1935

COLORED DEMOCRACY IN CONVENTION TODAY

East Orange, Sept. 4.—The Allied Colored Democracy of the State of New Jersey, a Democratic political organization, will meet in convention at 3 Greenwood avenue tomorrow. The afternoon session will begin at 2.30 o'clock, with the evening meeting at 8.30 o'clock.

Invited speakers are Mayor Frank Hague, of Jersey City; Colonel William H. Kelley, Democratic state chairman; Ferdinand Q. Martin, civil service commissioner of New York; and J. LeRoy Jordan, of Union county.

The chairman of the allied organization is Robert Hartgrove, of Jersey City; treasurer, Jasper Davis, of Bloomfield.

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL

SEP 12 1935

Klenert Addresses Negro Democrats

Fourth Ward Candidate For Alderman Requests Support

At the regular weekly meeting of the Passaic County Negro Democratic league, held last night at headquarters, at 132 Governor street, Isadore V. Klenert, regular organization Democratic candidate for the aldermanic nomination in the Fourth ward, was the principal speaker.

Klenert explained to the large gathering that he only entered the race after being urged to do so by the Democratic party leaders of Passaic county and of the Fourth ward. He asked the members of the league for their individual support and told them it would be greatly appreciated.

Henry L. Moore, Democratic organization candidate for justice of the peace and standard bearer of the league, then introduced George Dimond, Democratic leader of the Fourth ward.

Dimond said:

"This week there was published an article concerning a meeting of the Fourth Ward Democratic club at which certain resolutions were supposed to have been adopted to make it appear to the voters of the ward that some other person is the choice of the Fourth Ward Democratic club for alderman. I happen to be the president of the Fourth Ward Democratic club and to my knowledge no such meeting was ever held and no such resolutions were ever adopted by the club.

"In scanning the list of names of the few that were present at this meeting, there appears to be only one officer of the club mentioned. I called upon all of the other officers of the club, after reading the article, and not one of them had any knowledge of such a meeting ever having been held nor were they invited or notified of it.

"I, as president of the club; Assistant Prosecutor Edward H. Saltzman, vice-president of the club and chairman of the executive committee; Shirley Price and Joseph Cappa, the recording and financial secretaries, and Louis B. Frommer, the treasurer, all desire to publicly state that no meeting was ever called or attended by us at which any resolution such as appeared in the newspapers was ever presented or acted upon. In fact all of thse officers of the club have openly declared themselves as being behind Isadore V. Klenert for alderman of the Fourth ward.

"Only three of the 22 county committee men and women of the ward are mentioned as having been present at this alleged meeting and this in itself should indicate to you ladies and gentlemen who the organization candidate really is. Klenert has the whole hearted support of all the Democratic clubs and organizations in the ward and you people should disregard the false and malicious propoganda being circulated by certain opposition supporters to the effect that their candidate has the backing of the Democratic leaders. All of these clubs have placed themselves on record and it is public knowledge that Klenert is their choice for alderman of the Fourth ward.

Samuel Hochman counsel to the Colored Democratic league of Passaic county, then spoke in behalf of Klenert and Henry Moore.

HARTFORD, CONN.
COURANT

AUG 31 1935

Colored Democrats See Discrimination In Job Distribution

Charges of bad faith on the part of the Hartford Democratic leaders in parceling out city and state jobs were made Friday night by several members of the Colored Democratic Club of Hartford at a meeting held at 21 Pavilion Street to elect a new slate of officers.

Ralph Martin, assistant secretary of the organization, charged that the "black men are discriminated against by both the Democratic and Republican organizations and promises made to them are not fulfilled."

According to members of the club in attendance, a leader of the Democratic Town Committee assured Boce Barlow, president, that providing the Negro vote was successful and the Democratic candidate elected, three political jobs would be received. However, it was explained, only one member of the organization received employment. Since that time officers of the club have visited the Democratic leaders on several occasions, only to be "stalled," Mr. Barlow declared.

Stating that "the Republican Party makes no promises and gives no jobs, whereas the Democratic organization makes promises and in return gives no jobs," Mr. Martin concluded "that the Negro Democrats would be better off as Republicans."

At a late hour Friday night the elections of officers for the club had not been completed.

READING, PA.
TIMES

SEP 13 1935

NEGRO DEMOCRATS INVITE CANDIDATES

Members of the Negro Democratic club will hold a political rally tonight in headquarters at 107 River street.

All Democratic candidates have been invited to speak.

READING, PA.
TIMES

SEP 16 1935

NEGRO DEMOCRATS TO MEET TONIGHT

Members of the Negro Democratic club will hold a mass meeting tonight in headquarters, 107 River st. City and County candidates will speak, E. D. Hamilton, president, announced. Dancing will follow the addresses.

LANCASTER, PA.
INTELLIGENCER

SEP 13 1935

CANDIDATES ADDRESS COLORED DEMOCRATS

Dr. Charles W. Ursprung and William A. Brinkman, candidates for the Democratic nominations for city commissioner; Henry G. Hoeltzel and Harry G. Martin, candidates for the nomination for alderman of the Seventh Ward; John Moore, J. Irwin Huber, Brickerville, and Fred Kilgus, of this city, candidates for the nominations for county commissioner; Scott Clark, a candidate for nomination as Seventh Ward constable; William V. Lustina, also seeking the nomination for city commissioner; George Anderson, John Hill and Simon E. Richardson addressed a joint meeting of the Colored Democratic club and the Colored Women's Democratic council at the Colored Elks Home, 452 S. Duke st., Thursday evening.

Abraham L. Polite, president of the Colored Democratic Club, presided at the meeting. A meeting will be held Monday evening to discuss getting out the vote on Tuesday, primary election day.

LANCASTER, PA.
INTELLIGENCER

SEP 6 1935

COLORED DEMOCRATS HOLD JOINT MEETING

The Colored Democratic Club and the Colored Women's Democratic club held a joint meeting at the Colored Elks Home, 452 S. Duke st., Thursday evening. Among the speakers were Robert Sullenberger, Robert Dysinger, William V. Lustina, Fred Ritchey, Henry Hoeltzel and Henry Waldbauer. Abraham L. Polite presided at the meeting. Another joint session will be held next Thursday, September 12.

PATERSON, N. J.
NEWS

SEP 12 1935

Hinchliffe Expected At Negro Meeting

Mayor John V. Hinchliffe is expected to be a speaker at the meeting of the First Ward Negro Democratic club to be held tonight at 89 Lane street. President Walter F. Barbour will preside.

SCRANTON, PA.
TIMES

SEP 3 1935

COLORED DEMOCRATS TO MEET

Andrew Moore, president of the Lackawanna County Colored Democratic Organization, has announced a meeting to be held tomorrow night in G. A. R. Hall. As it will be the last meeting before the primaries all members were requested to be present.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
TIMES

AUG 27 1935

Negro Democrats Elect

Arthur J. Stevens, Negro, has been elected president of the Indiana Colored Democrats Club.

HARTFORD, CONN.
TIMES

SEP 18 1935

Colored Democrats Will Seek Members

The Colored Democratic Club will draft plans for a membership drive at a meeting at 349 Bellevue Street at 8 p. m. Thursday. The club also will prepare for activity at the caucus. Vincent W. Dennis will speak.

LANCASTER, PA.

SEP 16 1935

COLORED DEMOCRATIC MEETING

The Colored Democratic Club of Lancaster, and the Colored Democratic Women's Council will hold a joint meeting this evening at the headquarters of the latter organization, 322 Chester street. A discussion of the Democratic candidates at the Primary election tomorrow will be the main feature of the session. A. L. Polite will be in charge and refreshments will be served after the gathering.

READING, PA.
TIMES

SEP 16 1935

NEGRO DEMOCRATS TO MEET TONIGHT

Members of the Negro Democratic club will meet tonight at 107 River st.

During the weekend 400 members of the club endorsed the following candidates: John P. Wanner, for judge; David Sharman, for district attorney; Heber Ermentrout, for mayor; John M. Kalina, for city council, and H. D. Oxenford, for constable of the Sixth ward. E. D. Hamilton presided.

YONKERS, N. Y.
HERALD STATESMAN

SEP 17 1935

Colored Democrats To Hear Candidates

Democratic county, city and ward candidates will speak at a rally of the Seventh Ward Colored Democratic Club Friday night, Sept. 27, at the Seventh Ward Democratic Club, 191 Waverly Street.

Plans for the meeting were discussed last night at a special session of the board of governors at the home of John M. Lee, president, 137 Linden Street.

It was voted to attend the opening rally of the Democratic City Committee Saturday night, Sept. 28, at Philipsburgh Hall, and to hold a joint dance with the Fourth Ward Colored Democratic Club Thursday night, Oct. 10, at the Polish Community Center. Mrs. Charles Hiter was named chairman of the dance.

Ralph J. West, chairman of the board of governors, was named to direct the enrolment and canvassing committee, and George Richardson to plan for a dinner in November.

A delegation from the Fourth Ward Club attended the session.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
RECORD

SEP 22 1935

KELLY WINS SUPPORT OF CITY'S NEGROES

Big Swing to Democratic Column Shown in Primary Fight.

By ORRIN C. EVANS

To a greater degree than in any previous election, the extent of the shift of Philadelphia Negroes to the Democratic party was indicated last Tuesday, when thousands renounced Republicanism.

Of 99,300 Negro registrations, approximately 52,000 were in the Democratic column.

In the 30th ward, for years stronghold of Republicanism among Philadelphia Negroes, an effective vote was polled by Democratic candidates. A total of 4064 votes were cast by Negroes in that ward for four Negro candidates on the Democratic ticket.

Reminded of Lincoln.

In North Philadelphia, particularly in the 47th ward, Negroes rallied in an unprecedented manner behind the Democratic ticket.

Significant to political observers was an incident a few days prior to the primaries, when Assistant United States Attorney Michael Stoney asked 1500 Negroes to support the Republican party "because of what Abraham Lincoln had done for them."

The entire assemblage booed Stoney to the point that the pastor of the church in which the meeting was held had difficulty in restoring order.

Henry Loses Support.

The steadfastness of Negroes to the cause of Democracy was put to the test last Tuesday, when, after the last-minute bolt of Magistrate Edward W. Henry from the Kelly camp and his city-wide denunciation of the Democratic chieftains, the minor jurist failed to poll 2000 votes in his fight for nomination for City Council.

In the 24th and 34th wards a large Negro Democratic vote was rolled up by enthusiastic Democratic workers. The same held true in the 22d ward, in the Germantown section of the city.

It is expected that divergent Negro political camps in the South Philadelphia area will combine in November to put over Deputy Attorney General J. Austin Norris, nominated for City Council on the Democratic slate, in a protest vote against white leadership in a predominantly Negro district.

Political observers believe that such an alliance will seriously cut into the heavy vote received in this Negro district by S. Davis Wilson, Republican nominee for Mayor.

Democrats Call Committee Meeting

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 8.—A special meeting of the Vigo county colored democratic committee was called for Thursday of this week by Alex E. Wright, chairman of the committee.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J
HOME NEWS

NOV 4 1935

NEGRO DEMOCRATS TO MEET TONIGHT

The Square Deal Democratic Club, composed of Negroes, will bring the Democratic campaign in this city to a close this evening at the Colored Elks' Home at 150 Baldwin street. County candidates will speak.

William Harris will be master of ceremonies. The committee in charge of the meeting includes Green Privitt, president; Cumi Mandeville, secretary; Thomas Mathews, Frank Morgan, Charles Oakley, Elyah Eddy and Arthur Pittman.

Political—1935
Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

RACE VOTERS OF AKRON LINE UP FOR DEMOCRATS

With the approach of the coming election it becomes apparent that the Negro voters of Akron will support R. C. "Rol" Witwer, the Democratic candidate for Mayor and the entire Democratic ticket. The colored voters realize that their Race pride is at stake in the coming election because of the segregation of Negro Republicans at the Summit County Republican picnic held Wednesday, August 21. It has become a slogan among the Colored voters that we must vote the Democratic ticket headed by Rol Witner to keep our self respect.

The voters have become convinced that the Republican Mayorality candidate of Messrs. Corey, Ormby, can only perform as the candidates of the old guard Republican group have performed in the past. A performance which even the supporters of the Republican Mayorality candidate do not attempt to defend to the Negro voters.

Of the 72 or more appointments in Akron 69 were originally created by the Democrats and only two by the Republicans. This is the record which the voters of Akron have before them.

In the judicial race two Democrats, Judge Stephen C. Colopy and Ray B. Watters have been endorsed b ythe Akron Beacon Journal, a Republican daily, for two of the three places to be filled on the Municipal bench. The third candidate ,Judge Virgil E. Rogers, who recently declared the Sales Tax unconstitutional is well known as a leader in the Democratic ranks and a poor mans friend.

The rest of the Democratic tioket headed by 'Rol' Witwer is meeting with equal favor with the Colored voters.

The rest of the ticket is as follows.

Councilman at Large:
Nick Cardarelli,
Gus Kasch,
Joseph Thomas, Sr.
Clerk of Courts:
Wade G. Short.
Ward Councilman:

Oliver Hoffman	Ward 1
Jimmy Walker	Ward 2
William Houston	Ward 3
John Spikerman	Ward 4
Herman Yount	Ward 5
Carl Schooner	Ward 6
Abe Ridgway	Ward 7
Gail Ryder	Ward 8
Amon Dunn	Ward 9
Ray Royer	Ward 10

Pol. Ad.

Logan, W. Va. Democrat
October 14, 1935

NEGRO LEAGUE OF DEMOCRATS NAMES OFFICERS

County Organization of Colored Voters Held Meeting at Court House Saturday and Planned Campaign

The Logan County Negro Democratic League met and organized for the 1936 campaign on last Saturday afternoon at the court house. An exceptionally large crowd attended and participated in starting the victory ball rolling for the democratic cause next year.

Practically every precinct in the county was represented at the meeting, which was gotten underway with Reuben Beatty, vice president, in the chair, and an address of welcome by B. H. Casto, representing Mayor Carl Eddings, who was out of the city. The new democratic county chairman, Claude A. Joyce, also gave an encouraging talk to the assembly.

Mrs. Laura Jean Bates gave an extended report of the state convention of Young Democratic Clubs held at Bluefield two weeks, and at which convention E. G. Creasy, of Stirrat was elected a member of the Young Democrats state executive committee as representative of the sixth district.

At the conclusion of the business session, the following officers were elected to conduct League affairs for the ensuing year:

Johnson Wade, Lorado, president; Reuben Beatty, Logan, vice-president; Mrs. Louise Moore, Holden, corresponding secretary; James P. Cleveland, Ammerstdale, financial secretary; James Martin, Holden, treasurer; Jeff Crowder and Moxie Keeler, both of Logan, sergeants-at-arms.

The following executive committee was also named:

Clarence Wilson, Holden, crairman; John Young, Holden; W. S. Henderson and Allen Whitt, Peach Creek; John Kroger, Logan; William Bradley, Earling; Mathews Turner, Kistler; Charlie Wilson and Harding Cannaday, Sharples; Russell Clark, Landville; Hem, Ward, Ethel; T. W. Smitherman, Lundale; George Miller and Frank Campbell, Omar.

MT. VERNON, N. Y
ARGUS

OCT 31 1935

NEGROES TO STAGE DEMOCRATIC RALLY

Democratic candidates will appeal to Negro voters tonight at a rally in the Centennial A. M. E. Church at 253 South Eighth Avenue. All candidates will appear, according to Anthony P. Uihlein, chairman of the meetings committee of the party.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
JOURNAL

NOV 1 1935

Colored Democrats Rally for Donnelly

The Eighth Ward Colored Democratic Club tonight in Community Center, 37 Virginia Av., Jersey City, plans a rally. Speakers are to be City Commissioner William McGovern, Patrick J. Donnelly, candidate for freeholder, and Dr. LeRoy Baxter, of Essex, former member of the Assembly. R. R. Smith, is president, and E. L. Mabry, is secretary of the Club.

HOBOKEN, N. J.
OBSERVER

OCT 30 1935

VAUXHALL POSTMASTERSHIP AND NEGRO, FIRST ON LIST

Editor Jersey Observer:

The New Jersey "Democratic Powers That Be" have broken faith with the Negro Democratic leaders of North Jersey in regard to the Vauxhall postmastership situation.

It will be recalled that Robert F. Kearse is the highest ranking eligible candidate for the postmastership in Vauxhall, having passed with the highest mark two civil service examinations held for the office. The first of these examinations was held February 3, 1934, and the second April 13, 1935. Although he has received the repeated promises of the party that he would be appointed "shortly after September 17, 1935," and then again "upon the 23rd or 24th of October," Mr. Kearse has not been appointed to date. It would appear that these promises were made to quiet the Negro until after the election. Jersey Democratic voters are beginning to wonder whether the New Deal isn't a Raw Deal for the Negro after all; and, since there appears to be no "Democracy" in the Democratic organization of New Jersey, that they had better think twice before voting in the November election.

The events following February 3, 1934, when Mr. Kearse qualified for the postmastership, have been unpleasantly reminiscent of the rankest racial prejudice which prevails in the more unenlightened regions of the far South.

In that first examination three Negroes and six whites competed. Results: Negro Democrats, Mr. Kearse and Dr. John E. Watts, finished first and second respectively, and a white Republican finished third. The fifth man, with a mark of 40 per cent, despite seven months in the office as Acting Postmaster, failed to qualify. He is still Acting Postmaster.

After several evasive and non-committal replies during the period April to November, the Post Office Department finally stated that "the Regular Four-year-term appointment could not be made until Congress meets in January 1935."

In December, 1934, Senator A. Harry Moore stated: "I am in favor of appointing the first man on the list and I will work toward that end." After reaching Washington, Senator Moore informed Mr. Kearse January 30, that the appointment would have to come through the County Committee and suggested that he get in touch with same at once, which he did.

In July, 1934, the Union Township City Committee had tabled a request to endorse Mr. Kearse. In the November election that year, John H. Enright was overwhelmingly defeated for reelection to the Township Committee. In February, 1935, a majority of the City Committee endorsed Mr. Kearse for the postmastership. The county chairman, Edward L. Whalen and Senator were duly informed of this endorsement. In the meantime, however, the Democratic organization had been making every possible effort to secure, and did succeed in getting a second examination evidently to avoid the appointment of a Negro postmaster. Formal request for this second examination was made to the U. S. Civil Service Commission January 31, 1935. It was held April 13.

On July 22 Mr. Kearse and Dr. Watts were notified that again they had finished first and second respectively. A committee of Attorney J. Bernard Johnson, Dr. W. G. Alexander, Dr. Arthur Thornhill, Dr. Lloyd Granger and Mrs. Bertha Long on July 29 approached Col. Wiliam H. Kelly, State Democratic chairman, concerning the postmastership. He assured this group that Mr. Kearse would be appointed postmaster. A few days later the county chairman, Mr. Whalen, assured Mr. Kearse personally of the appointment.

On August 9 Mr. Kearse's name, among others, was presented to the Senate for confirmation, but none were confirmed before Congress adjourned. Since then, however, the others have been appointed pending confirmation. August 23 Mr. Kearse received a letter from Col. Kelly, dated August 12, asking him to come in and "chat about the Vauxhall postmastership." At that time, he told Mr. Kearse that he would surely get the office soon after the 17th of September. He was asked to assure his friends to that effect. As recently as October 19, Mr. Kearse was told that he would certainly receive notification to take office on the 23rd or 24th of October.

Notwithstanding this apparent unwillingness to appoint him as postmaster, and despite his eligibility and former service to the Democratic party of New Jersey, the party leaders have been making use of Mr. Kearse, as speaker, in the present campaign, several times each week. Frequently he is introduced as postmaster of Vauxhall, which statement Mr. Kearse has to refute much to his embarrassment.

Mr. Kearse is a Veteran of Foreign Wars. He is organizer and president of the Negro Democratic Club. Through his leadership this Republican "hot bed" has been turned into a decided Democratic possibility. However, we share the responsibility with him for any success accomplished here.

The principle evolving around this Vauxhall postmastership is one which affects every Negro in New Jersey. We shall fight race prejudice with votes, the language politicians will heed.

Executive Committee of the Negro Democratic Club.

M. L. SMITH, M. D.
Chairman.
OPHELIA PATTERSON,
Secretary.

HARRISBURG, PA.
NEWS

NOV 2 1935

CALLS ON VOTERS TO GIVE SUPPORT TO DEMOCRATS

Declaring that it is better to rake leaves under Democratic rule than eat them under a Republican administration, George P. Anderson, 108 Linden street, this city, active in the Third Precinct of the Eighth Ward, today called upon all Negro voters to support the Democratic party.

"A vote for the Democratic ticket," he said in his appeal for Democratic votes," means a meal ticket for the working man. A vote for the Republican ticket means starvation for the working man and millions of dollars for the Mellon and Grundy interests."

The Anderson plea for votes follows:

"To the Negro Voters of Dauphin County:

"As an American citizen and being identified with the Democratic party. I appeal to every Negro voter in Dauphin County to go to the polls November 5 and vote the straight Democratic ticket.

"In view of the fact that the pathetic Republican party no longer holds any attraction for the American people, and since it stands in disorder, and disillusion holding such a shop worn hole-card as the Lincoln era, it is only fitting that the Negro voter muster every ounce of his or her energy, in an effort to establish the New Deal in this city and county as it now is established in our National and State governments.

"It is better to rake leaves for a livelihood, than attempt to eat them. To gain the attention and votes of the American people, a political party must serve the present and future.

"Let us remember the statement of the late Marshall Fickland 'Forget the hand that freed us and support the hand that is feeding us.' The Democratic hand is feeding us.

"A vote for the Democratic ticket means a meal ticket for the working man. A vote for the Republican ticket means starvation for the working man, and millions of dollars for the Mellon and Grundy interests. Vote the straight Democratic ticket November 5 and bring the New Deal to Harrisburg and Dauphin County."

HERALD
LEXINGTON, KY.

NOV 1 1935

NEGRO DEMOCRACY

Editor, The Herald:

Negro Democracy in Kentucky received a near-fatal blow four years ago in the attitude of the Laffoon administration toward G. P. Russell, after, through definite agreement, Russell took the stump leading to the election of the present governor. Russell had stood with Democrats from the early 90's when, as a teacher in Fayette county, he made a few speeches urging negroes to vote for their county school superintendent, then running for the state legislature at Frankfort.

Negroes have knocked at the door of Democracy, but have received but little encouragement. In ever-increasing numbers they have year after year voted for their friends who were running as Democrats. But as yet, after many years of close observation, the party leaders have not as yet recognized in Kentucky a negro as a Democrat.

In the past it has been held to be good politics that all negroes remain Republicans, and thus continue as a political issue themselves. Neither party invites the trouble of calculating upon a divided negro vote. It also has been held important to keep the negro befuddled as to what constitutes merit. For if he learns what to do, he will most likely do it.

Negroes are lining up for both sides in the coming gubernatorial race. They can't afford to vote against what is best for themselves, and many voters, regardless of race, are determined to punish and put out of power those who showed indifference while in office to those by whose support they were elected.

The writer, as has been his custom for 34 years, will continue to advocate a division of the colored vote, and will vote to sustain the state and national measures now under development which are working recovery in state and national economic life.

"Votes are votes," and the "purchasables" are easily available to either party; but the "dependables," the thinking citizens, should be considered as such and dealt with accordingly by all seeking election to office.

A NEGRO DEMOCRAT.

KINGSTON, N. Y.
LEADER

OCT 30 1935

COLORED VOTERS HEAR DEMOCRATIC SPEAKERS

Hall on North Street is Jammed As Issues of Campaign Are Outlined

Kingston's colored voters turned out in large numbers last night at a meeting of the Colored Progressive Club of Kingston at Sottile's Hall on North street. Speakers who outlined the Democratic policies drew enthusiastic applause from the audience, which packed the hall.

William Jackson was chairman of the meeting and introduced the speakers, who included the Rev. and Mrs. Simon T. Quann, William B. Martin, candidate for mayor, Charles Burger, nominee for Alderman-at-Large, John J. Feeney and Thomas Caruso, candidates respectively for Supervisor and Alderman, and Joseph Murray.

ALLENTOWN, PA.
~~LEADER~~
Chronicle

NOV 2 1935

THE COLORED DEMOCRATIC voters of this city will hold a rally at 8:30 o'clock Monday night, at 318 Lehigh street, to which the public is invited, as well as the candidates for office. The welcome address will be delivered by L. H. Benjamin. The principal speaker will be Malcolm W. Gross, candidate for mayor.

Democratic.

Political—1935
Party Affiliation.

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL

OCT 8 1935

Negro Democrats Form North Jersey League

County Chairman Ellsworth M. Lee Addresses New Group

The combined Negro Democratic voters of North Jersey on Thursday evening formed the North Jersey Negro Democratic league at the headquarters of the Moore-Dill veterans league of Passaic county at 91 Broadway. Walter F. Barbour was the chairman of the meeting and Henry Moore presided.

The following officers were elected: Benson, John Walton, Elder Einer, Doethe Costes, vice-presidents: Fred Bomer, secretary; Harry Finery, financial secretary; Henry Moore, erasurer; Lee Paig, chaplain; Albert Freeman and William Hogan, sergenats-at-arms.

Henry Moore was appointed chairman of the by-law and constitution committee. The executive board will have four members from Passaic and a like amount from Paterson. Those from Passaic are: Mr. Marshall, Mr. Benson, Mr. Jackson and Elder Einer. From Paterson: Fred Bomer, Mr. Cooper, Mrs. John Moore and H. C. Cox.

Henry Moose, Passaic county Democratic Negro leader, extended his appreciation to those present for the loyal support to the Democratic candidates in the primary, and urged the Negroes to combine and unite for the November election. He urged all Negro Democratic clubs to co-operate for the benefit of the candidates.

County Chairman Ellsworth M. Lee, delivered an inspiring message on organization, harmony and unity. He also asked for support of the Democratic candidates in next month's election. Lawyer George Gregory, the new president, spoke along the same lines as the previous speakers.

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL

OCT 8 1935

Democratic Candidates To Visit First Ward

The First Ward Negro Democratic club will meet tomorrow in the headquarters of the First Ward Democratic club at 19 North Main street. President Walter F. Barbour requests all members and friends to attend. At this time Miss Margaret J. Barrie, assembly candidate; County Counsel Harry L. Schoen candidate for surrogate and County Chairman Ellsworth M. Lee will be the speakers.

Last Wednesday evening the club met in the same hall and were addressed by Mayor John V. Hinchliffe who is seeking re-election. Mr. Hinchliffe also spoke on behalf of the other candidates on the ticket. Others who spoke on the candidacy of those running for office were: Jack Ackerman, Jack Walsh, zoning commissioner Boris Hertzberg, Jules Schiekowitz, Joseph Ribuffo, justice of the peace Sam Rosenberg, and William D. Tichenor.

Rockland County
Nyack, N Y
Journal-News

OCT 2 1935

Negro Democrats Hear Candidates

Ramapo town Democratic candidates and Clement J. Feeley, Democratic candidate for Assembly, will be the speakers at a meeting of the Rockland County Colored Democratic Club to be held at the Hillburn fire house, Hillburn, tomorrow night.

A large turnout of colored voters is expected since the club was formed during the Summer and has had but little chance to date to show its actual strength. Transportation to the meeting is to be furnished by Thomas V. Trainor, president of the Rockland County Democratic Club.

Reservations for the affiair are to be made with Marion Fye, Spring Valley; Raymond Holland, Haverstraw; Charles D. Warner, Nyack; H. McDaniels, Grassy Point, and Harris Barnes, Sparkill. Charles Spencer of Central Nyack, president of the group, will preside at the meeting.

Eufaula Gets New Democratic League

Black Dispatch
10-26-35

EUFAULA, Oct. 24.—A fine, live unit of the Oklahoma State League of Young Negro Democrats was organized here last week with the following officers: L. W. Pressley, chairman; Mrs. J. C. Reece, vice chairman; R. L. Hudson, treasurer; J. J. Braeken, secretary.

A stirring address was delivered by Rev. Mack T. Williams, pastor of the First Baptist church, Muskogee, Okla.

Morton and Bruce Named Leaders in Tammany Council

Afro-American

Juggling of Votes from White Rivals Brings Zero-Hour Stampede.

10-26-35

ANDREWS ASSISTS, IN HIS DISTRICT

Selection Is the First in Democratic Ranks.

NEW YORK. (ANP)—By post primary juggling of county committeemen votes from their white opponents, Ferdinand Q. Morton, civil service commissioner and Herbert L. Bruce, restaurant man, have been elected Tammany Hall district leaders for the first time.


F. Q. Morton

Morton's victory was the result of a zero-hour stampede of the committeemen supporting his two white opponents to his camp because of an attempt by the white Tammanyites to split the Nineteenth district between themselves without consulting their committeemen about it. Colored people compose ninety-nine per cent of the population of this district.

Andrews Aids Bruce

Bruce, in the twenty-first district, leader of the Beavers Democratic Club, trailed Charles P. Conklin, white, but the other candidate, Assemblyman William T. Andrews prevailed on his committeemen to vote for Bruce, thereby assuring his rival of a clear majority.

By a vote of 252-213, Bruce defeated Conklin, head of the Chicopee Club, and former leader of the district. Mrs. J. Ross Haynes, social worker, was named a co-leader.

Recognized by Tammany

Officially recognized by Tammany, Mr. Bruce takes his seat in the halls of Tammany at an early date. He has promised an administration of fairness to all constituents of the Democratic party in the twenty-first district.

Mrs. Haynes and Mr. Bruce have already been received as leader and co-leader by James J. Dooling, white, leader of Tammany Hall. They will also participate in State and national conventions.

Morton has been recognized as a Democratic leader here since 1916. Bruce diverted part of his earnings from the Monterey restaurant to the Beavers' Democratic Club, which soon had a large following. His district is about eighty per cent colored, but of $550,000 worth of appointive jobs there, the whites have held $500,000 under the old setup.

The election held Wednesday night went off peacefully under the eyes of thirty patrolmen, the combination of Bruce and Andrews followers being sufficient to swing a majority of the 494 votes.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
October 21, 1935

Texas Democrats Force Issue

This is an Associated Press dispatch which a friend sends The News and Courier:

"Austin, Tex., Oct. 15.—The wholly Democratic Texas legislature moved today to exclude negroes from the national party convention. Both houses adopted a resolution stating 'it is the sense of white Democrats of Texas that the negro should not be recognized or seated as delegates in the 1936 national convention. . . .'"

The Democrats of Texas are making the issue plain whether or not the national Democratic party is a white man's party. They have observed the voting of Democratic senators of Northern and border states on the Wagner-Costigan bill.

Southerners are raising no objection to the Democratic organizations of Pennsylvania, New York, Illinois, West Virginia, Kentucky making concessions to the negro voters and giving them offices, so long as they confine the concessions and the gifts to their states. Southerners are minding their own business and do not wish to interfere with or embarrass them.

When Northern Democrats come to the congress or to the White House with amendments to the federal laws written by Northern negroes for application to the Southern states, the Southerners are forced on the defensive. They must "fight with their backs to the wall," as they did by their filibuster against the Wagner-Costigan bill.

The Southerners would as well understand that 1,500,000 negro voters in Northern and border states are concentrating their strength to compel the national Republican and Democratic parties to destroy the solid white control of Southern states in elections.

One cannot blame these Northern negroes, and that Senator Wagner listens to them (150,000 negroes can vote in his town) is not unnatural.

If the Southern white people can find no national party to protect their interests, to protect state rights, they have got to form one.

They have got to elect independent white Democrats as presidential electors pledged and instructed to make the best terms they can with candidates for president. They might very well succeed in electing a president. Anyway the South's way to the White House would be no more blocked than it has been the last seventy years.

We are not discussing particularly the question whether or not negro delegates should be admitted to the national convention. The important point is that the Democratic legislators of Texas are forcing the issue on the national Democracy. Will it continue to be the instrument of the Northern Democrats in legislating to embarrass the white South?

In South Carolina is not a Roosevelt or a New Deal Democrat in public life bold enough to disagree publicly with the Texas legislators.

Louisville, Ky., Irish American
October 19, 1935

NEGROES SUPPORTING DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Sometime ago it was pointed out in these columns that the Negroes as a whole could no longer be listed as Republicans, and that many of them had allied themselves with the Democratic Party during the past two years. In New York, St. Louis, Chicago, Kansas City Negroes had left the Republican party by the thousands and whereas, a few years ago Negro Democratic club was a novelty, now it is a common occurrence in any of our large centers. This condition also applies in Louisville and the following card by John H. Frank, Jr., a Negro attorney, in the Louisville Leader, a Negro publication, tells some of the story. He says:

"Several days ago I saw Mr. Harris Coleman in the County Courthouse corridor. I asked him about his Colored State Organization. If he thought that colored citizens appreciated their selection of certain men as leaders, if he thought this set could get the abandoned colored vote to return to the Republican fold, or if they could get out a good State colored vote. He informed me that he had nothing to do with the selection, that King Swope selected certain of them. I told Mr. Coleman then I know that I was right in opposing Mr. Swope.

The Work of Nine Old Men

Both houses of the Texas Legislature passed a resolution, last week, urging the Democratic national party convention not to recognize or seat colored delegates.

Texas is only one of forty-eight states and therefore can control absolutely only the complexion of its own delegates to the national convention.

The resolution is a hint, therefore, only to New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and other Northern States that Texas would like to keep the Democratic party lily-white.

It is a hint that these States will plainly ignore, as heretofore, but the Legislature's action is nevertheless significant, chiefly because of the aid and comfort the United States Supreme Court has given in its decisions in Texas Democratic primary cases which have come before it.

The high court's rulings that party conventions are private and not a State function, enables Texas to disfranchise thousands of colored voters.

Certainly the colored people of Texas will agree with the Roosevelt program to put a muzzle on the nine old men of the U.S. Supreme Court.

Rome, Ga. News-Tribune
October 29, 1935

TAMMANY AND THE NEGRO

IN its desperate efforts to stage a comeback, Tammany is making a strong bid for the negro vote in Harlem and as a consequence the New York County Democratic Committee has a colored member for the first time in the history of the organization. A Harlem negro sits on the committee and his job is to line up Harlem for the Tammany ticket in the next election.

The effect of this departure will be watched with mild interest but it is not likely that much will come of it. Most negroes are Republicans and Harlem offers no exception to the rule, and the recognition given them by Tammany equals in no degree the recognition they have received at the hands of the G. O. P. So the gesture probably will prove futile.

Tammany's weakness at this juncture lies in the revolt of a majority of New Yorkers against the spoils system and until the spoils system of the present "reform" government comes under general condemnation there is little likelihood of a return to the old order, regardless of racial appeals.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., News
October 29, 1935

TAMMANY AND THE NEGRO

IN its desperate efforts to stage a come-back, Tammany is making a strong bid for the negro vote in Harlem and as a consequence the New York County Democratic Committee has a colored member for the first time in the history of the organzaition. A Harlem negro sits on the committee and his job is to line up Harlem for the Tammany ticket in the next election.

The effect of this departure will be watched with mild interest but it is not likely that much will come of it. Most negroes are Republicans and Harlem offers no exception to the rule, and the recognition given them by Tammany equals in no degree the recognition they have received at the hands of the G. O. P. So the gesture probably will prove futile.

Tammany's weakness at this juncture lies in the revolt of a majority of New Yorkers against the spoils system and until the spoils system of the present "reform" government comes under general condemnation there is little likelihood of a return to the old order, regardless of racial appeals.

LOUISVILLE, KY.
COURIER JOURNAL
OCT 31 1935

NEGRO DEMOCRATS RALLY.

Mayor Neville Miller, Horace A. Taylor, president of the Board of Aldermen; Congressman Emmet O'Neal, C. Eubank Tucker, M. J. Brennan and J. A. Moran are on the program to address a rally at Odd Fellows Hall, 13th and Walnut, at 8 p.m. Thursday. The rally is being sponsored by the Negro Democratic Victory Organization.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
Reporter
OCT 31 1935

Colored Democrats Meet Monday Night

A mass meeting for the colored voters of the city, sponsored by the White Plains Colored Democratic Club, will be held in Odd Fellows Hall, 28 Main street, on Monday night, at 8:30 o'clock. All colored voters are invited to attend. Refreshments will be served. The officers of the club are, Charles J. Alexander, president; W. M. Harris vice-president; and William H White, secretary.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
JOURNAL
NOV 2 1935

Colored Democrats Hear Campaigners

A large crowd gathered at the Eighth Ward Colored Democratic Club, 37 Virginia Av., last night to hear campaign speakers talk on the latest developments in the forthcoming elections. Moses Gibson was temporary chairman for part of the meeting in the absence of Richard Smith, president of the club. Representing the ladies' auxiliary was Mrs. Selina Branhan, president.

Among those who spoke were William McGovern, John Kenny, Frank Effert, Peter Artaserse, Sam Pesin, Jerry Roche, Patrick "Doc" Donnelly, and Judge Morris Barison. Also Dr. Euclid V. Ghee, Lincoln Clark, Dr. LeRoy Baxter of Newark, and Miss Louise Cornell. Miss Viola Brown arranged the program.

Frank Doyle sang several popular numbers accompanied at the piano by Miss Ella May Hill.

HOBOKEN, N. J.
OBSERVER
NOV 1 1935

Donnelly Guest Of Negro Women

Patrick J. "Doc" Donnelly, Democratic candidate for freeholder from the Eighth Ward, Jersey City, was guest of honor at a reception held by the Progressive Colored Women's Democratic Club at the House of Friendliness Y. W. C. A., 43 Belmont avenue, last night.

Also attending were City Commissioner William J. McGovern, Assemblyman Samuel Pesin, Freeholder Katherine W. Brown, Thomas Armstrong, who organized the club ten years ago, and Lincoln Clarke, the Negro leader.

Three hundred guests attended the reception, which was followed by a card party and entertainment. Mrs. Louise Mary Cornell, president of the Progressive Club, was chairman of the committee.

UTICA, N. Y.
OBSERVER DISPATCH
NOV 2 1935

Negro Democrats To Meet Tomorrow

A meeting to further the candidacies of Vincent R. Corrou for mayor and the entire Democratic ticket will be conducted by Negro Democrats tomorrow night at 9 at the Labor Lyceum Temple, 131 Washington Street.

Political - 1935

Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

BETHLEHEM, PA.
GLOBE-TIMES

AUG 31 1935

RECOGNITION ASKED BY COLORED VOTERS

Republican Club Arranges to Meet Officials to Speak for Race.

WANT POLITICAL JOBS

Addressed by Howard Johnson, prominent political organizer in Negro circles of the city, members of the Bethlehem Colored Republican Voters' Association, Carbon Street, on Friday night approved the appointment of a committee which will meet city officials and political candidates shortly to demand greater recognition of their race.

Called "to confront candidates with the problem of the colored people", the meeting drew more than 100 members and sympathizers of the association. Johnson was introduced by George Jenkins, president of the organization, and in a discussion of the situation contended that the Negro population is being ignored, particularly where political jobs are concerned.

Appointment of a five-man committee, approved by the meeting was promised early next week by the association president. A political rally followed in which addresses were given by William Frack, of Nazareth; John Beers, of Bath; Earle W. Bader, Howard Judd, Peter Sheehan, Gene Connell all of Bethlehem; and Edward Roberts and Edward Clause, of Easton.

Concluding the rally there was a dance, with music by the Jolly Five orchestra.

It is estimated that there are 1,200 Negroes in the city, of which 300 are eligible voters.

WOODBURY, N. J.
TIMES

SEP 10 1935

COLORED VOTERS TO MEET

A meeting of Republican colored voters will be held tonight in the Colored Elks' Home, Mantua avenue. Assemblyman Mercer Burrell, of Essex county, has been invited to address the meeting, and if previous engagements permit will be on hand. Refreshments will be served at the close of the meeting.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.
PRESS

SEP 12 1935

REPUBLICANS TO MEET

Red Bank Colored Club Holds Rally Tomorrow Night.

EATONTOWN, Sept. 12.—A Republican mass meeting will be held in the boro hall tomorrow night under the auspices of the local Young Men's Colored Republican club and local Republican organization. All candidates have been invited to attend.

The meeting was arranged by Charles Reilly, colored leader and Mayor Ira E. Wolcott. Carl Whitehurst, club president, will be chairman of the meeting.

The colored organization has invited members of each county colored club to attend the meeting. Reilly said it will be the largest gathering of colored voters before the primaries.

NEWARK, N. J.
NEWS

SEP 11 1935

Backs Regular Candidates For Harmony at Trenton

A warning that Essex County will fare better in the 1936 Legislature if the regular Republican candidates are nominated and elected was voiced last night by Assistant United States Attorney Oliver Randolph before the East Side Civic Club at 137 Steuben street, East Orange. He based his statement upon the advantage of harmony between the Governor and Legislature.

Referring to the sales tax issue, Randolph said: "No colored voter with any feeling of the responsibility he owes to the thousands of other colored men and women out of employment should complain of a system of taxation which concededly increases the relief fund. In view of the fact that colored men and women by the thousands are denied employment in most of the avenues of work solely because of race discrimination, it would be regrettable indeed if the colored voters should rebuke the sponsors of the sales tax when it is taken into consideration that the tax is designed to increase the relief fund and thereby save thousands of unemployed people from starvation. Because colored people on relief constitute a larger percentage than any other group, the sales tax issue should not be considered an important issue with the average colored voter."

HARRISBURG, PA.
TELEGRAPH

SEP 13 1935

ELECT OFFICERS AT REPUBLICAN CLUB

Middletown, Sept. 13.—Republican Women, meeting in the Negro Elks Hall, Lawrence and Market streets this week organized the "West End Republican Club."

The following officers were elected: President, Carl Anderson; first vice-president, Rebecca Dixon; second vice-president, Miller Barbour; recording secretary, Harriet Williams; corresponding secretary, Ruth Brown; treasurer, Charles Jenkins; superintendent's committee, Ernest Reeves and Richard Atwell; membership committee, John Brown, Mahala Lucius and Anna Bowman.

RICHMOND, VA.
TIMES DISPATCH

SEP 21 1935

Negro Democrats Win State Charter

Roosevelt Askew a Director in First Club Formed in Virginia

What is believed to be the first Negro Democratic organization in Virginia was chartered yesterday by the State Corporation Commission under the title of the Eastside Colored Democratic Club of Norfolk.

Stranger still, one of the directors of the club was listed by the name of Roosevelt Askew—a circumstance which left employees of the commission somewhat agog.

To offset this Democratic touch, however, another director bore the name McKinley. The complete list of directors was William G. James, president; John H. Jasper, secretary; John H. Dagner, treasurer; Roosevelt Askew, Melvin S. Giddings, George Staten, Polky Leary, John McKinley and Norris D. Daley.

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL

SEP 25 1935

First Ward Negro Democrats To Meet

The First Ward Negro Democratic club will meet this evening at 19 North Main street. All members are requested to attend as business of great importance will be transacted. President Walter F. Barbour will preside. Sixteen new members will be initiated this evening. An important speaker will also be on hand to address the members. At the conclusion of the meeting refreshments will be served.

BROOKLYN CITIZEN

SEP 30 1935

YOUNG AGAIN HEADS COLORED DEMOCRATS

Leadership Praised as He Is Re-elected Chairman of State Executive Committee

Wesley L. Young, leader of the Regular Colored Democratic Association of Kings County, has been re-elected chairman of the executive committee of the State Colored Democratic Committee, it was learned to-day, a position tantamount to State leader. Fifteen counties, wherein the bulk of the Negro Democrats of the State live, were represented by 200 delegates. James A. Ross, of Buffalo, was elected president of the committee.

Resolution were passed praising Mr. Young's leadership and the treatment of Negroes in New York City. A plea was made for more recognition of New York Democrats by the Democratic National Committee. Also the State Democratic organization's attitude toward Negroes was discussed. A memorial resolution on the death of the late John H. McCooey, late Democratic leader here, was passed.

Brooklynites at the meeting, which was held at the Trade and Commerce Building, Seventh avenue and 139th street, were: Mr. Young, Oscar W. Fulcher, Arlington Delsarte Delacey Smith, Mrs. L. L. Cowan, Mrs. E. Kinsborgh, Mrs. C. Tucker, Mrs. N. Thompson, Nelson Harris, Mrs. M. E. Philips, Mrs. B. Hall, D. Brumage, Elmer Baker, W. A. Sellers, U. S. Poston, N. Spellman, Major Frank Chisholm, Walter Lofton, David Mitchell, O. D. Williams, Malcolm Fulcher, Mrs. Mamie Hall, Mrs. Addie Reed, R. E. Fisher, Thomas Greene, Fred Lofton, William Kanady and John R. McNeil.

YONKERS, N. Y.
HERALD STATESMAN

SEP 30 1935

Mayor To Address Colored Democrats

Mayor Loehr and other city and county Democratic candidates will be speakers tomorrow night at a rally sponsored by the Seventh Ward Colored Democratic Club at 191 Waverly Street. Woodrow Miller is chairman. There will be dancing and refreshments.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
EAGLE NEWS

SEP 27 1935

COLORED DEMOCRATIC CLUB NAMES OFFICERS

Officers of the Colored Democratic club were re-elected at a meeting last night at 13 Hudson avenue. They are: Wyatt Jones, president; Clifford West, vice-president; William Roberts, secretary; Norman Williams, treasurer; William Berry, chaplain; and William Strever, sergeant-at-arms. More than 50 attended the meeting.

HARRISBURG, PA.
TELEGRAPH

OCT 2 1935

STEELTON DEMOCRATS WILL HAVE MEETING

The Colored Democrats of Steelton will hold a rally this evening at 8 o'clock in the Steelton Democratic Club, 586 South Third street. Speakers will be Guy Swope, county chairman; Ramsey Black, Harrisburg postmaster; John J. Verbos Steelton postmaster, and Edward Weber, Steelton Democratic campaign manager.

The Democratic Club will hold a dance Friday evening, October 25, in Croatian Hall, Second and Washington streets, Steelton. Speakers at last evening's meeting were Edward Weber and Willis F. Daniels, from the Democratic State headquarters.

PATERSON, N. J.
NEWS

OCT 3 1935

Negro Democrats Meet This Evening

George W. Gregory Principal Speaker—To Plan Campaign

The four Negro Democratic clubs which make up the Negro Democratic League of Passaic county will join in a mass meeting tonight at 8:30. The meeting will be held at 91 Broadway, and has been called for the purpose of discussing plans for the coming general election.

Through the hard work of the committee of arrangements, all four Negro Democratic clubs of Passaic county will gather tomorrow evening. The members of the committee of arrangements are Walter Benson of this city, Theodore Hinton of Englewood, John Waldron of Passaic and Henry Moore, standard bearer of the league.

The principal speaker will be George W. Gregory, a noted New Jersey criminal lawyer, Ellsworth Lee, Passaic County Democratic chairman, will also speak. Refreshments will be served.

HARRISBURG, PA.
PATRIOT

OCT 2 1935

The First Colored Democratic Club of Harrisburg met last night in the Odd Fellows' Hall, Sixth and Sayford streets, to plan activities in the election campaign. Speakers included George W. Richards, W. Justin Carter, F. N. Drayton, R. F. Napper, A. N. Nicholas, P. R. Richards, George W. Powell, J. Rollin, J. Corbin, M. Hough, and Charles Graham.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.
PRESS

SEP 27 1935

COLORED GROUP MEETS

Democrats to Investigate WPA Employment in Monmouth County.

A committee was appointed to investigate and report upon the number of colored persons employed on WPA projects in the county at a meeting of the United Colored Democratic clubs of Monmouth county held last night at the headquarters of the Urban League, 105 Sylvan avenue.

During the meeting the organization adopted a constitution and heard reports on WPA projects.

The committee appointed, which will report at the next meeting, Oct. 3, is made up of Arthur Fesperman, Lorenzo Harris and Harry Richardson.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
October 8, 1935

Independence May Be Forced

The Democratic party is and has been since 1876, in South Carolina and most of the Southern states, not primarily a political party but a racial party, a "white man's party." It is that now.

Every man knows that, were the negro question eliminated, the white people would divide in South Carolina as in other states. They have not believed that they could afford to divide. Their activities in federal politics have been of secondary importance and they have adhered to the national Democratic party with virtual unanimity solely because it seemed to be and, until lately, was their reliable protection in respect of questions distinctly and peculiarly Southern.

The national Democratic party is now even less than the Republican a party that can be depended on to defend the South in these matters, not that the Republicans have deserted the negroes but that the negroes in the states where they vote have deserted them.

The "race issue" is practically as real and dangerous in most of the Southern states now as it has ever been.

It may be advisable and necessary for Southern Democrats to choose electors who will in the Electoral College be pledged and authorized to make the best terms they can for their section. This course would not be new for South Carolina. They might be pledged to no candidate.

In national affairs the Progressive, or LaFollette, party is, for the present, a Democratic ally, but it is a third party. Wisconsin is losing nothing in patronage and favors by this independence.

That a state to be Democratic must submit to the national Democratic convention is a pure fiction born of ignorance. Affiliation by Southerners with the Roosevelt party is a question of expediency, not of principle—just as it is with the LaFollette party.

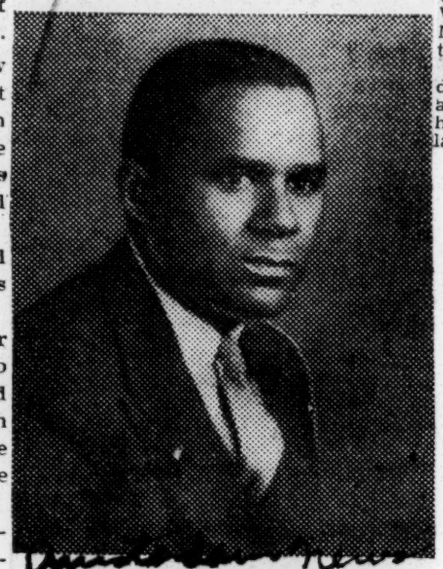
In federal politics we South Carolinians have so long been slaves that we have forgotten the meaning of freedom. This is not so of Northern and Western states. Our slavery is wholly explained by the presence of the millions of negroes who are potential voters. Some of our politicians and newspapers are not even conscious of their slavery and are therefore impenetrable to the concept of political freedom.

We set it down that if there be no national party at this time upon which we can depend to protect us in our ways of dealing with the negro question we may be compelled to set up house-keeping for ourselves as a sectional party, inviting and appealing for national support. If low tariff, strict construction of the constitution and other principles of Jefferson, Cleveland, Hampton, are still "Democratic" we can think of no way by which an organization can stop us from being Democrats.

Some of our friends are shutting their eyes and ears to the facts that in relation to Southern questions the national Democrats have changed the nature of the old Democratic party. It has ceased to be a national "white man's party." That until recently it was.

It will not surprise The News and Courier if in a year or two the "leaders" and newspapers now scoffing the notion of choosing in a white man's primary presidential electors unpledged to a candidate in the Electoral College may be shouting for it. Circumstances may force them so to do. There are signs that such is the trend of circumstances.

New Leader



Herbert L. Bruce, part-owner of the popular Monterey Grill, 137th street and Seventh avenue, was elected by Democratic county committeemen Wednesday night as district leader of the Twenty-first Assembly. He is the first Negro to win the honor. He succeeds Thomas H. Murray, white.

DEMOCRAT
Checotah, Okla.

SEP 26 1935

YOUNG NEGRO DEMOCRATS TO ORGANIZE AT EUFAULA

A meeting for the purpose of organizing a League of Young Democrats for Negroes will be held in Eufaula, Friday, October 11, under direction of L. A. Hill, state organizer of Langston, it was announced this week by L. W. Presley, acting county chairman.

All state and county officials are invited to attend. An entertainment program has been arranged

Jersey Democrats to Hold Trenton Meet

Afro-American

NEWARK, N.J. — The United Colored Democracy of New Jersey will hold its state convention in the Elks lodge, 144 Fowler Street, Trenton, N.J., Sunday at 2 p.m., to adopt the remainder of the constitution and by-laws. The following officers were elected September 29:

Robert Hartgrove, president; J. Leroy Jordan, vice president; Mrs. Bertha Longe, second vice president; William Williams, third vice president; I. F. Bright, fourth vice president; Geneveer Blay, recording secretary; George E. Wibecan, assistant recording secretary; Mrs. Edna Thompson, financial secretary.

Jasper Davis, treasurer; Stanley Gordon, sergeant-at-arms; M. Moore, assistant sergeant-at-arms; Lorenzo Harris, historian, and the Rev. M. Grant, chaplain. Roger W. Tucker is organizer.

Democratic

Political-1935

Party Affiliation

Administration Lauded By Negro Congressman At TVA Assembly

Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

ATHENS, ALA., Aug. 10.—(AP)—A roaring cheer for the Roosevelt administration echoed here today as Representative Arthur Mitchell (D), Illinois, only negro member of Congress, declared it had devoted its energies in behalf of the common man.

Shouts of "'that's right,' and "you tell 'em," went up when the congressman, departing from his prepared address, asked: "Haven't you been happier since Mr. Roosevelt became president than at any time during the administration of Mr. Hoover?"

At the conclusion of Representative Mitchell's address, a blanket resolution endorsing the Administration and expressing thanks was unanimously adopted by the grand stand packed with negroes and a small section filled with white persons.

The resolution specifically expressed gratitude for reopening banks on a sound basis, passage of the Bankhead cotton production control bill, Federal relief for the destitute, the housing act, farm loans and the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The occasion was negro TVA appreciation day, held on the anniversary of the first pay day for negro TVA employes in this section.

The Illinois congressman urged the members of his race to support the President and the Democratic Party.

"A man told me in Virginia a few days ago," he said, "that the Democratic Party didn't want the negro. My reply was: 'Do you think the Republican Party wants them? The Democratic Party may not want me, but I want the Democratic party.'"

During the address, several members of his own race began moving about and brought from Representative Mitchell a reprimand and the assertion that the "trouble with our race is an indifference to things that count." He asked all negroes to conduct themselves to bring respect from those associated with them.

Representative Mitchell turned his attention to lynching, opening with the statement: "I want to congratulate the State of Alabama for not having a lynching this year." He pointed to nine lynchings in the United States during 1935.

He asserted lynching was disappearing faster than any other major crime in the United States and would eventually disappear due to education and a closer understanding and cooperation between the races.

Turning to the record of the Democratic Party, he asserted it had done "more for the common man than the Republicans."

Of the national banking legislation, he said: "If Mr. Roosevelt had done no more than give us something to eat and made it impossible for banks to fail and the depositors to lose their savings, he has done more than the Republican Party for the past 70 years for the common man."

Praising the chief executive, he said: "Franklin Delano Roosevelt believes in the just and right treatment done to every man, regardless of his race and color."

The Republicans, he said, were doing everything possible to obstruct the Administration's legislative program, particularly on the utilities holding company bill and the TVA.

Pointing to his own record of supporting the Administration, without calling names he said some Alabama congressmen had not.

"What you have seen in the Tennessee Valley is but an inkling of what is to come," he said, "for President Roosevelt is in sympathy with the backwoods farmer in Alabama and Mississippi.

He paid high tribute to the fight Representative Rankin (D), Mississippi, had made for TVA and said the Valley owed him a debt of grattiude.

Editor Horn, of The Nashville (Tenn.) World, a negro newspaper, challenged the negroes of Alabama to support the President asserting "It is a long time until the campaign of 1936, but we may as well start the ball rolling here. As far as we are concerned in Nashville, we are going to send Mr. Roosevelt back for two, three or four terms, and keep him there until he completes his job."

Fred Wall, former solicitor here, expressed appreciation for the visit of Representative Mitchell, terming him a "son of Alabama who has made good." He said there was complete cooperation and understanding between the races in Limestone County, and that the address of Representative Mitchell would strengthen this relationship.

A parade of a dozen gaily decorated automobiles preceded the speaking, at which a number of TVA representatives expressed appreciation for the cooperation of negro workers and praised their industry and willingness.

Prof. G. R. Bridgeforth, of Trinity College for negroes here, was the originator of the idea for negro TVA appreciation day, and introduced Representative Mitchell today.

Rains during the day cut down the expected attendance of 5,000 to approximately 1,500.

RAMAPO PICKS BILL ANDREWS IN 21ST FIGHT

Amsterdam News

Mrs. Elizabeth Haynes Chosen to Run for Co-leadership

New York Times
8-10-35

By EDGAR T. ROUZEAU.

William T. (Bill) Andrews, Negro assemblyman from the Twenty-first Assembly district, was named Thursday night to run for the district leadership from the Twenty-first Assembly as the candidate of the Ramapo Democratic Club. Mrs. Elizabeth Ross Haynes, wife of Dr. George E. Haynes of the Federal Council of Churches, was designated for co-leader. Andrews will also run for re-election to the Assembly.

John J. Campbell, a white wall paper salesman little known in the district, was previously designated by the Ramapo, but his name was withdrawn, obstensibly because Mr. Campbell's business associates did not feel that his services would be spared for a political campaign.

With the naming of Mr. Andrews, the Democratic leadership in the Twenty-first Assembly has resolved itself into a five-cornered battle between two white candidates and three Negroes. David Paris, former white assemblyman, is running as an independent candidate. Charles J. Conklin, white commissioner of motor vehicles, is the candidate of the Chicopee Democratic Club, the official Tammany unit of the district; the Beavers Democratic Club is represented by Herbert L. Bruce, Negro businessman, and Harry G. Bragg, Negro assistant attorney general, is campaigning as an independent.

Each aspirant for the leadership must produce a certain number of signatures, arrived at on the basis of the total enrolled Democratic voting population in each district, before the Board of Elections will consent to print on the primary ballots, for use on September 17, the names of candidates to the county committee through which all leaders are elected. Each candidate for district leader puts up an entire slate of county committee candidates. The voters have their choice of any one slate.

Too Few Voters.

In the Twenty-first Assembly, where the Democratic enrollment is 14,000, it might be necessary for the five leadership candidates to produce 3,000 signatures each, or a total of 15,000. This is a physical impossibility and the result will be considerable duplication of signatures, repeated visits to the homes of voters and incessant checking and double-checking in the various clubhouses. In the Nineteenth Assembly, where the Democratic enrollment is 10,000, the requirements are not as high but the total must be split four ways.

Leadership candidates have until midnight, August 16, to produce a list of fool-proof signatures. That's the Board of Elections' deadline for the filing of all petitions. Because a voter may not sign up with a candidate if he or she has previously signed up with another, unless the voter signs a statement withdrawing his support from the first candidate, and because the scramble over signatures is so keen, duplications of signatures are bound to be noticed and challenged. Quarrels and even fist-fights may be expected after petitions are filed.

Places Jeopardized.

In view of the present muddled situation in both the Nineteenth and Twenty-first districts, every man now running for leader faces the risk that his slate of county committee candidates will be denied a position on the ballots. When a voter's name is found on two or more sets of petitions, the candidate who cannot produce a signed statement from the voter to meet the challenge of a rival immediately loses the right to use that voter's signature. If this happens often enough, there is a strong possibility that one of the five candidates now running in the Twenty-first Assembly, and possibly two, will fall below the required number of signatures. In which event the candidate must step out from the race. The same danger faces at least one candidate in the Nineteenth.

The increase in the number of candidates in the Twenty-first Assembly was brought about by the withdrawal of William R. McIntosh, white, former Ramapo candidate who was injured critically two weeks ago in an auto accident. On Monday night the executive committee of the Ramapo agreed to replace Mr. McIntosh with John J. Campbell, a white wall paper salesman and a former captain in the Sixth election district. He was later withdrawn for Mr. Andrews.

Paris Revenge Seen.

As surprising as was the designation of Mr. Campbell, it was no more so than the announcement of David Paris, former white assemblyman, of his candidacy for the leadership in the same district. He is also a candidate for the Board of Alderman.

The Twenty-first Assembly is made up of forty-two election districts, with fifteen conceded as white and twenty-seven colored. Mr. Paris, according to his close friends, is of the opinion that he can corral the majority of the votes in the white districts. In any event, his campaign is regarded by political observers as a campaign of reprisal against the Chicopee and the Ramapo Democratic Clubs. It is understood that Mr. Paris feels he was mistreated by both organizations. It would be a serious blow to both the Chicopee and the Ramapo if Mr. Paris should succeed in electing as little as fifty county committeemen. The Beavers Democratic Club, which is sponsoring Negro leadership, lost the district two years ago by only forty-nine votes.

Conklin Aided.

On the other hand, adherents of the Chicopee Democratic Club, the official Tammany organization of the district, are of the opinion that the chances of Charles J. Conklin, the Chicopee candidate, have been enhanced considerably by the entry of so many candidates. The Chicopee Democratic Club fears only the Beavers, but the Beavers have to contend with Assistant Attorney General Harry G. Bragg and the Ramapo's Mr. Andrews. The bulk of the Negro vote may be split between these three.

In the Nineteenth Assembly district a battle-royal is being staged by three super-strategists, who are entirely ignoring the presence of Archibald M. Ray, whose adherents claim he is running as the candidate of Father Divine, the famous cult leader.

Ray maintains his campaign headquarters at 216 West 127th street, and on one occasion in recent weeks Father Divine led a delegation of his followers to the Renaissance Casino, outside of the Nineteenth district, to boost Ray's candidacy. That Ray is taken lightly by his rivals is evidenced by the fact that they have not even included him in the muck-raking and mud-slinging now going on.

Morton Building.

Civil Service Commissioner Ferdinand Q. Morton, as his supporters expected, has been building up a strong organization in recent weeks. Money has been flowing into the organization's financial coffers and it is understood that the purse strings will be loosened for a whirl-wind fifteen-day campaign after September 1. Many prominent Democrats in the district have rallied to his standards.

The crafty Martin J. Healy, boss of the Cayuga Democratic Club, has replaced a number of missing cogs in his steam-roller, which was almost wrecked by Harry Perry. The machine appears to be working smooth-

ly again, judging from the success of Healy's captains in obtaining signatures for Healy's petitions. Healy expects to match the Morton campaign outlay dollar for dollar.

Over at Perry's headquarters, 275 Lenox avenue, the clubhouse continues to draw its nightly crowds. Perry, a veteran campaigner, still claims the backing of 3,000 bonafide voters and is confident of election. The organization has been staging dances for its Spanish voters, and sponsoring beer parties to Ébling's Brewery in Brooklyn for its captains and other workers. Beer also flows on Monday nights at the Healy and Morton clubs.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.
JOURNAL

JUL 29 1935

DISCUSS NEGRO VOTE

Plans for getting Negro voters to register next month will be discussed tonight by ward leaders of the League of Negro Voters. The meeting will be held at the Negro library on East Vine avenue at 7 p. m.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
STANDARD STAR

JUL 27 1935

CANDIDATES TO SPEAK AT NEGROES' MEETING

Former Councilman Stanley W Church, Democratic candidate for Mayor, Acting City Judge Richard Leo Fallon, and George Dorsam, Third Ward Leader, will speak at a special meeting of the Colored Peoples Democratic League which will be held at the residence of Thomas Blue, 148 Crosby Place, Monday night.

Thomas H. Watkins, president of the League, also announced that Randel Toliver, leader of the County Colored Clubs and member of the League's Executive Board, will speak.

LOUISVILLE, KY.
COURIER JOURNAL

AUG 5 1935

A SINISTER CLIMAX TO THE PRIMARY

Had a heated Democratic primary campaign concluded with a peaceable and orderly expression of the party electorate's will, the bitterness of debate would have subsided as interest increased in the election issues; but nothing can be said or done to dispel the shadow cast over the climax by interference in the primary election with bayonet rule in Harlan, the attempted interference of armed minions of the State Government in Jefferson County and reports that thousands of ineligible Negro Republican voters who had changed their registered affiliation for the purpose had taken part in the Democratic primary in Louisville, doubtless expecting to resume their Republican allegiance in November.

The political nondescripts, masquerading as "State Police" cut a sorry figure indeed, only furnishing comedy relief when arrested by Sheriff H. WATSON LINDSEY, as they had been expelled from Harlan by Circuit Judge GILBERT and refused recognition as general peace officers by County Judge BOONE HAMILTON of Franklin. Having no official status, except as a Highway Patrol, the duties of which they have been too busy to perform, they surrendered their weapons at discretion, thus acknowledging that they know Kentucky has no State Police.

They entered Jefferson County without request on the excuse of making discriminating raids and remained for the primary.

The National Guard invasion of Harlan was the first instance of the military power being invoked in a Kentucky party primary, as the GOEBEL-TAYLOR election in 1899 was the first instance in a Kentucky general election. Bayonet rule in Louisville, where a regiment was under arms, and fraud and intimidation of election officers were the principal grounds for deciding the contest in favor of GOEBEL, subsequently assassinated while armed men occupied Frankfort.

The interference of soldiers in the Harlan primary Saturday was even more flagrant. Some 700, armed with rifles, revolvers and clubs, were mobilized on the border of Harlan and rushed in before the polls opened. They took charge of the voting places, seized the ballot boxes, examined the ballots, quizzed voters, arrested officers of the election and a CHANDLER challenger—why, they apparently did not know; but they had blue prints to show what precincts to take charge of. The voting was interrupted for hours, in some places prevented, and women, of course, were afraid to exercise the franchise. A court injunction was granted in the afternoon. No disorder occurred anywhere in the county except that caused by the soldiers themselves.

Adjutant General DENHARDT was quoted late the day before as denying any knowledge of an intended troop movement, though they were mobilizing and the blue prints disclosed their preparedness. No Executive order was entered in the Secretary of State's office. Governor LAFFOON was in a hospital at Lexington. A week before, however, the ban on visitors to his room was waived by the Governor's direction to admit Adjutant General DENHARDT and an Assistant Attorney General on "business."

If these primary day episodes are typical of methods to be pursued in Kentucky, unless rigorously discouraged, it is up to civil authorities in Harlan to assert their supremacy, their self-respect and respect for their offices, by ordering a grand jury investigation into the conduct of the soldiers and those who sent them there. No excuse can be entertained for the soldiers that they "were obeying orders." They were quoted by newspaper correspondents as aware that they were breaking the election laws by venturing within fifty feet of the polls. A soldier whose "sense of duty" prompts him to obey an order in violation of the law, would obey his commanding officers were they to lead a rebellion against the Government. These are not regulars; they are citizen soldiers, supposed to have brains and prin[illegible]nough to distinguish betwee. a riot and an election. As they and those whose orders they were obeying have broken the civil law and violated the most sacred function of popular Government, they should be punished as an object lesson that will forever preserve Kentucky from the kind of domination that has made Louisiana a by-word in the Nation.

Central, Ky., Times-Argus
July 26, 1935

COLORED DEMOCRATIC CLUB ENDORSES RHEA FOR GOV.

The Muhlenberg County Colored Voter Club, of which A. E. Pops is president, does hereby endorse the Hon. Thomas S. Rhea, for governor of Kentucky.

As president of our club I was asked by the members of our club to send a letter to the press, and one to the Hon. Thomas S. Rhea, stating that we are one hundred per cent for him in his race for the governorship of this Commonweath, Why?

I wish to say that we are connected with the colored Democratic state organization. The program of our state organization is for better schools, and jobs that can be handled by our race, and knowing that Mr. Rhea aided the legislature of 1934 to revise the school code so as to bring about a more uniform system of education, we, the colored men women and our children being benefitted as well as the white people by this law, and also the salaries of our low paid reachers was raised, and not only this, but our children were benefitted by the free text book law as well. After helping to secure these worthwhile educational measures there is every reason to believe that when he is elected governor, that under his leadership, they will be maintained and improved

Our club along with the United Mine Workers of America and the American Federation of Labor, the state federation and all central labor bodies, have endorsed the Hon. Mr. Rhea, for governor, because of his ability. He is fair, honest and impartial in all his dealings with everyone. He is a dependable, conservative and courageous leader.

Our state and national leaders made a fair and impartial canvass of all the candidates running for governor, as to their labor records, both Democrats and Republicans, and they found Mr. Rhea's to be above reproach and worthy of the support and vote of every laboring man in Kentucky. Kentucky deserves an intelligent and courageous governor, who is well qualified and has a kind feeling for all humanity, such as the Hon. Thomas S. Rhea.

In the issue of the United Mine Workers Journal of July 1st. 1935, was the photograph of young Rush D. Holt, Senator of West Virginia, elected by the Democratic party. Mr. Holt like Mr. Rhea, is a staunch friend of labor. In his campaign he was supported by the solid ranks of labor, both white and colored. He was therefore nominated and elected by a big majority; I see no reason why Mr. Rhea should not receive seventy-five per cent of all votes in the coming primary.

Here is the way we should go about this to get results. With malice toward none of the other candidates but with a firm conviction of tne right to cast our vote for the Hon. Thomas S. Rhea, and conviction in the truth we are for Rhea, because we believe that a vote for Mr. Rhea is a vote for clean, honest and efficient government. May we appeal to all laboring men in this state to support and vote for the Hon. Thomas S. Rhea for gdvernor of Kentucky.

Muhlenberg County Colored Democratic Club.

A. E. POPE, Pressdent.

LINCOLN, NEB.
EVENING STATE JOURNAL

JUL 24 1935

A Kentucky district nominates Negro candidates for a legislative position in both the democratic and republican primaries. This is no indication that Kentucky is mellowing in its attitude toward the colored man. The district happens to comprise parts of Louisville where the Negro vote is largely predominant.

Political-1935

Democratic

Party Affiliation.

Healy Threatens to Back Negro for Leadership to Halt Drive of Perry

"Quote me on this. Negroes have formed the Democratic majority in my district for only a short while, but right now the Democratic leadership is their rightful heritage. I am grooming a Negro right now for the leadership. Before I let (Harry C.) Perry or any other white man take over the leadership I will name my Negro successor and see that the reins are put in his hands. When I retire from the scene—put this down—I am seeing to it that a Negro takes my place."

In this manner, Martin J. Healy, Tammany leader of the Nineteenth Assembly District, yesterday challenged the bid of Harry C. Perry, chief clerk of the City Court, for the leadership post this fall in a five-cornered primary fight with Healy, Chauncey M. Hooper, Robert W. Justice and Oscar Godfrey. Healy and Perry are white.

Perry, former co-leader of the Second Assembly District, was ousted from his post when Italians took over the district and elected Albert Marinelli, an Italian, as leader. Perry's supporters claim he was a resident of Harlem during much of the time he was serving as Democratic boss of part of the lower Manhattan district. Since announcing his candidacy for leadership of the Nineteenth he has opened headquarters at 275 Lenox avenue, where his opening rally was staged last week.

"I have nothing personal against Perry," asserted Healy. I think he is a charming man and all that. But when a politician wants to stage a comeback I think he should stage it in the district from whence he came. It should be obvious to everybody that a Negro should be my logical successor, and it's not going to be otherwise."

Healy refused to say whether or not the man he was "grooming for office" was Joe Brown, whom he describes as his associate leader. "Joe is a good man," said Healy. "He has come up from the ranks and has been through the arduous work of a district captain. I say that my successor should be a man from the ranks and a representative of the political majority in this district."

"Man" Not Ready.

Asked pointedly whether or not he thought he would retire this fall, Healy replied that frankly, I do not think my man is ready to step into my shoes this year, but before I allow anyone to cheat him I'll step aside for him. And you needn't fear Tammany will recognize Perry. Ask Dr. Godfrey Nurse what the county leader had to say on that."

It developed that Dr. Nurse, nominated two years ago as Presidential elector of the district, had visited Tammany Hall to "feel out the attitude" of James J. Dooling, Tammany overlord, when Perry announced his candidacy.

Mr. Dooling is quoted as having told Dr. Nurse that Tammany would not interfere, that Healy was the leader of the Nineteenth Assembly district as far as Tammany was concerned, that he would remain the leader as long as he was elected by the district's county committee. A second delegation to visit the Tammany leader was said to have been led by Robert W. Justice, who opposed Assemblyman James E. Stephens last fall in the Democratic primaries. A spokesman for Mr. Justice declared that Mr. Dooling told him that the "Hall would recognize any duly elected leader."

Too Many Negroes.

Chauncey M. Hooper, secretary to Judge Donellan and a major in the 369th Infantry, who early in the year announced his candidacy for the district leadership, was represented by a friend as "feeling very disgusted" over the fact that "so many Negroes" are going to run for the leadership.

"No Negro could be elected if Oscar Godfrey, Robert Justice and Chauncey Hooper enter the same race with Martin Healy and Harry Perry," this spokesman gave it as his opinion. "The Negroes would be cutting their own throats and when the fight is over you would find Perry or Healy sitting pretty."

Mr. Healy said his county committee was about 20 per cent white. He said Perry's support came largely from white workers who had deserted the regular district organization when informed by Healy that Negroes would receive 80 per cent of the patronage. He declared he had been distributing patronage on that basis for the past three years.

Lists Appointees.

Among the Negroes he has named as successors to white appointees Mr Healy listed Darwin W. Teslesford present assistant attorney general; William Humphrey, assistant district attorney; Javan Steele, city marshal; Daniel Burrows, attendant in the registrar's office in the place of Louis Shapiro, who resigned; John Douglas, corporation inspector in the borough president's office; Alderman Charles Bradford (elected) in place of Alderman John Martin, and Edward Knoll, deputy sheriff in the place of Charles Schnable, who died.

Joe Brown is a deputy sheriff, Eddie Brown is a clerk assigned to the Legislature at Albany, and Richard Patterson, Jr., former Negro attendant in the transit commission's office, who has since died, is shortly, Healy said, to be replaced by another Negro.

HARTFORD, CONN.
COURANT

APR 7 1935

Colored Democrat's Meeting.

The Colored Democratic Club of Hartford will hold a special meeting at 3 p. m. this afternoon at 349 Bellevue Street.

UNION CITY, N. J.
HUDSON DISPATCH

APR 8 1935

Mail Bag

**Write on one side of paper.
If you do not wish your name published say so.
Short letters preferred: 500 words or less.**

Negro Leader Asks Party To Weed Out Its Unfit

489 Jackson Ave., Jersey City
April 6

Editor Hudson Dispatch:

As president of a Negro Democratic group for the past six years in the Eighth Ward of Jersey City, having made a special study of Negro psychology and their attitude toward the Democratic Party in Hudson County, and knowing so well the fairness in which Mayor Hague and the city officials have dealt with the Negro situation in Hudson County in past years, I regret, but still I must lay the cause for the present unrest among Negroes at the feet of small time jobholders, members of my own race who have spread dissension throughout the Negro section.

Once in a position, they feel that they have been elevated above the rank and file of Negroes and that their duty is to intimidate and browbeat unfortunate Negroes into the Democratic ranks by trying to make them believe that they have unlimited political power and that they are in a position to help or harm them as their choice may direct.

I am satisfied that Mayor Hague, who has built up a large colored following due to his particular fairness to all creeds and colors, does not approve of such methods as used by these selfish and conniving people, whose only interest is to hold their jobs at all cost, sacrificing race consciousness and race pride.

I understand from an article published in the press that one of our lofty city commissioners will be invited to install the newly-elected officers of the Progressive Negro Democracy of Hudson County—James O. Randolph, president; Teresa Sinclair, vice president, and William Sinclair, secretary—products of a bootleg election, representing less than one-half of 1 percent of the colored Democrats of the Eighth Ward and members of a family circle which has succeeded in having all the members of their household placed on the city or federal payroll

They expect those whom they pretend to represent to make themselves satisfied with a Christmas basket. If the Democratic Party in Hudson County is to hold the respect and loyalty of its colored followers, these intolerable conditions must not prevail. R. R. SMITH.

YONKERS, N. Y.
HERALD STATESMAN

APR 8 1935

Negro Democrats Back Loehr Stand On Transit Issue

Five Yonkers Negro Democratic organizations, meeting with the Westchester County Federation of Colored Democratic Clubs, yesterday endorsed the stand of Mayor Loehr on the transit question and adopted a resolution of confidence in his management.

The resolution was introduced by Norman Downes of the Runyon Heights Democratic Club at a session at which the Seventh Ward Colored Democratic Club was host attended by representative from 22 such groups in Westchester cities, villages and towns.

Among the speakers at the meeting, held at 191 Waverly Street, were Mayor Loehr, City Judge Martin J. Fay, former Alderman Ross F. Calcagno and Joseph Gervasio, editor.

All praised the federation and paid tribute to its president, Randall W. Tolliver of New Rochelle.

Mr. Tolliver recommended that the five Yonkers Negro groups in the federation form a joint council to coordinate actively and it was indicated this would be done.

Mrs. Sadie Rogers of New Rochelle was named chairman of a committee which will arrange a testimonial dinner for Mr. Tolliver in New Rochelle in May.

The federation's next meeting will be held May 5 at the Runyon Heights Democratic Club, 676 Saw Mill River Road.

NORFOLK, VA.
~~VIRGINIAN-PILOT~~
Ledger
APR 3 1935

Virginia Democrats Consider Return To Convention System

Supreme Court Holds Negroes May Not Be Barred from Primaries Financed by State as in Old Dominion

LAYMAN DOUBTS DIRECT VOTE IS OF ANY HELP TO PARTY

Leaders in the Democratic organization are again discussing the possibility of returning to the convention system of nominating candidates, following a decision of the United States Supreme Court upholding the right of the State Democratic convention in Texas to rule that only white people should patricipate in Democratic primaries.

Lower court rulings in Virginia already have held that Negroes may participate in Democratic primaries, which are conducted, not at the expense of the Democratic party, but at the expense of the state. The same question that arose in Texas, and found its way to the Supreme Court, is believed inevitably to be in the offing in Virginia, as well.

One suggestion that is being turned over in the minds of Democratic party chiefs is that Democratic primaries be held in Virginia at the expense of the party, with the candidates paying the bills. In this manner the party would be within its rights in specifying who should vote in the primaries.

State Senator George Layman is one of those who is inclined to believe that the primary system has not been entirely beneficial to the party in Virginia. In some sections of the state the primary is not in use as the nominating machinery for choosing local candidates. In some districts of the state candidates for congress are chosen by convention. The candidate for congress in the Second district was chosen by a convention three years ago, as a temporary departure from custom.

Only a small number of Negroes have availed themselves of the right to vote in Democratic primaries in Virginia. It is conceded that the Democratic party can not bar them from participation because they are Negroes, although they are required to measure up to certain qualifications which in some instances has served effectively to bar them.

The Texas legislature attempted several years ago to rule out Negroes by statute from participating in the Democratic primaries. The Supreme Court overruled this action and then the Legislature gave the state Democratic executive commitee the right to rule out Negroes in primaries. The court also threw this out, because it was action by the state rather than by the party. Now the court has upheld the right of the state Democratic organization to prescribe who shall participate in primaries, where the primaries are not, as they are in Virginia, official elections paid for from public funds.

From time to time there has been considerable talk of abandoning the primary in Virginia, not for any purpose to bar Negroes from voting, but because of the belief that it was not beneficial to the party organization In some districts where the political lines are drawn closest, conventions make all the nominations. The Republican party in Virginia nominates all its candidates for all offices by conventions.

Opponents of this plan object to it because of their insistence that it would give the State Democratic machine full control of the nominating machinery, and would give rise to "log rolling" in party nominations. In Texas, and in many other states where conventions are the nominating system, the delegates to the conventions are elected in primaries. In these cases it is conceded that the party has full authority to determine who shall vote in the primaries.

KY. DEMOCRATS MEET

Courier
4-27-35

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 25.—The executive committee of the Negro Democratic Clubs of Kentucky met here last week. This was the first meeting of the body.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND THE NEGRO

Of more significance than the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States upholding lily-white Democratic Primaries, if conducted according to the Texas plan, is the attitude of the Democratic Party to Negroes.

Planet
4-13-35

It will of course be argued that Texas democracy, or to be more general, Southern democracy is a different breed from the democracy expounded by Franklin D. Roosevelt. But is it? The Vice President of the United States hails from Texas and was largely responsible for the nomination of President Roosevelt at Chicago. He is an important cog in the "Prince Charming" machinery, being the presiding officers of the "New Deal" Senate in which his party has a two-thirds majority.

Richmond Va

President Roosevelt is absolute monarch of the Democratic Party, as is evidenced by the enactment of the $4,800,000,000 Work Relief bill which is entirely in harmony with Vice President Garner's "pork barrel" idea expressed in the 71st Congress to the effect that if the north gets a ham the south wants a hog. Postmaster General Farley, political mentor of the administration, is a past master at pork barrel dispensing.

Can any sensible person believe that just a word from either of these high priests of Democracy would not have called off the Texas democrats in their persistent efforts to disfranchise Negro Democrats solely on account of race and color?

On the contrary this Democratic President who prats much about a "New Deal" and "The Forgotten Man" is strangely silent, when flagrant discrimination against Negroes is disclosed in his entire 'New Deal' program, when his influence is sought to correct the Scottsboro injustice, when he is requested to assert his great powers in behalf of the enactment of an anti-lynching bill and when members of the party he dominates deliberately flaunt the Constitution of the United States, and by an ingenious pretext, which probably conforms to the letter, but not to the spirit of the law, deny Negro Democrats the right to vote.

Of course Negroes have left to them as a result of the two and one half years of this ballyhoo administration the "Black Cabinet" and the like to assuage their fall in the scale of American citizenship.

In passing it might not be out of place to observe that the only substantial gain registered by Negroes in the struggle for their rights as American citizens, during this administration, was secured by the International Labor Defense, an affiliate of the Communist party.

While entertaining no personal admiration for the Senator, the more we see of this "Saint Vitus Dance" administration and consider its neglect of Negroes, America's real forgotten men and women, the more respect we have for Senator Long in his exposure of its hypocrisy.

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL
APR 26 1935

Colonel Ellison To Head Negro Democrats

Colonel Ellison, exalted ruler of the Paterson Lodge, I. B. P. O. E. was nominated as the only candidate for president of the Passaic county Negro Democratic league Wednesday night at the weekly meeting held at the home of the Rev. George B. Riley, standard-bearer.

The complete slate of nominees to be voted upon at the next meeting Wednesday night was prepared The firse vice- presidency will be contested by Harvey Sheffield and Charles Ward, while the nominees for trustees are William Hogans, Vergil Reid, and Miss Dorothy Rochelle.

Other nominees, without opposition, are the following: second vice-president, Thomas Weston; recording secretary, Mrs. Lulu B. Riley; financial secretary, Jerry Bogart; treasurer, Joseph Delaney; sergeant-at-arms, Ernest Richardson; legal advisor, Third Assistant Prosecutor Ed. H. Saltzman.

Mr. Riley presided at the meeting and introduced the speakers, who included Messers. Ellison, Delaney, Ward, Hogans and McKinely Cooledge, and Miss Rochelle. The former three were named by the chairman to interview County Chairman Bernard L. Stafford on behalf of the league.

Regular meetings will be held every Wednesday at 99 Carroll street. Members and guests are urged to be present.

Democratic.

Political - 1935

Party Affiliation

NEWARK, N. J.
EVENING NEWS

FEB 15 1935

Faction Opposes Leader

Opponents of J. Bernard Johnson, Negro Democratic leader in Essex, voted at 179 Orange street last night to ask Johnson and State Chairman William H. Kelly to call a meeting for election of officers. A statement issued by Roger W. Tucker said the opposition was made up of Negro Democratic Clubs which expect to oust Johnson as chairman of the Afro-American Democratic Organization of Essex County. Speakers said Johnson had refused to call the annual meeting last month.

Kelly, who is also county chairman, said today he recognized Johnson as the elected leader of the Negro Democrats and that the question raised by Johnson's opponents as to his right to continue had not been brought to his attention. The anti-Johnson faction will meet again next Wednesday night.

NEWARK, N. J.
STAR EAGLE

63

FEB 15 1935

DEMOCRATIC Breach Widens

The split in colored Democratic ranks in Essex county widened today as one faciton moved to retain J. Bernard Johnson as chairman of the Afro-American Democratic organization and another sought to oust him.

The colored Democratic Association of clubs, organized to remove Johnson, called a meeting at 179 Orange Wednesday. They charged Johnson, recognized as county chairman of colored Democrats, has refused to call an annual meeting for election of officers and that he is not entitled to retain his post until it is put to a vote of he membership.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
PRESS
Reporter
FEB 13 1935

Says Lincoln Is Not a Republican 'Posession'

R. G. Betts Tells Audience of Colored Democrats Here to Dispute the Sustained Efforts of The G. O. P.

Calling attention to the fact that the present week is to be observed throughout the country as "Negro Week" Randel Tolliver, of New Rochelle, president of the Westchester County Colored Democratic Club, at the meeting held in the hall at 2 North Lexington avenue, urged its members to participate in the historical and other observances incident to the "week" whenever and where possible.

The meeting was largely attended by delegates, both men and women, representing fifteen county clubs which constitute the county organization. The president of the local club, Charles Alexander was present.

In addition to the announcement of "Negro Week" the meeting was said to be the first occasion so far as known, when a Democratic organization took official notice of Abraham Lincoln's birthday. Following the remarks by Mr. Tolliver, the entire assemblage arose and stood with bowed heads while Chaplain Collins, offered a prayer to the memory of the martyred president.

R. G. Betts, local Democratic chairman, the guest speaker, said that Lincoln now belonged to the ages, and that the time had come for Democrats especially colored Democrats to dispute the sustained effort to make Lincoln appear as a trademark or the sole possession of the Republican party, a substantial and vigorous part of which had violently opposed his nomination to the presidency, Betts declared.

This fact, Mr. Betts, said is seldom remarked upon by Republican Lincoln birthday orators, who also studiously avoid mention of the Democratic generals and the thousands of Democratic privates who served in the Union army, which the orators seek to suggest was made up of Republicans only.

Digressing from his main theme, Chairman Betts, said that Colored Republicans had "finally won admission to the Republicans headquarters" in this city and said that "for this privilege a debt of thanks is owed to the White Plains Democratic City Committee."

HARRISBURG, PA.
PATRIOT

MAR 7 1935

COLORED DEMOCRATIC CLUB HOLDS ELECTION

T. W. Richards was elected president of the First Colored Democratic Club of Harrisburg at a meeting held this week in the Odd Fellows Hall. Other officers elected are: H. P. Wilson, vice-president; M. Hoyles, treasurer; J. Taylor, financial secretary; A. Jones, recording secretary; J. E. Posey, sergeant at arms, and W. H. Jenkins, scribe. The club is actively engaged in a membership drive at this time, it was announced.

"PHILLY'S" POLITICAL REVOLT.

At a banquet given a few evenings ago in Philadelphia for one of the local Negro citizens recently converted to the principles of Jeffersonian Democracy 800 persons assembled. Some 150 were white. Although the occasion was in celebration of the honored guest's appointment as a member of the State Athletic Commission and was purely political, both Democratic and Republican leaders were present.

3-2-35

This editorial was not written to deal with personalities, but primarily to point out how times have changed in what long has been known as one of the nation's Republican strongholds. Four years ago Philadelphia could lay claim to few Negro Democrats. If a member of the race voted other than the Republican ticket he was very careful not to brag publicly about his opposing political convictions and preferences.

New York,

Today there are Negro Democrats galore in Philadelphia. And the race is being given recognition by those who are in cotrol of the party in power. When a Negro Republican was dismissed as Assistant U. S. Attorney General, a Negro Democrat was named to succeed him. When a Negro Republican was dismissed as a member of the State Athletic Commission, a Negro Democrat was named to succeed him. Then the Democratc State organization went the Republican State organization one better by naming a Negro as an Assistant Attorney General.

No voter was for half a century more loyal and dependable to the Republican Party than the Philadelphia Negro. It has not been so long ago that he viewed the New York Negro's enthusiastic espousa of the Democratic Party as political heresy, but no more. So confident have G. O. P. leaders in Pennsylvania and Philadelphia felt that they owned the Negro vote they practically ignored all demands for just recognition. In the Quaker City race leadership was even denied Negroes in wards where only few white people reside. It has been many a day since a Negro's nomination and election to the City Council.

The revolt of Negro voters against the Republican Party in Philadelphia may or may not be a lesson to G. O. P. leaders everywhere, but should be, as well as to Democratic leaders, North, East South and West

Brooklyn, N. Y. Citizen

JUN 8 1935

Negro Democratic Organization Of Kings County Reorganizing

Stirred to action by the apparent inactivity of Negro Democrats of Kings County, the Negro Democratic organization has reorganized under the name of the United Progressive Democracy of Kings County. At a recent organization meeting, Assistant United States Attorney Clarence Wilson was unanimously elected to succeed Wesley L. Young as leader of Brooklyn's colored Democracy.

The reorganized party is formulating plans for the fall elections. A permanent headquarters will soon be established, Benjamin F. Butler, president, announced.

The new leader was elected without a dissenting vote.

Besides those mentioned, other officers of the new group are Theodore Wallace, Alfred Joh, Kales Mattthews and Beryram Racker, vice-presidents; Charles A. Johnson, secretary; Frederick Eversley, recording secretary; Cecil West, corresponding secretary; Gilbert Callender, financial secretary; James M. Durant, treasurer.

Glowing Tribute Paid Pioneer Negro Democrat. Weslev L. Young

By Shadrach Bardwell

If one were asked to classify the heroes of history, it is a fact that the student of current history would immediately reach the conclusion of all hero worshippers.

It is true, that human nature never overlooks the plugger; the tireless worker; the one who succeeds in spite of difficulties and discouragements. With loudest praise and exalted honor the crowns, with glory, the one who has "like the mills of the gods ground slowly but exceedingly small" the links of abominable letters of prejudice, bigotry, geographical identification and self aggrandizement.

Out of the 10th day of October in the year 1855, God, in His Magnificient Wisdom, gave the citizens of Brooklyn, a Homer, a Socrates and a Charlemagne, fussed into the person of Wesley L. Young, the political mediator of the Negro Democrat.

For a decade or more, one has heard the hue and cry of his being unprepared according to our collegiate standards. On the other hand there were wailing and gnashing of teeth because of his political faith.

The student of the political sciences lauds him for his keen foresight, for his steadfastness, for his ability to understand the Judases of the opposite race in both of the major parties of his city—only a master of the scheme of politics can emerge unscathed after a siege of 40 or more years.

Under the leadership of the late John H. McCooey, Wesley L.. Young had many vitriolic speeches, scorching articles, unfair remarks, false accusations hurled at him. Yet, and still, this giant and fearless pioneer carried on.

Suppose we examine the career of this man. Put him under the microscopic eye of the ambitious politician and see what we find:

1. They say he is uneducated; not a college man, but on the contrary they say education is the vehicle of life—that understanding by which one adjusts and adapts oneself to the prevailing conditions in his community. It is not debatable but admitted that he has successfully and admiringly adjusted and adapted himself.

2. They see, and say he does not give the "young educated Negro" a chance; nor men of clean lives; from the assistant janitor of the legislative halls in Albany to the United States Department of Justice here in Brooklyn you find men of sterling character; men who are industrious; men who are trained in the various professions. All, his choice. Not to represent Wesley L. Young but to prove to the world and his community that the Negro can and must be an integral part of the political equation in his community.

3. He is seen to be partial to the Negro of foreign birth. When one attempts to see that he is seeing double. He has adroitly endorsed both the American born and the foreign born Negro for positions of trust and honor.

4. He is seen not to favor the gentlemen of cloth as members of his brain trust. It is not he who does not favor the clergy, but, the clergy looks with disfavor. Only because he does not believe God has ordained any one party for his people to be identified with.

5. He is seen as an exploiter. Produce a bill of particulars, you who would stab in the back. It is common knowledge that he has many bitter battles at "No. 4 Court Square" for his people.

Every job in Kings County that was ear-marked for the Negro has been given to some Negro by his endorsement. Yea, even a precedent was established in the Attorney General's office several years ago by his aggressiveness.

If one were to agree with the ungrateful, his retirement would be in order. But, the "little giant" from Butler street knows that immediately upon his retirement we would be plunged into a chaotic tangle of dissention. Unable to agree upon any one capable enough to wear his toga. The Negroes of Kings County are proud that Wesley L. Young has made the Negro Democrat a synonym to character, ability, intelligence, ambition, integrity. He achieved this not by following the line of least resistance, rather the line of the greatest resistance.

SEATTLE, WASH
STAR

MAR 9 1935

COLORED DEMO MEET

The regular meeting of the United Colored Democratic club of King county will be held Sunday at 2 p. m. at 2040 E. Madison street. Candidates will speak.

Negro Democrats

At last the Supreme Court of the United States has upheld the right of the Democrats of Texas to bar negroes from Democratic primary elections. Three years ago there was a good deal of concern throughout the south when the court knocked out the law under which participation was confined exclusively to whites.

The reconstruction amendments prohibit a state from drawing any color line. But there is no prohibition against the drawing of such a line by an individual or group of individuals. The result was that the Texas primary law was repealed, and the Democratic party of Texas, a voluntary group of individuals, set up a primary machine and made such restrictions and exclusions as they saw fit.

The decision will hearten those Democrats who still desire to confine their primaries to white Democrats. It will cause those to seek other arguments who pointed to the former decision and used it as an excuse for the wholesale voting of negroes.

After all, the action of the supreme court reduces the case to a matter of policy. This policy will be determined by Democratic organizations in the states and in the communities. Customs and manners change slowly, especially where they have become ingrained in the very life of the people.

PATERSON, N. J.
NEWS

APR 2 6 1935

Negro Democrats Nominate Officers

A complete slate of officers was nominated at the last meeting of the Passaic County Negro Democratic league held at the home of Standard-Bearer Reverend George B. Riley, 99 Carroll street.

Nominations to be voted on at next Wednesday's meeting include Colonel Ellison, president; Harvey Sheffield and Charles Ward, first vice-president; Thomas Weston, second vice-president; Mrs. Lulu B. Riley, recording secretary; Jerry Bogart, financial secretary; Joseph Delaney, treasurer; Ernest Richardson, sergeant-at-arms; Assistant Prosecutor Edward H. Saltzman, legal advisor, and William Hogans, Vergil Reid and Miss Dorothy Dunbar, trustees.

LOUISVILLE, KY.
TIMES

APR 2 3 1935

WILSON HEADS NEGRO DEMOCRATIC GROUPS

W. W. Wilson was re-elected president of the Allied Negro Democratic Clubs at the organization's annual meeting at Tenth and Walnut. Fifteen clubs were represented. Other officers chosen were First vice president, J. H. Butcher second vice president, James Goodman; third vice president, Lucrecia Woods; secretary, Robert McGruder; assistant secretary, Florence Dishman; treasurer, W. E. Johnson, and sergeant-at-arms, Clarence Thomas.

PATERSON, N. J.
NEWS

APR 2 6 1935

Negro Democrats to Hear League Speaker

The Passaic County Negro Democratic league plans an extensive membership campaign to be launched soon.

At the last meeting Henry L. Moore gave interesting remarks on the club's activities and accomplishments since the change in leadership.

The entertainment committee plans a card party for May 2.

At the next meeting on Tuesday, a speaker from the Charles V. Duffy league will be present.

GLADYS SMITH IS CO-LEADER

Social Worker to Aid Reifer in Directing Negro Democracy

Mrs. Gladys V. Smith, executive member of the Tioga Democratic Club, in Jamaica, and social worker has been selected as county co-leader of the United Colored Democracy, it was announced Tuesday. She will head the Democracy with Walter A. Reifer, who was recently selected Negro county leader. C. McDonald Clark of Corona, and J. Foster Phillips of Jamaica, have been chosen as secretary and treasurer respectively.

Negro zone leaders in districts having large Negro populations have also been selected. They are Edward Vallet and Mrs. Bertha Marshall in the First Zone, First A. D., Long Island City; C. McDonald Clark Third Zone, Third A. D., Corona; J. Foster Phillips, Mrs. Jean Smith First Zone, Fourth A. D., Jamaica; Cyril A. Lucas and Mrs. Mamie Flemming, Second Zone, Fourth A. D., Jamaica, and Harry W. Brown and Mrs. Cora G. Henderson, Fourth Zone, Fourth A. D., Jamaica.

The Rev. A. A. Graham of Corona has been chosen chairman of the Speakers' Bureau. A resolution endorsing the leadership of Reifer and Mrs. Smith was unamiously adopted.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Eagle

JUN 12 1935

Negro Democrats Form Insurgent Unit

A rift in the ranks of Brooklyn's Negro Democratic organization was reported today with the announcement of the organization of an insurgent group which has broken from the Regular Colored Democratic Association, of which Welsey L. Young is leader. Benjamin F. Butler Jr., is president of the new group and other officers include Charles A. Johnson and J. M. Durant.

PATERSON, N. J.
NEWS

AUG 6 1935

Negro Democrats Adopt New Name

Organization Will Meet At Home of Rev. Geo. Riley

A group of Negro Democrats under the leadership of Rev. George Riley, standard-bearer, have adopted the official name of "Alpha Negro Democratic League of Passaic County" and have established permanent headquarters at 99 Carroll street.

The new name was adopted in carrying out the compromise suggestion of County Chairman E. M. Lee who asked each of the groups to drop the name of Passaic County Negro Democratic League and select new and different designations as a peace overture. All former officers in the slate headed by Colonel Ellison were reelected to office.

A new committee on constitution and by-laws was appointed. A new membership drive has been launched. Joseph Delaney was named chairman of the registration committee, while Charles Ward, vice-president, will head the membership drive. Mrs. Sophie Brown heads the social committee.

Meetings will be held on Wednesday nights.

Jerry Bogert was named as candidate for justice of the peace and Mary Bush as the candidate for county committeewoman in the second district of the Fourth Ward.

Political—1935

Party Affiliation

Democratic

KNOXVILLE, TENN.
NEWS SENTINEL

JUL 7 1935

NEGRO VOTERS TO MEET

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Negro Solon Talks In Albany August 2

Macon Telegraph
Macon Ga. 7-23-35

ALBANY, Ga., July 22.—Arthur Mitchell of Chicago, only Negro ever to sit in the national house of representatives as a Democrat, will speak in Albany Friday night of next week, August 2, when he will make the principal address at the 68th anniversary services of Bethel A. M. E. church.

The local colored congregation whose guest the Illinois representative will be has engaged the municipal auditorium for the occasion and many white people are planning to hear the speech.

Congressman Mitchell is a native of Alabama and a graduate of Tuskeegee Institute during the regime of the late Booker T. Washington. He once taught school in Dooly county, Georgia, and is remembered by many people in this section. He is an advocate of better race relations and his address is expected to be well received in Albany.

PATERSON, N. J.
NEWS

JUL 25 1935

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They claim that officers of the league were elected at a meeting called by Democratic leaders several weeks ago at which the Rev. George B. Riley, head of the other faction claiming use of the league name, failed to attend. Executive board members who joined Moore and Peete in their contention are: Oscar Keys, Louis Johnson, Edward Cox, Harley Cox, Harold Griffins, John Fox, Mrs. Levada Moore, Mrs. Doretta Carter and William M. C. Hogans.

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DEMOCRAT
Logan, W. Va.

JUL 15 1935

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Preliminary Plans for Coming Campaign to Be Considered at Session Called for Wednesday

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The purpose of the meeting, it is understood, is to put plans in motion for next year's campaign and to perfect the organization in the various precincts of the county.

In addition to President Gentry, the officers of the League include R. F. Bently, vice-president; Howard Ball, sergeant-at-arms; W. H. Houston, secretary; Elaine Ferguson, treasurer; W. D. Miller, organizer, and Mattie Thurston, chairman of women's work.

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MONSTER MEETING SET FOR SEPT. 6

N.Y. Pastor Heads Up Steering Body.

PHILADELPHIA. — With the avowed purpose of arousing a new interest iin the Republican party among the nearly half-million voters in thirteen Eastern states, delegates from several states met at 1519 Lombard Street, Friday, and laid plans for a huge meeting of GOP adherents here on September 6.

The committee, which took on the name of the "Master Committee," chose the Rev. Richard M. Bolden, of New York City, as chairman. Joseph V. Baker, of Philadelphia, was elected secretary, and Charles Colburn, Delaware, treasurer.

Some Bid Needed

In taking the chair, the Rev. Mr. Bolden asserted that the Republican Party needed the thousands of colored voters lost to other political parties, but that the leadership must make some bid for them.

The committee decided upon Philadelphia for the September meeting because of its central location. The local delegates will act as hosts. The building of the meeting remains to be selected.

The committee is particularly concerned about the voters in the New England States, Maryland, New York, Delaware, New York, New Jersey, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania.

Chairmen Selected

The body empowered the chairman of the master committee to name a person from each state as a member of the executive or finance committee, which will serve as the organization's permanent committee.

The chair appointed Charles Mitchell, New York; John Marquess, Pennsylvania; Charles Colburn, Delaware; T. G. Nutter, West Virginia, and Carl Murphy of Baltimore. Mr. Murphy, however, declined in favor of Marse Callaway, also of Baltimore.

Mrs. Elvira Bond and Mrs. Augusta Chissell, other members of the Maryland delegation, were appointed to committee posts.

The committee decided that the state delegations would be empowered to select the number of delegates to attend the September meeting. Each delegation will also have charge of the certification of the delegates from a particular state. Official certificates will be forwarded later.

Marquess to Be Key-Noter

The committee voted to confine speakers at the September meeting to individuals residing in the states which will participate in the formation of the federation. John M. Marquess was selected to deliver the key-note speech. Jefferson S. Coage, former recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia, was also invited to be one of the principal speakers. Mr. Mitchell was elected chairman of the resolutions committee.

John M. Marquess was named chairman of a committee to discuss the matter of a budget and methods of raising funds for the September meeting. Other members are: Charles Colburn, Charles Mitchell, George Wibecan, Joseph V. Baker, Albert Reading, and Marse Calaway.

Delegates Present

Among those present at the preparatory meeting were:

Pennsylvania

Mrs. Maude B. Coleman, Harrisburg; Albert Reading, Chester; Mrs. S. W. Layten, Philadelphia, John M. Marquess, Philadelphia, and John, W. Harris, Jr., Philadelphia.

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George E. Wibecan, Brooklyn; Charles E. Mitchell, New York City; A. Q. Martin, Brooklyn; the Rev. R. M. Bolden, New York City; the Rev. W. C. Brown, Brooklyn.

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Delaware

Wayman Cain, Mrs. Carrie M. Pipes, Dr. O. N. Smith, and Charles H. Colburn, all of Wilmington.

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL

JUL 25 1935

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In the communication it stated that the Passaic County Negro Democratic executive board in a special meeting on Tuesday evening decided against agreeing to the arbitration plan offered by the County Democratic Chairman Elsworth M. Lee.

"As was stated by the Rev. George B. Riley," the men went on to say, "the Lee plan was that both units immediately drop the use of the Passaic County Negro Democratic league name."

Continuing the communication reads. "It is remembered that only a few weeks ago that an open house meeting was called for all Negro Democrats to unite into one organization under one leadership at such meeting. Lawyer Theodore D. Rosenberg acted as chairman whereas the Rev. Mr. Riley and his group failed to make an appearance at that meeting. Mr. Rosenberg, chairman, accepted nominations for officers of the Passaic County Negro Democratic league. The officers were nominated and elected by over 100 Negroes from Passaic county. This meeting was asked for by the alderman at that time, Edward H. Saltzman and was sanctioned by the leaders of both units, Harry Moore and the Rev. Mr. Riley.

"Now to ignore the rulings of the peace conference meeting which was held a few weeks ago where Mr. Rosenberg acted as chairman, with the co-operation of Mr. Lembo, United States internal revenue department of Newark; George Diamond, leader of the Fourth ward, Arthur Band and Lawyer Hochman, Henry Moore was elected standard bearer and Clarence E. Peete, president, it would be an injustice to the Democratic party

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Others in addition to Standard Bearer Moore and President Peete signed the executive board who signed

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
STANDARD STAR

JUL 23 1935

FIRST NEGRO TO ENTER RACE IS JOHN WALLACE

Third on Ballot

Employed 21 Years With Knickerbocker Press Firm

JOHN WALLACE, independent Republican candidate for City Council, has the distinction of being the first Negro ever to declare his intention of seeking a political office in this City. Mr. Wallace is one of two Negro candidates this year, the other being Dr. George E. J. Banks, also a Councilmanic candidate.

Mr. Wallace was born in New York City on June 10, 1892, the only child of John and Servina Anna Wallace. He attended the public schools in New York City and Brooklyn before his family moved here, when young John was 13.

He entered Senior High School and pursued the ordinary courses for 18 months when he left to take a position as a monotype operator at the Knickerbocker Press. Mr. Wallace was associated with this firm for 21 years.

He is the keeper of records and seal of Douglas Lodge No. 18, Knights of Pythias, and a member of the Gazelles Fraternal Order. He also is a charter member of the Non-partisan Association and vice president of the Citizens Young Men's Republican Club.

In stating his political credo, Mr. Wallace said:

"I am appealing directly to the people for support, regardless of race, color, creed or even political affiliation. I have studied political science all my life and seen the City government in its infancy under the administration of the late Henry S. Clarke, grow up to where it is today.

"I believe that all Negroes should be represented not only in the Common Council, but on the Board of Education, Civil Service Commission and Health Department. I am in favor of paying school janitors overtime pay when they are required to work overtime because of election or primary.

"I also am in favor of the City owning its own water and lighting plants."

Mr. Wallace makes his home at 95 Winthrop Avenue.



JOHN WALLACE

Get Together, Democrats

THERE is an old saying to the effect that "too many cooks spoil the pudding." The same applies to politics, and especially to campaigns in which Negro leadership is the prime factor.

In the Twenty-first Assembly district we have an unhappy situation, with two Negroes and two white men seeking the Democratic leadership. The two with whom we are concerned are Harry G. Bragg, deputy attorney general, and Herbert Bruce, business man and head of the Beavers.

Both of these are lacking in a few attributes which we like to see in our leaders. However, both possess many valuable qualities and rank on par or above their white opponents in a district where the Negro population is in the majority. The selection of either as leader would be a forward step for Harlem.

We do not venture to say which should step aside, but we believe that Harlem's best interests will be served if the various factions of Negro Democrats compose their differences and place all their resources behind one candidate.

Most three- and four-cornered interracial fights in which Negroes are divided have had unpleasant endings for us.

NEWARK, N. J.
LEDGER
AUG 3 1935

Political Body Formed By Negro Democrats

Negro Democratic political leaders of New Jersey have organized the Allied Colored Democracy of New Jersey, a state organization which has the endorsement of Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City. Officers are Robert Hartgrove, Jersey City attorney, temporary chairman; Miss G. Blay, East Orange, secretary, and Jasper Davis, Bloomfield, treasurer.

A permanent organization will be formed in Newark Sept. 26.

BACON ADDRESSES RALLY

6,000 Negroes Attend Political Meeting At Church

Col. William J. Bacon, Democratic sheriff of Shelby County, was the principal speaker at a political meeting of nearly 6,000 negroes at Mount Moriah Church, Boston and Carnes, Sunday afternoon.

Colonel Bacon spoke on the necessity of unity and co-operation if organizations are to survive.

BANNER

Logan, W. Va
JUL 18 1935

Negroes Insist That Democrats Keep Promises

League of Democratic Negroes Adopt Several Resolutions and Declare They Have Been Ignored

Hurling charges, passing resolutions, and in general kicking up quite a stir in local political circles, certain Democratic leaders among the Negroes of the county are causing no little amount of anxiety and worry among the ranks of the white Democratic leadership. It was all climaxed last night with a meeting of the Logan County Negro Democratic League, held at the Elk's Rest in Stratton Hollow.

It all started with dissatisfaction among the Negro leaders over action taken by the new Logan county board of education in the hiring Fred D. Cobb as assistant county superintendent of schools, and the failure to hire some colored teachers this group wanted employed.

This group, headed by Dr. J. D. Gibson, prominent physician and surgeon, and leader among the Negro race of Logan county; Dr. J. S. Carter, well known dentist and another prominent colored leader; Laura Jean Bayes, for years one of the county's leading teachers in the colored schools, and others went before the board and requested that they consider the applications of other prominent Negro educators, for assistant county superintendent. Rumors of a serious nature were also brought to light at that time, against Cobb, a local teacher in the Bracholm high school last year.

The meeting last night was presided over by M. C. Gentry, president of the county organization, and W. H. Houston, secretary. Several other prominent leaders in the Negro organization were present and participated in the lively session.

Several resolutions were passed as follows:

(1) "That this organization cause an investigation to be made to clear up objections to Fred D. Cobb, recently appointed assistant county superintendent of schools.

(2) "That this organization form a resolution committee to wait upon the county court and urge that Negroes, such as are qualified to do so, be placed in the jury panel to serve as jurors.

(3) "That competent Negro men, in proportion to the population of Negro citizens in Logan county, be nominated and duly appointed by county court to serve as deputy sheriffs.

(4) "That a Negro nurse, well trained and qualified, together with a competent doctor and dentist, be appointed to take care of the health and other physical well being—especially of the members of our race—who are in the school going ranks.

(5) "That there be an educational committee appointed to urge the construction of an adequate road leading to and from the Aracoma high school; said committee is to investigate and urge that the building program initiated by the old board of education be carried out by the new board.

(6) "That the following Negroes are highly endorsed, and to make special pleas to the board of education, which convenes Friday night, to employ James Cleveland, Mrs. J. S. Carter, and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Houston, as teachers. The organization feels that the services rendered by the latter two individuals in the field of education, with the services rendered by James Cleveland and W. H. Houston for the cause of democracy, should not be forgotten by the board of education when making these appointments."

Mr. Cobb, the assistant county superintendent, stated this morning he had no statement to make at this time, but said he went to attend the meeting last night and was excluded with the explanation that "No officials are allowed to attend." He intimated he may have something to say later.

Political-1935
Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

OSSINING, N. Y.
REGISTER

JUN 8 1935

Rift Develops In Colored Democrat Club

Hough Declares Harold De Long Is Not Its President

There seems to be a little confusion in the ranks of the colored Democracy of Westchester County!

The Colored Democratic Club of Westchester, of which Randel Tolliver is president, had announced its intention to stage a joint meeting in Ossining tomorrow with the Colored Democratic Club of Ossining.

Now comes an announcement from the Ossining unit, denying that any invitation had been issued to the Westchester group, disclaiming any affiliation with the Tolliver camp, and disowning entirely any desire to associate with the down-county colored Democrats!

"I wish to notify the public that the Colored Democratic Club of Ossining has no affiliation with Mr. Tolliver's club and has not invited any of his club members to meet in Ossining," Florenz Hough, of 10 Croton Street, and president of the United Colored Democracy of Westchester County, declared today.

"In fact, there will be no meeting!"

Mr. Hough also took exception to Mr. Tolliver's reference to Harold De Long as being president of the Ossining club in broadcasting the Tolliver pronounciamento.

"Mr. De Long is neither president nor a member of the Ossining club," Mr. Hough asserted. "His name was dropped from the membership rolls two years ago when he enrolled as a Republican and worked for Republican candidates.

"Last year, all the colored Democratic clubs of the county, with the exception of Yonkers, pulled out of the Westchester club and organized the United Colored Democracy of Westchester County.

"Florenz Hough is president of this new organization," said Mr. Hough, "and is recognized as the official spokesman for the colored people of the county by Democratic County Chairman William Cronin."

Well, it looks like that meeting between the Colored Democratic Club of Westchester and the Colored Democratic Club of Ossining is definitely off!

Young Negro Democrats

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.
6-8-35

Those who have watched the movements of Governor Marland, observe that he has given Oklahoma a new deal in leadership. The old order has changed in that the chief executive has seen fit to hoist from leadership the old line Democrats and replace them with younger men. This has been true especially in the placement of individuals in high governmental position at the capitol, and it has been a policy obviously running through every branch of government.

It is in this respect that Oklahoma has a "New Deck" instead of a "New Deal." In every branch of statecraft one finds younger men, both black and white, placed in administrative position, and thus a new day dawns in Oklahoma politics.

This situation was but natural when we remember that it was the young Democrats of Oklahoma who sponsored the candidacy of Governor Marland. This group of budding statesmen, below the age of fifty, have placed in the state house a governor, who in turn is shifting over in generous portion, authority to rule and control in Oklahoma.

The attitude of the governor offers a challenge to Negro leadership in the state. The Young Democratic League of Oklahoma, under the leadership of Jess Larsen, is desirous of organizing the Negro under its banner. It should be readily seen that the younger leadership should gravitate towards this type of organization. The Black Dispatch believes that it is important that this be done.

While this writer has decided to continue his independent position in politics, we at the same time are determined to continue in the position that the salvation of the Negro in Oklahoma politics rests in allegiance to the Democratic party. The Black Dispatch believes that its editorial column has been more effective in the interest of Negroes since it became independent and espoused the cause of the Democratic party. It was the influence which the Black Dispatch exerted within the Democratic party councils which in a large measure brought about the important changes recently made in our state institutions.

We would not mention this but for the fact that we feel that from time to time the Black Dispatch should report as to its stewardship. We do no mean that the Black Dispatch has been interested in any appointment, as such, for we have not. We have, however, by espousing the cause of the party in power, been in a large measure responsible for the general policies adopted. Men in control hear us now, who turned a deaf ear while we played the futile Republican lute in Oklahoma.

In the organization of young Negro Democrats we shall have no part except to suggest ideals and objectives. Once organized we shall be interested in the direction in which they are going. Our interests will begin and end there. The young Negro Democrats in Oklahoma should be interested in a program of race advancement. There will, of course, be opportunities for individuals as they pass along, but the major objectives of those who lead a submerged group should not be of that venal, selfish type as characterized the old leadership.

We understand from President Larsen that soon a call will be made for organization of Young Negro Democrats. It is a challenge to the thought and vision of those who aspire to leadership.

PATERSON, N. J
NEWS
Political De
JUN 21 1935

Negro Democrats Elect Officers

Party Leaders Will Recognize One League as Meeting Aftermath

Although the two Passaic County Negro Democratic leagues were scheduled to get together last night for a peace meeting and an amalgamation of the leagues for the good of the party, only one league showed up and consequently there was no contest when officers were elected.

The meeting was held with the sanction of the Democratic powers-that-be so the newly-elected officers are the ones who will be recognized by the party as the leaders of the league.

Clarence Peete was elected president. His assistants are Churchill Vorees, vice president; Louis Johnson, recording secretary; Oscar Keys, financial secretary; Harold Griffith, treasurer; H. C. Cox, chaplain; Emanuel Hudson, sergeant-at-arms; Samuel Hochman, counsel.

For a long time this group held meetings under the leadership of Henry L. Moore. On the other hand, a group also calling themselves the Passaic County Negro Democratic league, has been meeting regularly. Their sponsor was the Rev. George Riley.

Because of the confusion created by the similarity in names party leaders decided to arrange a peace meeting where the leagues would be amalgamated under one set of officers.

All the Moore followers attended last night's meeting but Colonial Ellison, president of League No. 2 was the only one of Rev. Riley's supporters present. The Moore slate went through without a hitch.

Speakers in favor of the amalgamation included George Dimond, Fourth Ward Democratic leader; Arthur Band, who arranged the meeting; Theodore Rosenberg, who presided; Morris Dworetz and Frank Vitione.

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL

JUN 22 1935

Negro Democrats Hold Peace Meeting

Two Fourth Ward Clubs Amalgamate—Clarence Peete President

Two Passaic County Negro Democratic leagues held a peace meeting at 99 Carroll street Thursday evening and amalgamated for the good of the party following the recommendation of the Democratic leaders of the county and the Fourth Ward where the new club is located.

The following officers were elected: Clarence Peete, president; Churchill Vorees, vice-president; Louis Johnson, recording secretary; Oscar Keys, financial secretary; Harold Griffith, treasurer; H. C. Cox, chaplain; Emanuel Hudson, sergeant-at-arms and Samuel Hochman, counsel.

For a long time two independent groups with the same name held meetings in the Fourth Ward. One group was led by Henry L. Moore

while the other was led by the Rev. George B. Riley. Because of the confusion caused by the similar names, party leaders decided to hold this peace meeting and amalgamate the units into one organization.

Practically all of Moore's followers attended the meeting but of the group of which Riley was the standard bearer and Colonel Ellison the president, only the latter presented himself. The Moore slate was elected unanimously.

Lawyer Theodore D. Rosenberg, presided as the neutral chairman during the meeting. Speakers favoring the amalgamation of the clubs included: George Dimond, Fourth Ward leader; Arthur Band, who arranged the meeting; Morris Dworetz and Frank Vitrone.

ELMIRA, N. Y. JUL 5
STAR GAZETTE 1935

Colored Democrats Will Hear Snyder

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William T. Snyder, chief deputy and candidate for the sheriff nomination, will speak. Mrs. Minnie L. Floyd will preside.

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Diamond Addresses Democratic League

Harmony The Keynote Of Meeting Of Negro Organization

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Acting City Attorney George Diamond, Fourth ward leader, attended the meeting by special invitation, and heard the discussion on the subject of the recognition of league members by the ward leader. Both Mr. Diamond and the officers of the league expressed their interests in party harmony and an attempt to iron out the misunderstanding that has existed during the recent brief period will be made.

In order that activity may not lapse, the executive committee will meet at the call of the president, Colonel Ellison, at various intervals throughout the summer and two meetings will be held during each of the summer months, July and August, announcement of which will be made from time to time.

A committee of four to take steps to acquire a permanent headquarters site was named by the president. The group has already begun its work and is now examining various projected locations for the new headquarters of the Passaic County Negro Democratic league, which is the oldest unit of its kind in the county.

Speakers on the program, who were introduced by President Ellison included Charles Ward, Miss Dorothy Rochelle, Joseph Delaney, Earnest Richardson, Mrs. Lula B. Riley, Mrs. Sapphie Brown and Rev. Riley.

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Following the dispute between the two factions, one headed by Mr. Riley with headquarters at 99 Carroll street, and the other with Henry Moore at 132 Governor street, a peace conference was planned by Arthur Band with the consent of George Dimond and Theodore Rosenberg, the latter acting as chairman. This step failed, however, and the matter was referred to County Chairman Lee.

The Lee plan was that both units immediately drop the use of the disputed name, Passaic County Negro Democratic league, for the sake of peace and reorganize individually under new names. From this point, County Chairman Lee felt that both groups would be enabled to work toward union and harmony with greater ease than under the old impasse.

Rev. Mr. Riley, acting for his group, stepped forth to accept the plan without hesitation and a new incorporation will be filed under the new name, which will be selected and announced shortly. The new membership drive will be launched when the next meeting takes place Wednesday night, July 31, at the home of the standard-bearer, 99 Carroll street. Among plans to be discussed are those for an anticipated bus ride party. A cordial invitation to all to attend has been extended by Rev. Riley.

LOUISVILLE, KY.
COURIER JOURNAL
JUL 20 1935

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Each of the suits charges irregularities in filing declaration papers with the County Clerk. The petitions seek to enjoin County Clerk John P. Grieb from placing the names of the candidates on the ballots.

The alleged irregularities include charges that some of the defendants were not registered Republicans or their declaration papers were not signed by registered Republicans, or they did not live in the districts from which they filed.

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Political - 1935

Democratic

Party Affiliation

Democrats Plan Further Inroads into Group Vote

Afro-American Philadelphia Pa.

Will Put Councilman and Magistrate on Fall Ticket.

7-21-35

Baltimore Md.

HENRY, ALLEN, AMOS, SHEPARD ON THE LIST

Rainey Says Earle Will Appoint 10 Per Cent.

PHILADELPHIA — That the Democrats are laying their plans to make further inroads into Republican ranks was indicated this week when it became definitely known that their ticket for the fall election will include a colored magistrate and a colored councilman.

The AFRO-AMERICAN learned from reliable sources that Magistrate Edward W. Henry is slated to run for councilman in the 22nd District. For some time the magistrate's name has been linked with the councilmanic fight, but there were those who prophesied that he would not carry the fight to a finish.

Expects to Win

It is now said that Magistrate Henry, who has his eyes on the U.S. Congressional fight in the next national election, has decided that with a councilship tucked under his belt and the probability of the appointment of a magistrate to succeed him who will be friendly politically, he will have a better chance in the Congressional struggle.

Dr. C. W. Maxwell will run in the primary against the magistrate, but it is expected that Henry will win in the primary if he runs.

Amos for Magistrate

Fletcher Amos, ward leader in the 47th Ward, is being groomed for the magistracy, it is said. He is reputed to be supported for this post by a majority of the committeemen in his ward.

Another interesting development in Democratic ranks recently has been the moving of Russell Allen, deputy coroner, and Kelly lieutenant, into the 20th Ward. Friends of Allen say that this is to pave the way for his fight for a councilmanic seat. The 20th is one of the largely populated colored wards.

Allen, who is said to have the support of Boyle in the 20th Ward, has been mentioned for both places as magistrate and councilman.

Representative Marshall Shepard is still being mentioned as a possible candidate for the council. Some white opposition, it was learned this week, has cropped up against him in his district. This opposition is solely racial, it was said.

It has been pointed out, however, that the Democratic party cannot well sidetrack Shepard in that he is one of the leaders who carry a large actual voting following.

Earle Praised

Athletic Commissioner Joseph Rainey, secretary of the patronage committee of the Philadelphia setup, told the AFRO-AMERICAN this week that Chairman of the City Committee John B. Kelly had assured him that the organization would get behind a colored magistrate. Mr. Kelly, he said, would recommend the appointment of a colored man to fill the next vacancy in this field.

Rainey praised Governor Earle and stated that the party was doing all within its power to live up to its pre-election promises. Of the 160 jobs given out so far, 11 have been colored. The Governor, he said, is planning to name the balance of six to keep his ten per cent promise.

He stated that the party had also planned to enter a colored candidate in the race for judge of the municipal court.

ARLINGTON NEGRO VOTE UNDER FIRE

Washington Tribune

Supreme Court Ruling In Texas Case Spurs Democratic Opposition

Washington D.C.

7-20-35

ARLINGTON, Va.—The Negro vote in Arlington County, numbering more than 500, is expected to be challenged in the Democratic primaries, August 6, it was learned late last week.

That colored participation in the primaries in this county will probably draw the fire of Democratic opposition was believed likely following a perusal of the reactions of affiliated political groups to the Supreme Court ruling validating the exclusion of Negroes from Democratic primaries in Texas.

Despite the fact that the Federal court of the eastern district of Virginia held the party regulation contrary to the Fourteenth Amendment, local attorneys believe Virginia's case is parallel to the Texas case and that any member of the Democratic organization is legally entitled to challenge and exclude the Negro primary in any part of the state.

High Court Ruling

In the Texas case the Supreme Court held that any party convention may regulate its own primaries and determine who should be qualified to vote in them.

Virginia's Democratic organization, at its convention in Richmond in June, 1932, adopted the following regulation, under the authority of the Virginia Code, which empowers any party to regulate its own primaries: 7-20-35

"All white persons who are qualified to vote at the next ensuing general election, who voted for all the nominees of that party at the next preceding election in which they voted and in which the Democratic nominee or nominees had opposition, and who will support all the nominees of that party at the next ensuing general election, are hereby declared to be members of the Democratic party of Virginia. No person shall be permitted to vote in the Democratic primaries election who is not a member of the Democratic party as herein defined. Any person offerin gin a Democratic primary election may be challenged by any member of the Democratic party, and such challenged person shall not be permitted to vote until he shall make oath that he possesses qualifications of a member of the Democratic party as he is defined."

Opinions Divided

Charles R. Fenwick, white chairman of the executive committee of the Democratic Club of Arlington, said that he was not yet prepared to give an opinion on the issue, but would have a statement to make at a later date.

County Treasurer Charles T. Jesse, white, a former member of the House of Delegates and one of the leaders of the Democratic party in this county for years, said it is his opinion that the Negro is entitled to participate in the primary. He cited in support of this statement the case which upheld the Negroes' right to participate in primaries in Virginia. This case was heard in the Federal court of Virginia prior to the ruling of the United States Supreme Court in the Texas case.

Have Voted Before

Colored persons in Arlington County have participated in previous state primaries, but this is the first county primary held by the Democrats in more than a score of years.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the Texas case made a distinction between powers of any state legislature and those of any party convention. It contended that a party convention could prescribe who was qualified to vote in its own party primary, but that the legislature had no such powers of discrimination.

MITCHELL CITES IMPORTANCE OF LOCAL POLITICS

Journal and Guide

Congressman Flays "False Leaders" In Address

Norfolk, Va. 7-20-35

Staff Correspondence

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, of the first Illinois district, displayed courage, political acumen, and occasional flashes of eloquence in a spirited address to a representative audience at the First Baptist Church here last Friday night.



MITCHELL

Mr. Mitchell was here under the sponsorship of the Colored Democratic Club, and from the approval with which the audience received his address it was apparent that he made many new converts.

The congressman, who rivals his handsome predecessor in office, Oscar DePriest, in stage presence and personality, and surpasses the Republican in rhetorical ability, began his address tactfully by paying an eloquent tribute to distinguished Virginians, white and colored.

The statesmanship of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, asd Marshall was extolled. Designating Booker T. Washington as a Virginian, he said of the late educator and leader that "his life inspired me and caused me to press forward with greater faith and hope than the life of any man in history except Christ." Of Dr. Robert R. Moton he said that he is clearly "one of the first citizens of this commonwealth."

Flays False Leaders

Mr. Mitchell spoke of Dr. Moton's long and successful years of labor in this state and in Alabama and said that he had always stood courageously for all that was best for the race, economically, socially, educationally, and politically, never once proving false to his people.

"We have too many leaders," he continued, "who seek to find out what is the most popular course, and then jump ahead of the procession, proclaiming their leadership because it is to their selfish interests to do so." He labeled such leaders a liability to the race and called upon his hearers to repudiate them.

Points To Political Errors

In recent years, the speaker said, there had been an increasing division of support of the various parties by Negro voters, and he thought this was good political strategy. "The mistake lies in that we waited too long to learn that Lincoln is dead; and with his death, and the death of some of his associates died the best principles of the Republican Party."

"Whenever anyone wants members of our race to vote the Republican ticket he talks a long time about Lincoln," he declared. "But when a Republican statesman talks to white Americans he never mentions Lincoln."

He told of hearing Senator Borah on several occasions when he was trailing Alfred E. Smith in the 1928 presidential campaign, and said that never once did Mr. Borah mention Lincoln and the founders of the GOP.

"If Lincoln was living today," declared the congressman, "and stood for the same principles he enunciated while he was living, the Republican Party would be respectable." This sally brought a big round of applause from the audience.

Local Interests First

Mr. Mitchell counselled his hearers to cultivate the friendship of the poltical powers in the sections in which they lived. He said that the main reason why Southern Democrats had been hostile to the race is that in our political thinking and acting we have always opposed, until recently, every interest of the Democratic Party.

He said that since he had been a member of Congress he had been treated most cordially by southern members, many of whom he now numbered among his personal friends, and that he expected to be supported in his legislative program by Southern Democrats.

Touching upon a matter that has been made an issue by his political adversaries, the declaration that he was not going to try to represent in Congress the entire Negro race, Mr. Mitchell said that his position had been misunderstood and wilfully misrepresented by "unfriendly newspapers." He said he was in Congress to make friends for his race, and that there are 434 other members, representing as many districts, all having some Negro population. "How much good could I do my people if I started a roughhouse among these 434 other members?" he asked.

The congressman told of having just appointed a colored youth to West Point—his first appointment—and said that as his district was more than half white the next appointee would be a white youth. "Those who want justice done unto them, must themselves be just to others," he said.

Five representative white citizens of Newport News sat upon the rostrum during Congressman Mitchell's address. He was welcomed to the city by Councilman J. Hugh Caffee, who spoke of the cordial relations existing between the races here and praised colored citizens for their industry and thrift, and efforts under difficulties to rise to a higher standard of living.

A. L. Bivens, chairman of the local school board, was present and spoke of plans underway to build immediately a 20-room colored high school and add two wings to two of the colored elementary schools. Mr. Bivens received a round of applause.

The meeting was opened with invocation by the Rev. A. J. Nottingham. Dr. I. B. McEachin presented Prof. N. B. Clark, who presided. Dr. W. P. Dickerson presented Dr. Thomas W. Turner, of Hampton Institute, who introduced Congressman Mitchell. There was a solo by Mrs. Tryon, and several selections by the Progressive Four Quartette.

This Week's Guest Editor Says:

N. Y. Amsterdam News.

"Meek Mose" Sits in Congress

N. Y. 7-27-

IN THE House of Representatives of the United States sits a Negro elected from a Chicago congressional district. Should he act as spokesman for the Negro population of the country? My answer is yes. Does he act as spokesman? He does not.

Too well do we know that Negroes live in segregated communities. This gives them the force of segregated numbers. Surely, he must know that. Moreover, because of this very evil he can be elected to office. Yet, while in office we do not hear his voice. Are there no issues? How about Scottsboro, lynching, Angelo Herndon and the Texas primaries?

If lawful use of the ballot is denied Negroes in the South it is clear no Negro can hope to represent that area in Congress. Then why in the name of common sense do we not hear the one Negro voice raised in protest against these outrages? His predecessor in office also sat mute when in 1932 and 1933 the horrible wave of lynchings took place. Does he expect Southern representatives to do battle for Negroes?

A New York member of the House instituted a Congressional inquiry into un-American activities principally because of anti-Jewish propaganda. He is a Jew. The Catholic members of the House are urging the adoption of a resolution condemning the alleged persecution of Catholics in Mexico.

But "Meek Mose" sits tight-lipped and charms us with dignified silence.

It's high time Negro voters send all the Uncle Toms back to their cabins and let them stay there—in silence.

Dave Watkins

Va. Primaries Now Open to All Democrats

Afro American Baltimore

7-27-35

(Special to the AFRO)

ROSSLYN, Va. — The fact that the Virginia Democratic primaries that will be held in August shall be open to all was the subject of editorial comment in the Chronicle, a white weekly Friday.

The editorial called attention to the fact that the primaries will be open to everybody. The colored Democrats are numerous, the editorial declared, and have just as much right to cast their ballot as the whites.

The right to vote, says the statement, is the right that preserves all other rights.

Liable to Suit

The argument that colored Democrats might not vote for the party's candidate in the general election is met with the statement that many whites do just this and the whole thing is a matter of honesty.

In answer to rumors that voting will be halted, Attorney-General Abram P. Staples, white, pointed out that the late Attorney-General John R. Saunders, white, indicated that anyone preventing a person's use of the ballot because of color is liable to a suit in the Federal Court.

NYACK, N. Y.
JOURNAL
JUL 15 1935

Colored Democrats Plan to Organize

Following an informal meeting of delegates from colored Democratic organizations throughout the county on Saturday night at the home of Charles Spencer, Central Nyack, an attempt to form a definite countywide committee will be made Wednesday night, it was announced today.

The 16 delegates who attended the meeting Saturday, named Spencer temporary chairman pending Wednesday's meeting. At that time a chairman and other officers are to be named and elected, with representatives from a majority of all colored clubs expected to be present.

hard to get ahead of the men's club, and this will all help the party. So long as they are the auxiliary of this club, however, they will have to support former Judge William T. Fetherston."

James A. Chase of 100 Barker street, West Brighton, was named a member of the club's executive board. Wilton Morgan, Walter Kenny and Isaac Deal were admitted as members and placed on the organization committee under Willis P. Redd, its chairman.

The club will meet again next Thursday night at 37 Ely street, New Brighton.

DEMOCRAT
Logan W. Va
JUL 15 1935

Negro League of Democrats To Meet Here

Preliminary Plans for Coming Campaign to Be Considered at Session Called for Wednesday

A special meeting of the Logan County Democratic League has been called by President M. C. Gentry for Wednesday night of thi sweek at the colored Elks Rest on Stratton street.

The purpose of the meeting, it is understood, is to put plans in motion for next year's campaign and to perfect the organization in the various precincts of the county.

In addition to President Gentry, the officers of the League include R. F. Bently, vice-president; Howard Ball, sergeant-at-arms; W. H. Houston, secretary; Elaine Ferguson, treasurer; W. D. Miller, organizer, and Mattie Thurston, chairman of women's work.

STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.
ADVANCE

JUL 26 1935

WOMEN BARRED BY NEGRO CLUB

Women will not be welcomed into the ranks of the Colored New Deal Democratic Organization.

This edict was handed down last night at a meeting of the advisory committee of the club in its North Burgher avenue, West Brighton, headquarters.

William M. Lambert, president of the organization, explained that the committee members feel the women will develop a stronger organization if they work apart from the club, as its auxiliary. Several applications from women for membership will be turned over to the women's division.

"It's not a question of friction," he said. "We feel that if the women form their own club, they will work

Political—1935

Party Affiliation.

Democratic

JACKSON AGAIN CHOSEN LEADER OF DEMOCRATS

Journal and Guide

League Seeks 10,000 Voters For April 1936 Election

1-26-35

RICHMOND—Election of officers for the new year and a decision to conduct a campaign for 10,000 voters for the mayoralty, councilmanic and congressional election April 1936, marked a meeting of the Richmond Democratic League held at its headquarters here last week.

It was also decided at the meeting to cooperate with the First Club, white, in its proposed project relative to certain changes in the city government made through a series of recommendations published recently.

It was pointed out at the meeting that particular stress would be put on encouraging people to become qualified voters with no attention being paid to their political faith. In other words it is not the purpose of the league to increase its membership, though such is desirable, but rather to make every citizen a voter.

Committees were appointed to work out details for the conduction of the campaign which will begin as soon as arrangements have been completed.

Roscoe C. Jackson, president and organizer was re-elected; Dr. William M. T. Morrester, succeeds Josephus Simpson as secretary; Robert E. Lee was elected treasurer; Lewis Harris, chaplain; George B. Winston, director, Clay Ward, Oliver W. Epp, Arthur Braxton and C. B. Case, directors, Jefferson. Mrs. Mayme L. Wines was re-elected directress of Madison Ward; R. W. Johnsos, director, Lee Ward.

Other officers are Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, Dr. J. M. Tinsley, S. H. Howell, Mrs. Clara Griggs Pervall, Reuben Lee, J. E. Hairston and Isom Long.

Speeches were made by Rev. W. E. Brown, Dr. J. M. Tinsley, E. M. Logan and S. H. Howell.

President Jackson was given a vote of confidence and the representatives of the seven units assured him their 100 per cent support.

STATE NEGRO DEMOCRATS TAKE PART IN INAUGURAL PARADE FOR OKLAHOMA'S NEW CHIEF

BANDS, OFFICIAL CARS AND MARCHERS JOIN IN GREATEST STATE CELEBRATION

Big Ball Held At Spanish Gardens; Marland Representatives Attend

Fully 500 Negro Democrats gathered from over Oklahoma Monday to join in the inaugural of Governor E. W. Marland. East Second street was crowded Sunday night with delegations coming long distances and who wanted to be ready for the parade line, which was to form at 9 a. m.

The Negro parade section was in charge of Green Edward Smith, and he was assisted by Capt. J. T. Lindsay.

The vast parade was over five miles long and the Negro section covered fully three blocks. Thousands jammed the sidewalks of the main streets to witness the wonderful spectacle.

The parade line, as outlined by Marshal of the Day Smith, follows:

Major H. C. McCormick, Boley, and Capt. Robert S. Holmes, on horseback.

Marshal of the Day Green Edward Smith and Capt. J. T. Lindsay.

Massed colors of the Legion posts of Boley, Muskogee, Oklahoma City.

Legion post members from Boley, Oklahoma City, Muskogee.

Oklahoma City Boy Scouts.

Langston university band. The band was clothed in their new uniforms and made a wonderful showing, led by their drum major, Alonzo Williams, former Oklahoma City high school drum major.

Official cars, Langston university faculty members and president.

D. B. & O. Band. This band composed mostly of girls, attracted a deal of attention in the parade line.

Official cars with D. B. & O. president and faculty members.

Boys Training School band, Boley. The dimunitive drum majors of this band, one a former Oklahoma City boy, took the streets by storm as they whirled their batons and threw them high into the air.

Official car with superintendent and members of faculty of the Training School.

The nationally famous Douglass high school band brought up the rear and was followed by decorated cars from the following counties: Muskogee, Logan, Okmulgee, Tulsa, Oklahoma, Creek, Grady, McIntosh, Atoka, Kiowa, Canadian, Lincoln, Okfuskee, Hughes, Seminole, Pottawatomie.

Many cars were not admitted to the parade line because of the rules requiring them to be decorated. This rule was strictly adhered to.

An inaugural ball was staged by the local Oklahoma City committee at the Spanish Gardens, Fair Grounds, Monday night, which was attended by at least 1,500. Admission was free.

NEWARK, N. J.
EVENING NEWS
FEB 1 1935

Negro Leaders Begin Anti-Johnson Move

A score of Newark and suburban Negro Democratic leaders last night voted at Fifteenth Ward headquarters at 179 Orange street, to direct J. Bernard Johnson, chairman of the Afro-American Democratic Organization of Essex County, to call the annual meeting at an early date. Speakers pointed to a requirement that the session must be held the last week in January and several said Johnson, legal assistant in

NEWARK, N. J.
LEDGER
FEB 1 1935

Democratic Club Seeks To Oust J. B. Johnson

Colored Democrats in the Newark metropolitan area, meeting last night at 179 Orange st., planned a campaign to oust J. Bernard Johnson from the chairmanship of the African-American Democratic organization of Essex County.

Roger W. Tucker, chairman protem of the anti-Johnson unit, formed last night, and A. Brown, East Orange, named to run against Johnson for the permanent chairmanship of the group charged Johnson with "laxity and political hindsight." The Democratic Association of Club, anti-Johnson organization, will meet again Feb. 14.

PATERSON, N. J.
NEWS
FEB 1 1935

Negro Democrats Pass Resolution On Hogans Death

Another Also Adopted In Death Of Mrs. Martha Sermond

Resolutions on the death of Garland Hogans, first president of the Passaic County Negro Democratics league were adopted at the last meeting of the organization held at headquarters, 132 Governor street.

The resolution drawn up by a committee incldding Louis Johnson, H. C. Cox, and Standard Bearer Henry L. Moore follows:

"Whereas, the Master called, a servant answered, the soul entered into the gates of Heaven, in the spirit of one Garland Hogans, and

"Whereas, the late Garland Hogans ended a life, both private and public of devotion and service to his fellow man, and

"Whereas, we have at all times found him a true friend, a faithful member, and patriotic citizen, therefore be it:

"Resolved, that we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the surviving members of the family, and be it further resolved that these resolutions be spread in full upon the minutes of this organization, and a copy thereof be mailed to the surviving members of his family."

A similar resolution was adopted in the death of Mrs. Martha Sermond.

A silent prayer was offered for the deceased when the resolutions were read.

Plans for the installation banquet, to be held February 7 at headquarters were completed. Vice President Churchill Borher presided.

The next meeting will be held Tuesday night at headquarters, 132 Governor street.

YONKERS, N. Y.
HERALD STATESMAN
FEB 6 1935

Colored Democrats Open Housing Probe

The board of governors of the Seventh Ward Colored Democratic Club last night launched an investigation into housing conditions in Yonkers with particular relation to those affecting Negroes.

A committee was appointed to make a list of houses deemed unfit for habitation and to initiate efforts to obtain better residences for their tenants. On the committee are Edward Campbell, Thomas Small, George Bunch, William Webb, Ralph West and John M. Lee.

The board met at Mr. West's home, 87 Waverly Street. Public Welfare Commissioner Nicholas J. Ebbitt will be invited to address the group's next meeting Wednesday night, Feb. 13, at the clubrooms, 191 Waverly Street.

The board adopted a resolution thanking former Alderman Ross F. Calcagno and Deputy Public Works Commissioner Thomas Cooney for their efforts in obtaining speedy snow removal on Waverly Street.

MEMPHIS, TENN.
PRESS SCIMITAR
FEB 4 1935

NEGRO MASS MEETING

A mass meeting of the Roosevelt-New Deal Negro Democratic Club will be held at 8 tonight at Manassas High School. The public is invited.

TAMPA, FLA.
TRIBUNE

FEB 3 1935

Negro Democratic Worker Will Make Address Here

Dr. William J. Thompkins, of Kansas City, negro political leader, recorder of deeds in Washington, will speak in Tampa Feb. 21 on what the new deal is doing for negroes.

Dr. Thompkins was the first negro appointed superintendent of the general hospital No. 2 in Kansas City and operates three hospitals in Oklahoma. Several of his survey plans have been adopted by the American Public Health commission and his housing plan was presented by President Hoover to the national housing commission in 1930.

He was active in lining up negroes to vote the democratic ticket in all campaigns from Wilson to Roosevelt and headed the "big four" negro democratic headquarters in New York during the 1932 campaign.

Dewey A. Richardson, negro democratic state chairman, is in charge of the local program.

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL

FEB 6 1935

Negro Democratic League Meets Here

The Passaic County Negro Democratic League, Inc., held a special meeting at the home of the leader, Rev. George B. Riley, 99 Carroll street, last evening. Brief reports were made by committee chairmen and others. The circulating report that the league was selling tickets and soliciting funds for a dinner was denied.

Because of weather conditions and for economy, the league will continue its meeting at 99 Carroll street at calls.

The election of officers for 1935 will be held on Wednesday evening, Feb. 20. All members will be notified. The activities of the league are in charge of the vice-president, Andrew King of 513 East Twenty-second street. Any information relative to the organization can be obtained from the secretary by calling SHerwood 2-6206.

THE COLORED DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE

Richmond Planet

The Richmond Colored Democratic League is an Uncle Tom organization with Uncle Tom leadership. Its membership can be counted on one's fingers and toes. Its strength is limited to its boastings of its vociferous but uninformed leader, and its influence can be measured by the number of grammatical errors which invariably appear in its public pronouncements. 3-2-35

Its policies are formed as a result of conferences held in the back yards, cellars, and boiler rooms of residences and apartments occupied by white persons. In fact, the whole outfit can be aptly described, and dismissed from consideration as a Jack and Jill affair. These observations are made not because the Colored Democratic League is deserving of mention but because in days like these, if the claims of such paper organizations are allowed to go unchallenged, encouragement will be given to foolish and self-centered Negroes to proclaim themselves organizations and to inject themselves into situations for which they are unequipped by intellect, training, experience and temperament.

Richmond VA

The entire stock in trade of such organizations is to sell the viewpoint of white people to Negroes in exchange for insignificant personal favors.

Sensible Negroes pay no attention to such fictitious organizations. Sensible white people would do well to disregard the ravings of these Jack and Jills whose stupidity plays strange tricks with their imaginations.

Frankfort, Ky. State Journal
February 20, 1935

NEGRO DEMOCRATIC CLUBS OF KENTUCKY ORGANIZED

On February 12, 1935, the 126th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, scores of Negro Democratic Clubs of Kentucky gathered in Frankfort from all parts of the state and projected a state-wide organization.

The Negro Democratic Clubs of Kentucky are appealing to the Negro to stand by the party in the contests ensuing in November.

John T. Merritt, president of the Negro Democratic Clubs of Kentucky,

HARTFORD, CONN.
COURANT

FEB 16 1935

Holds Negro Democrats Helped Oust Republican, Janitor in State Employ

Charges that Negro Democrats played a large part in the dismissal of David McWillie, Negro Republican, from his job as janitor at the State Office Building, are included in a statement by Robert R. Burt, editor of the Mouthpiece magazine, protesting dropping of McWillie. Burt claims that the job held by McWillie was secured by Bose Barlow, president of the Colored Democratic Club, and that members of the club "are angry because the president took the first job offered for himself."

"The colored voters of the state feel that it was bad politics for the colored Democrats to force one colored man out to put another one in his place," says Burt. "The colored voters of the state receive less consideration than in any other state in the United States.. There are 18,000 colored voters in the state and only one colored man on the payroll. The Democrats promised the colored voters lots, and gave them nothing. The Republican Party has done the same thing except that one job at the state building."

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
NEWS

FEB 13 1935

'NEGROES WON'T RECEIVE DEMOCRATS' ASSISTANCE

The claim that the Negroes of this country never will receive satisfaction from the Democratic party, but at the same time approbation of Gov James M. Curley and Senator David I. Walsh was registered by John W. Schenck, former assistant United States attorney for Massachusetts at the Lincoln birthday dinner and dance of the Colored Republican club at Hotel Worthy last night.

Memories of the life of Lincoln were recalled by other speakers, including Mayor Raymond Cowing of Westfield, Miss Julia B. Buxton, formerly of the Republican state committee, and Charles W. Bosworth. The charter of the club now, in the second year of its existence, was presented to Atty William H. Martin, toastmaster, by Mrs Hazel G. Oliver, Republican state committee member. Other prominent Republicans present included Mayor Henry Martens, Charles Clason, former district-attorney; Robert Berry, assessor-elect; Alderman Neil Cochran of ward 8, Mrs Gertrude Heywood of ward 4, County Commissioner Charles W. Bray, City Treasurer George W. Rice, Mrs Moses Hyman, Daniel Invge, assistant city solicitor, and Dr W. A. R. Chapin, chairman of the local Red Cross committee.

Entertainment was provided by the Springfield Spiritual singers and the Early Birds orchestra which played for dancing.

BUFFALO, N. Y.
TIMES

MAR 3 1935

BACKS MALONEY FOR SUPERVISOR

Negro Group Endorses Forme Republican as Democratic Candidate

Whether Democrats or Republicans win the next election, Negro residents of the Fifth Ward are practically assured of continued representation on the County Board of Supervisors by a member of their own race.

Selection last week of Clarence M Maloney, attorney, for the supervisorship by the Square Deal Colored Democratic Ass'n is regarded as equivalent to endorsement by the party.

Meeting Harmonious

That Sherman L. Walker, incumbent, will be renominated by the Republicans is practically certain.

Mr. Maloney, formerly a Republican, was defeated by Mr. Walker in the G. O. P. primary two years ago.

The meeting at which Mr. Maloney was selected by the Democrats was marked by complete harmony throughout, despite previous rumors of undercover work and star chamber tactics.

Editor Withdraws

Andrew J. Smitherman, editor of the Buffalo Star, Negro weekly, and vice president of the Square Deal organization, who presided at the meeting, withdrew his name from consideration in favor of Mr. Maloney.

The selection of a former Republican candidate to run on the Democratic ticket is regarded as one more evidence of the shift in political sentiment among Buffalo Negroes.

NASHVILLE, TENN.
BANNER

MAY 3 1935

HILL AGAIN HEADS NEGRO DEMOCRATS

G. Wiilis Hill, negro political leader, has been elected head of the local colored Democratic organization.

At the recent meeting at which the new officers were elected, the organization indorsed Hilary E. Howse for mayor; Judge Guild Smith for city judge, and Dr. J. W. Bauman and Luther Luton, members of the city board of public works.

Political – 1935

Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

WHITE MAN IS SENT TO TAKE OVER STATION

Harlemites Resentful as Democrats Take Negro Patronage

1-5-35

Harlem Democrats in general and Negro postal employees in particular were incensed yesterday over the appointment of a white Bronx resident as superintendent of the College Station on West 140th street. The appointment removed Capt. Rufus A Atkins, who has been serving as acting superintendent there since February of last year.

The new superintendent is John J. Rioden, formerly of Station K, 211 East Eighty-seventh street. Mr. Rioden, who lives on Davidson avenue, is regarded as a protege of Edward Flynn, Democratic leader of the Bronx. Acting Postmaster Albert Goldman, who made the Rioden appointment, is also regarded as a Flynn protege.

Negro Democrats were incensed over the removal of Atkins because they felt that Negro voters were being deprived of their patronage rights through an internal fight in Tammany Hall. They felt that Rioden was placed in the position at College Station by Flynn in an effort to embarrass Jimmie Hines, Andrew B. Keating and John Kelly, Tammany district leaders who at first opposed James J. Dooling when Postmaster James A. Farley ordered him made the leader of Tammany Hall.

Negro postal employees were angered at the Rioden appointment because the placing of Atkins, a Republican, in the position last February had been used to swing most of the post office workers to the Democratic column in the last election and had forged these employees into one of the strongest Democratic voting units in Harlem.

These postal employees scoffed at the possibility that Atkins had been replaced because he was once a Republican and pointed out that Superintendent Bender of the 125th station, Superintendent Michael Sussman and other white Republicans had been retained and promoted by the Democratic administration. They also charged that other white postal workers had been elevated while at least a dozen fully qualified Negro foremen had been denied appointments despite various vacancies.

Shift Threatened.

The Rioden appointment had hardly been completed Wednesday when rumors began to flit through local Democratic clubs of a shift back to the Republican standard. Supporters of this movement contended that Dooling was trying to weaken the local Tammany leaders by denying them patronage and that this action would necessarily blight the hopes of the many Negroes who had supported the Democratic tickets in Harlem.

The Democrats made much of the elevation of Capt. Atkins last February. He was made acting superintendent of the College Station with the understanding that his appointment would be made permanent. It was pointed out at the time that the Federal administration was scorning partisan politics and was giving him the post because of his qualifications. Therefore, with much fanfare and with the endorsements of Postmaster General James A. Farley and Vincent Dailey, local dispenser of Federal patronage, he was placed in charge of the station.

Moves were afoot yesterday to make demands on Dailey and Goldman to appoint Capt. Atkins superintendent of another post office station in the city. Only this action, and the promotion of other Negro workers to foremen, could keep the Negro postal employees and other Negro Democrats from swinging back to the Republican column, it was charged.

Captain Atkins is commanding officer of Company D, machine gun unit, 369th Infantry Regiment, N. Y. N. G. He entered the postal service sixteen years ago and worked under Alexander King, the only Negro superintendent in the local system. In 1927 he was promoted as foreman and in 1928 made assistant superintendent. He was returned to that position Wednesday when Rioden was appointed.

More than 85 per cent of the 105 employees in the College Station are Negroes. Bids have just been let for a new post office building which will be constructed on 140th street between Seventh and Eighth avenues soon.

YONKERS, N. Y.
HERALD STATESMAN

JAN 3 1935

U. S. Oden Named Honorary President Of Negro Democrats

The Rev. R. S. Oden, pastor of Memorial A. M. E. Zion Church, was named honorary president of the Fourth Ward Colored Democratic Club last night, marking the second time he has been thus honored in the past two weeks.

A similar honor was conferred on him before Christmas by the Seventh Ward Colored Democratic Club.

Last night's session, conducted by Charles Hyter, president, was held at the Fourth Ward Club's headquarters, South Broadway.

Miss Bessie Coleman was elected second vice-president and Miss Alice Thornton assistant secretary.

Talks were given by the Rev. Mr. Oden, John M. Lee, president of the Seventh Ward Colored Club; Mr. Hyter and Ralph J. West, chairman of the board of directors of the Seventh Ward Club.

Miss Coleman, Mr. Small and Mr. Hyter were named to a welfare committee. Plans for a dance at the Polish Community Center were discussed. The date will be set later

READING, PA.
TIMES

JAN 4 1935

NEGRO DEMOCRATS TO ELECT OFFICERS

Officers for 1935 will be elected by the Negro Democratic club at a mass meeting tonight at 107 River st., it was announced yesterday by E. D. Hamilton, president.

A committee will also be appointed to attend the inauguration of Governor-elect George H. Earle, in Harrisburg, on January 15. The committee also will make inquiries about jobs promised during the campaign, Hamilton said.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y.
ITEM

JAN 11 1935

Cronin Speaks To Democrats

More than 100 attended the meeting of the Westchester County Colored Democratic Association, held here last night. William Cronin, chairman of the Westchester County Democratic Committee, was among the guest speakers.

Mr. Cronin spoke on the progress made in politics by Negro men and women and cited examples in the county and state of how Negro men and women have proved their ability in public offices. He praised the Westchester County Colored Democratic Club and thanked its members for the fine support they have given the organization.

Others who spoke were Mayor W. Burdell Banister, Trustee John Rheinfrank, Albert Vos, chairman of the Village Democratic Club, Addison Johnson, first vice president of the county organization, and Mrs. Theresa Ball, postmaster in Rye. Trustees Sylvester O. Smith and Thomas F. Connolly were also guests.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y
ITEM

JAN 8 1935

Colored Democrats To Install Officers

Mayor W. Burdell Banister and members of the Board of Trustees are expected to participate in the joint installation of officers of the Westchester County Colored Democratic Clubs, Inc., and the Colored Democratic Club of Port Chester Thursday evening at Aschmann's Hall, 22 South Main Street. The ceremonies are carded to get under way at 8 P. M.

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL

JAN 10 1935

Negro Democrats To Install Officers

The Passaic County Negro Democratic league will install officers at a dinner to be held at the Royal Tea room, 140 Governor street on Tuesday evening, Jan 29.

Standard Bearer Henry L. Moore is in charge of arrangements. Among the prominent invited guests are: Alderman Edward H. Saltzman of the Fourth ward; Recorder Vincent C. Duffy, County Counsel Harry L. Schoen, Lawyer George Dimond, leader of the Fourth ward; Joseph Berman, Albert Mitch and Thomas Kelley.

United Democratic Advisory Board Holds Election of Officers

Frank Howard is Chairman

Thursday evening last the United Democratic Advisory Board elected Frank Howard, chairman, and John Louden, secretary, for a period of three months. All offices on the Board are to rotate on a 3 months basis.

A special committee of five persons was selected to wait on Atty. General Paul Dever in reference to the appointment of a Negro assistant in his office. The committee selected was Atty. Cyril F. Butler, Dr. S. F. Taylor, Mr. Gardner, Atty. John Lane and Dr. W. O. Taylor.

It was agreed that the committee offer the names of Attys. Quarles, West and Gourdin, as legitimate qualified candidates. And that it be fully understood that anyone of the three was satisfactory to the body; the main objective being Negro representation on the legal staff of the office.

The Board plans an extensive program to consolidate and educate a larger Negro constituency, with the underlying purpose of securing election representation for the group.

Political – 1935

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United Democratic Advisory Board Holds Election of Officers

Frank Howard is Chairman

Thursday evening last the United Democratic Advisory Board elected Frank Howard, chairman, and John Louden, secretary, for a period of three months. All offices on the Board are to rotate on a 3 months basis.

A special committee of five persons was selected to wait on Atty. General Paul Dever in reference to the appointment of a Negro assistant in his office. The committee selected was Atty. Cyril F. Butler, Dr. S. F. Taylor, Mr. Gardner, Atty. John Lane and Dr. W. O. Taylor.

It was agreed that the committee offer the names of Attys. Quarles, West and Gourdin, as legitimate qualified candidates. And that it be fully understood that anyone of the three was satisfactory to the body; the main objective being Negro representation on the legal staff of the office.

The Board plans an extensive program to consolidate and educate a larger Negro constituency, with the underlying purpose of securing election representation for the group.

Elizabethtown, Ky. Enterprise
January 10, 1935

Negroes Organize Democratic Club

A group of Hardin County Democrats of the Negro race met at the home of Marshall Starnes in this city Tuesday night and organized a club to be known as The Negro Democratic Club of Hardin County. Several talks were made by members.

William H. Brown spoke on "Why every Negro in Hardin County should vote the Democratic ticket." He said the Negro should learn to vote for a man for what he stood for, rather than for what they could get out of him on election day.

Marshall Starnes was elected chairman with W. H. Brown as his assistant. Purpose of the club is to organize the whole Fourth Congressional District.

Russellville, Ky., Democrat
January 10, 1935

Negro Democrats Ask Equality With Negro Republicans

The negro Democrats from a number of large counties throughout the state, with a sizeable negro population, met through their delegates and perfected what is known as the Negro Democratic Clubs of Kentucky. This organization will presently inaugurate a campaign to register negro Democrats. Their plans will be to invade every county in Kentucky where there is a sizeable negro vote. This organization has as its fundamental purpose the teaching of basic principles which "Jeffersonian Democracy" has given to American politics by its founder. There will be competent and well informed young men, who will carefully draw parallels between the principles of the two major political parties.

It is the desire of this organization to build strong citizenship. Their intent is to encourage the negro to take his rightful place in every walk of life as a man. First: To know his place and to rightfully keep within that place. The Immortal Thinker timely expressed our views when he warped out this expression, "We can be as separate as the fingers, yet one as the hand; as separaate as the billows, yet one as the sea." In everything that affects the negro in the economic. commercial, and trades worlds where he can gain a living for himself and his dependents.

This great social order changes. Well did the Immortal Poet write, 'The old order changeth, giving o'er to the new. God fulfills Himself in many ways, lest one good custom should corrupt the whole work." The time is now at hand when the negro must find himself. He has a place, but where is that place? Shall he sit idly by and continue to extend a hand for charity? No, he must, through diligence, thrift and honesty and intelligence, take his place. Yesterday has come and gone. He must have a view of making new and improved conditions for those who come after him that they may enjoy tomorrow. Therefore, he must act today and steadily press forward to a new goal. This organization has as its purpose better citizens.

Our fight will be within the ranks of our own group. Those leaders of yesterday know that they are through, yet they continue to hoodwink the white political leaders of both parties. They openly pronounce themselves Republicans. yet, whenever they can conveniently support the Democratic party in the dark, they do so. Still they will attempt to brow-beat the negro who openly affiliates with the Democratic party and from the housetop they will shout mean phrases that will crucify him with his group as a worthwhile citizen. Any negro who affiliates with the Democratic party openly has a poor chance of gaining a substance for life, either in the professions, trades or commercial work at the hands of his group.

The world has its eyes upon the matchless leadership of that great leader in the White House, President Roosevelt, and they are carefully watching the success of his "New Deal." This organization approves his every course 100%, and they substitute for his watchword, "New Deal" with the same meaning and the entire symbolism of the New Deal, the "Rising Sun."

This organization will look toward the Rising Sun for guidance —"The Son of God shines into the souls of every man and woman who accepts a righteous faith in the betterment of humanity."

J. T. MERRITT. Chmn

Voting the Democratic Ticket

We would like to rise at this time to remind our timid Republican brethren that Jack Garner, of Texas, is vice president of the United States and has been for quite a few months. It will be recalled that 15,000,000 black American were regaled with terrible stories of what would happen if Garner were elected vice president, at the time Roosevelt ran for the presidency with the Uvalda solon as his side-kick.

The purpose of our remarks, however, are directed in far more constructive channels. Those Negro Republicans who described phantom ghosts that would appear if the Democrats were elevated to power, sought to tell of destruction. We want to talk of construction.

Up in Indiana, Henry J. Richardson, Democrat, and a member of the legislature, has been named chairman of the powerful appropriations committee. Think of it! A Negro in Indiana sits as chairman of the committee through which all of the operating funds of the state must pass. He sits there as a Democrat, and by grace of the votes of a Democratic majority. Richardson is key man in Governor McNutt's administration.

Over in Pennsylvania we have another picture. Governor Earle has just named a Negro Democrat (Joseph H Rainey) state athletic commissioner, while down at the legislature, at Harrisburg, Representative Marshall Shepard, another Negro Democrat, has been named to head the committee on congressional apportionments.

In Ohio, New York and other states the same recognition is being given the Negro for support at the polls by the Democratic organization. The lesson to the Oklahoma Negro is obvious.

It cannot be expected that overnight the Democratic party is going to right-about-face in all of its previous attitude towards Negroes, in Oklahoma, but so surely as the Negro vote becomes a factor in city, county, congressional and state votes, and so surely as that vote becomes flexible, instead of remaining a solid piece of Republican granite, the Democratic party is going to draw closer and closer to the Negro vote, just as expressed in the attitude of Indiana and Pennsylvania Democrats.

Louisville, Ky., Irish American
January 26, 1935

NEGRO DEMOCRATS

To Hold A Convention on Lincoln's Birthday.

The Negro Democratic Clubs of Kentucky will send delegates to Frankfort on Tuesday, February 12, to form a permanent organization and over 150 delegates are expected to be present. This marks an epoch in the state's political history as the meeting is on Lincoln's Birthday which heretofore the Republican leaders claimed as their own and advised Negroes to always connect the name of Lincoln with the Republican party. Charles W. Payne, secretary of the Kentucky Negro Democratic Clubs, writes that his organization is taking the most advanced steps for the Negro race that has been taken in politics since the Negro had a vote.

In supporting the New Deal the new organization of Negro Democrats states that it is asking for a Square Deal for the race and justice. Protest is made against the white politician who claimed to carry the Negro vote in his vest pocket and boasted that he had purchased it. The club officers are John T. Merrit, John Cambron, Chas. W. Payne, Clyde Hawkins, Henry Davis, J. Polf Griffey, J. B. Oliver. The Negro preachers who have been using their pulpits and churches to deliver the Negro vote to the G. O. P. machine every year are going to have a hard time on this Lincoln Birthday in explaining this rebellion to the Republican bosses.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
REPUBLICAN
FEB 13 1935

'NEGROES WON'T RECEIVE DEMOCRATS' ASSISTANCE'

Claim Made by J. W. Schenck in Addressing Colored Republican Club

The claim that the Negroes of this country never will receive satisfaction from the Democratic party, but at the same time approbation of Gov James M. Curley and Senator David I. Walsh was registered by John W. Schenck, former assistant United States attorney for Massachusetts at the Lincoln birthday dinner and dance of the Colored Republican club at Hotel Worthy last night.

Memories of the life of Lincoln were recalled by other speakers, including Mayor Raymond Cowing of Westfield, Miss Julia B. Buxton, formerly of the Republican state committee, and Charles W. Bosworth. The charter of the club now, in the second year of its existence, was presented to Atty William H. Martin, toastmaster, by Mrs Hazel G. Oliver, Republican state committee member. Other prominent Republicans present included Mayor Henry Martens, Charles Clason, former district-attorney; Robert Berry, assessor-elect; Alderman Neil Cochran of ward 8, Mrs Gertrude Heywood of ward 4, County Commissioner Charles W. Bray, City Treasurer George W. Rice, Mrs Moses Hyman, Daniel Invge, assistant city solicitor, and Dr W. A. R. Chapin, chairman of the local Red Cross committee.

Entertainment was provided by the Springfield Spiritual singers and the Early Birds orchestra which played for dancing.

PATERSON, N. J.
NEWS
FEB 7 1935

Negro Democrats Not Soliciting Funds

A report that members of the Passaic County Negro Democratic league, Inc., are soliciting funds and selling tickets for a dinner was vigorously denied at a special meeting held at the home of the leader, Rev. George B. Riley, 98 Carroll street. Future meetings will be held at the same place.

Political—1935
Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

Seek Removal Of Wesley L. Young As Negro Democratic Boro Boss

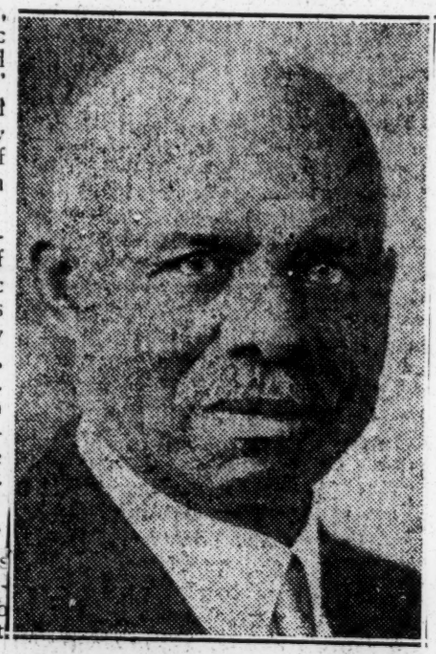
Ouster Sought

A delegation headed by Charles A. Johnson, a former lieutenant, visited Frank V. Kelly, Democratic County leader on Wednesday and demanded the removal of "Chief" Wesley L. Young, eighty year old veteran leader of Kings County Democrats, and a close friend of the late John McCooey, whom Kelly now succeeds.

Mr. Johnson is said to have called attention to the inefficiency of the Regular Colored Democratic Club of which Wesley Young is the big boss. It does not have any influence and is not functioning, Johnson is said to have told Kelly. Frederick W. Eversley, leader in the Twenty-second Assembly district, and Benjamin F. Butler, were among those representing the delegation.

Assistant U. S. Attorney Clarence Wilson, was recommended as Young's successor. Attorney Wilson has made several efforts to supress the movement. He is not especially concerned with the leadership and would support anyone who is ready to give Brooklyn a strong and powerful party organization. The Assistant U. S. Attorney said that Negroes will not receive anything politically until they are organized and prepared to back their demands with action. If selected as Young's successor, he will work to give Brooklyn an active party organization in place of the one which is in a dying state.

In the meantime Young will put up a game fight to retain his office as the Negro leader. Young will visit the white boss, and immediately start a counter movement to insure his continuance as the Negro leader in Brooklyn.



"Chief" WESLEY L. YOUNG
Beckley, W. Va. Observer
May 17, 1935

ANNUAL CONVENTION NEGRO ORGANIZATION TO CONVENE HERE 30

The Southern West Virginia negro Democratic organization will hold its annual convention in Beckley Thursday, May 30th at the armory.

National and state representatives are as follows: Senator M. M. Neely, Senator Rush Holt, Senator Hodge, Judge O'Brien, Secretary of the State, Wm. Arnold and Hon.W. W. Trent.

All locals of the United Mine Workers of America are requested to attend. Demonstrations of the wonders of the bee will be given. The bees write the name of the President of the United States and the year 1936 in raised letters, readable to the naked eye. The bees are owned by K. O. Green, of Ghent, who will be on the platform. Bishop Glashen is

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Post
Herald

MAR 3 1935

Colored Democrat Club Members Have Their Hammers Out

The Hartford Colored Democratic club is much upset over the fact that its president, Bose Barlow, took the first state job open instead of recommending some other colored brother for the appointment.

The opening came when David McWillie, the only colored employe of the state office building was let out because he was a republican.

Efforts were made to retain McWillie but the democratic leaders said they would abide by a decision of a committee of three colored democrats who were authorized to okeh all patronage to colored persons. Walter Johnson is chairman of this committee and refused to approve McWillie because Johnson knew he would himself be criticized for recommending a republican.

NEWARK, N. J.
EVENING NEWS

MAR 15 1935

Negro Democrats to Dance.

The Essex County, Democratic Association of Clubs, a Negro organization, will hold its first dance tonight at 8:15 at 83 16th avenue. Representatives from Newark, East Orange, Orange, Montclair, Bloomfield, Nutley and Belleville will be present.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
STANDARD STAR

MAR 11 1934

REDISTRICTING MOVE RECEIVES BACKING OF COLORED DEMOCRATS

Support of the move to redistrict the Ninth Judicial District is urged in a resolution passed at a meeting of the Westchester Colored Democratic Clubs yesterday afternoon at 137 Winyah Avenue.

Communications were read from Congressman Charles D. Millard and Mrs. Caroline O'Day, representative-at-large, pledging support of the Wagner-Costigan bill.

Addresses were made by William Sheils, City Democratic leader; Acting City Judge Richard Leo Fallon, former Acting City Judge George J. Russo, Francis X. Orofino, James Moran, Third Ward Leader George Dorsam, Second Ward President Carl D'Onofrio and former Councilman Stanley W. Church.

The next meeting will be on April 14 in Yonkers, at the Seventh Ward Democratic Club.

PATERSON, N. J.
NEWS

MAR 5 1935

Harry Weiss to Address Negro Democrats Tonight

Harry Weiss, prominent local attorney, will be the guest speaker tonight at the meeting of the Negro Democratic league of Passaic county, which will start promptly at 8:30 o'clock at headquarters.

Mr. Weiss' topic will be "The Power of Organization". Harry L. Moore, standard bearer of the league, expects a large gathering to be on hand to hear the speaker. The Ladies' auxiliary of the league will serve refreshments following the meeting.

Edward Cox, chairman of the social committee, has arranged a whist party which will be held on the evening of March 14. Members and friends of the league are invited to attend.

YONKERS, N. Y.
HERALD STATESMAN

MAR 15 1935

Colored Democrats Back Mayor Loehr For Renomination

Mayor Joseph F. Loehr was endorsed for renomination last night at a joint session of the Seventh and Fourth Ward Colored Democratic Clubs at the clubhouse of the Seventh Ward organization, Waverly Street.

The Rev. R. S. Oden, who made the endorsement motion, said Mayor Loehr was "the most capable executive the city has had in 14 years."

A resolution was adopted endorsing the action of the Seventh Ward Democratic Club Monday night in booming former Alderman Ross F. Calcagno as a candidate for president of the Common Council.

HARRISBURG, PA.
NEWS

MAY 29 1935

Club to Open Quarters

At a meeting of the First Colored Democratic Club of Harrisburg, last night, plans were announced for the opening of its new quarters on Friday night at Cowden and Cumberland streets. Speakers will be County Chairman Swope, W. Justin Carter and Postmaster Ramsey S. Black.

HARRISBURG, PA.
TELEGRAPH

JUN 4 1935

DEMOCRATS HOLD JOINT MEETING

A joint meeting of the First Colored Democratic Club of Harrisburg and its Ladies' Council held a joint meeting Saturday night at Cumberland and Cowden streets. Guests from Edgemont, Steelton and York were present.

G. W. Powell, president, introduced the speakers, who included, Postmaster Ramsey S. Black, Guy J. Swope, State budget secretary and Dauphin county Democratic chairman; the Rev. J. W. Romberger, Millersburg; Mrs. J. Campbell Roberts, secretary of the State Federation of Democratic Women, and W. Justin Carter.

BROOKLYN DEMOCRATIC HEAD KEEPS WESLEY L. YOUNG AS NEGRO LEADER

By Walter R. Lofton

"Chief" Wesley L. Young, the veteran leader of the Negro Democratic organization is still the leader of the regular organization and will continue to be as far as Public Administrator Frank V. Kelly is concerned. Mr. Kelly is the leader of the Kings County Democratic organization.

The writer has been reliably informed that Mr. Young has been in conference with County Leader Kelly since he was informed that a group of colored voters from this borough, headed by Charles A. Johnson, clerk in the Registers office and former general secretary of the Regular Colored Democratic Association of Kings County, waited on Mr. Kelly and informed him that "Chief" Young must go. Mr. Kelly stated that Mr. Young was okey with him.

A point that amused Mr. Young was that his opponents call him a "hand picked" leader, yet this group wants Mr. Kelly to pick a leader for them.

Benjamin F. Butler jr., has been elected president of the group opposing Mr. Young and Clarence Wilson, whom Mr. Young endorsed for a position in the U. S. Attorney's office, as assistant U. S. Attorney, is mentioned for leader. Mr. Wilson, when seen by this writer, did not say yes or no to the question if he desired to succeed Mr. Young, but intimated that he was still loyal to him.

James M. Durant, whom Mr. Young named a corporation inspector some years ago, was named treasurer of the Butler organization, according to reports.

A general meeting of the regular organization will be held at the Frederick Douglass Democratic Club, 516 Classon avenue, on Friday night, June 14

PATERSON, N. J.
NEWS

MAY 28 1935

Negro Democrats to Hold "Ladies Night"

Plans for a "Ladies Night" program to be held Wednesday night at headquarters were completed at the last meeting of the Passaic County Negro Democratic league, held at headquarters, the home of the standard bearer, the Rev. George B. Riley, at 99 Carroll street. President Colonel Ellison presided.

Speakers included:

McKinley Coolidge, Charles Ward. Vergil Reid, Ernest Richardson, Mrs. Saffrey Brown and Miss Dorothy Rochelle.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y.
ITEM

JUN 5 1935

Democrats Hail Achievements Of Three Years

Speakers Praise Record Of Administration At Dinner Dance

Despite the defeat at the polls in the village election last April, the Democratic Party of Port Chester has every reason to be proud that during the three years it was in power it gave the village the best government it has enjoyed in more than 20 years, members of the various Democratic clubs here and their friends were told last night at the dinner dance held in the ballroom of the Central Tap Room, by Mayor W. Burdell Banister and other speakers.

The affair was given under the joint auspices of the Women's Democratic Club, Roosevelt Democratic Club, West Side Democratic Club, Progressive Democratic League, 13th District Democratic Club, Washington Park Democratic Club and the Rye-Port Chester Colored Democratic League. Music was furnished by the Central Tap Room Hawaiian trio and a five-piece orchestra. Two hundred and seven persons attended.

A spirit of enthusiasm featured the affair. Former Police Justice Charles F. Dalton was toastmaster and in a brief talk said the Democratic administration over three years reflected much credit upon the party.

"The Democratic trustees' conduct during the time they were in charge of village affairs was such that I am confident the party will be returned to power next April," he declared.

In the absence of Sydney A. Syme, prominent White Plains attorney who was unable to attend because of illness, Mayor Banister made the principal address. After complimenting the fine showing made by the various Democratic clubs here, he said:

"This is indeed a splendid showing on the part of Port Chester Democrats. It shows they still have much spirit and faith in the party despite last April's defeat at the polls. To be a Democrat in the Town of Rye is to show a spirit of independence.

"This display of enthusiasm is as it should be. We Democrats in Port Chester have nothing to be ashamed of despite the result of the last election. On the other hand we have lots to be proud of. The Democratic administration while it was in power gave the village more constructive government in three years than was enjoyed here in more than 20 years. The success was due to the fine cooperation received from the officers.

"While the Democratic Party is in the minority on the Board of Trustees at the present time, there are still some constructive measures the Democratic trustees will add to their former achievements for the good of the people of Port Chester and their work will be answered properly at the polls next Spring, I am sure.

"They are out to continue to do good for all the people of the village. Accomplishments of the present board can be nothing more than the result of the foresight of the past Democratic administration. The result of last April's election was not due to any fault of the Democratic administration here. The unrest against the national administration was the predominant factor."

Mayor Banister expressed the hope that from now on nothing except peace and harmony will reign in the party ranks. "A house divided against itself cannot stand and no man is bigger than his party," he declared in closing.

Others who made brief addresses in which they praised the fine spirit manifested at the dinner and urged a stronger and more united Democratic Party were Trustees Thomas F. J. Connolly and Andrew Zygman, Albert Vos, Anthony Mutino, Joseph Storeno, John Capeci, Addison Johnson, Mrs. Evelyn Lloyd, Thomas Telesco and Police Justice Abraham Tunick.

HARRISBURG, PA.
TELEGRAPH

JUN 4 1935

STEELTON NOTES

THE Colored Democratic Club of Steelton, will meet tonight to elect officers at the club rooms, Harrisburg and Bessemer streets, Steelton. Allen Frye, president, will preside.

The executive board of St. John's Lutheran League, Steelton, will meet this evening at 7 o'clock in the social rooms of the church.

The Blue Ribbon Club, Steelton, will hold a public card party Saturday evening at 8.30 o'clock at the home of Mrs. Charles Shrauder, 339 Christian street, Steelton.

Paxtang Council No. 2, Degree of Pocahontas, Steelton, will hold a card party tomorrow evening in the Moose Hall, North Front street, Steelton. Mrs. Mae Weirich is the chairman of the committee.

NORTH PHILLY COMMITTEEMEN ORGANIZE

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—A meeting of the North Phila. Negro Democratic Committeemen was held at 1619 N. 20th street, Sunday May 26th, 1935, on which occasion all wards within the boundary of North Phila. were represented. The purpose of which was to bring about a closer spirit of co-operation for the benefit of all. The meeting was a huge success and was so manifested by the presence of 75 of the 112 Negro Committeemen elected in North Philadelphia.

Those not present contacted the organization expressing their willingness to also cooperate with the movement. The following officers were elected: Edward R. Hazell, president, 32nd Ward; Louise Tayale, 28th Ward, vice president; Ralph Jefferson, 47th Ward, recording secretary; William H. Watson, 15th Ward, financial secretary; John J. Barkdale, 20th Ward, treasurer; Phillips Smith, 22nd Ward, chaplain; and David White, 29th Ward, sergeant-at-arms.

PORTLAND, ORE.
OREGONIAN

JUN 21 1935

Negro Attorney Urges Democrats to Heed Race Bloc

The strength of a political party at the ballot box can be greatly reinforced by a concerted movement to bring into its ranks the members of various minority racial groups, Earl B. Dickerson, assistant attorney-general of Illinois, told members of the Willamette Democratic society at their weekly luncheon in Kelly's restaurant yesterday.

Dickerson, a negro, related how the late Anton Cermak recruited organizations of Norwegians, Poles, Jews, negroes and others to put the democratic party in power in Illinois.

"Cermak promised to give them more recognition after election than the republicans had been giving them," Dickerson said. "He kept his promise."

I've Been A Democrat Since '76

WASHINGTON, July 18—(ANP)—"I have been a Democrat since I first voted in 1876 and still am one," declared Peter Brown, 81, of Sumter, S. C., here last Tuesday.

Mr. Brown was a staunch supporter and is an admirer of Wade Hampton, South Carolina's leader of reconstruction days and annually makes a pilgrimage to this city to gaze upon the statue erected to his hero. In an interview he told of many hair-raising experiences during the civil war and how he joined the Democratic party because "I heard Hampton speak and I knew right then that he was on my side."

Recalling the election in 1876, Mr. Brown stated:

"The tickets were printed on tissue paper and I just folded seven of them together for Hampton and slipped them right in the box. That is just what I did.

Political - 1935

Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

COLUMBUS, O.
OHIO STATE JOURNAI

JUL 19 1935

Helped by Vicissitude

Editor Ohio State Journal:

The Democrats at Washington have failed to heed the old proverb, "God helps those who help themselves." Having lived sheltered lives, the "brain trusters" know nothing of the value of hardship, and the meaning of cruel kindness and kind cruelty.

Nothing is truer than the fact that hardships, trials, sorrows, and disappointments toughen the fiber of a man, and mold and strengthen character. Even the animals abandon offspring able to take care of themselves. But the Democrats treat full-grown, able-bodied men as if they were children. Treat a man like a child, and he will become a child—weak, selfish, complaining, helpless.

The Indians offer a very conspicuous example of the truth that "paternalism" is bad for a race or a people. The Indians are wards of the government, which takes the position that the American people owe the Indians something for taking their country away from them. The Indians have been taken care of for years. What is the result? Hardly any Indian has reached a place of eminence. They are content to live at ease, without ambition to rise in the social scale.

Now consider the Negro race. For many years the Negro in America has been ostracized. He has been persecuted, discriminated against, deprived of all privileges. Has he suffered from this lack of paternal care? Not at all. On the contrary, he has gained by it. Persecution has strengthened him. Negroes have become distinguished doctors, lawyers, actors, musicians, merchants, educators, poets, writers, legislators.

The Jews present the classic example that a people forced to sink or swim, will surely swim to the blessed isles.

CHARLES HOOPER.

Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

UNITY IN ACTION

On one of the few occasions when Harlemites have maintained a united front against considerable opposition, the Negro Democrats of the 21st Assembly District won a notable victory last week when they named Herbert L. Bruce and Mrs. Elizabeth Ross Haynes as their leaders for the next two years.

Duke 10-26-35 Manuscript

For years the Negro voters have been clamoring for proportionate recognition in the matter of appointments and elective offices and when it became apparent that white district leaders were out of sympathy with such a program, the colored voters were left with no other alternative but to seek one of their own group for the leadership in those districts where they have a majority of voters.

With this idea in mind the Beavers Club was organized several years ago and largely through the leadership of Mr. Bruce, and with the help of the Ramapo Democratic Club of which Mrs. Haynes, Assemblyman Andrews and Assistant District Attorney Dyett are leaders, they were on last Wednesday evening successful in naming their own district leaders, over the opposition of Charles J. Conklin and a large part of the white voters of the district.

The new leadership will carry with it membership on the Excutive Committee of Tammany Hall and the admission to the inner circles of this powerful political machine is something hitherto unheard of for a Negro. They will have a voice not only in mapping the gubernatorial and presidential campaigns in this state for 1936 but also an important part in the mayoralty election of 1937.

The success of the Democratic voters in this fight should serve as an object lesson to all Harlem on the value of unity and working together for a common cause. A little more united action of this kind will mean that many problems that have vexed the Negroes in New York for so long will vanish, and a new day will dawn for them on the political horizon.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
PRESS
Reporter
OCT 8 1935

Colored Democrats To Meet Tomorrow

The White Plains Colored Democratic Club will meet tomorrow night at 8:30 o'clock in Democratic headquarters on Depot Plaza. Mortimer C. O'Brien, candidate for mayor and the candidates for the Common Council and the Board of Supervisors, will address the club. All colored voters are invited to attend regardless of party affiliations.

LOUISVILLE, KY.
TIMES
OCT 8 1935

The Rest of the News

The East End Democratic Club plans a rally at its hall, Logan and Broadway, at 8 p.m. Tuesday with speakers urging the election of Lieut. Gov. A. B. Chandler and the entire Democratic ticket. The club plans a dance October 17.

The women of the Beulah Presbyterian Church on the Bardstown Road at Fern Creek, plan to give a chicken supper at 6 p.m. Thursday.

A man docketed by police as George Thurman, 28, of 315 S. Campbell, faced a malicious assoult charge growing out of the alleged striking of Robert Lambert, 30, S. Wenzel, in an East End cafe.

A rally of the East End Colored Democratic Clubs of the Third, Fourth and Fifth Wards is set for 8 p.m. Thursday at Hancock and Marshall.

The Victory Bible Class of the 23d and Broadway Baptist Church plan a father-and-son banquet for p.m. Friday at the church. Speakers are George P. Summerfield, William H. Jaegel and James Saling.

New York Evening Pos

DEC 24 1935

POOR AND YOUNG LIKE ROOSEVELT IN FORTUNE POLL

Magazine Also Finds Anti-Semitism Too Weak to Count Politically

MAJORITY WOULD PAY VETERANS' BONUS NOW

President Roosevelt is more popular among the poor and the young than among the well-heeled and the mature.

This is acccording to a sample of public opinion conducted by Fortune, the dollar-a-copy magazine.

Fortune's poll for the January issue, made public today, also indicated that anti-Semitism in this country is not strong enough to count politically; that a majority of the people want the soldiers' bonus paid now; that the average consumer overestimates the amount that the AAA taxes add to the price of bread, while underestimating the cost to him of excise taxes on gasoline and cigarettes.

Monroe Doctrine Unpopular

Other results of the poll showed that only one American in five would be willing to fight to uphold the Monroe Doctrine; only one in three would fight to protect the Philippines, but that more than 40 per cent would fight to protect our foreign trade.

And, finally, the poll indicated that 26.7 per cent of the people believe that the Government should take over the railroads, 51.8 per cent believe it should not, while 21.5 per cent just don't know.

The poll on President Roosevelt's popularity was not to determine what his chances of re-election were against a Republican candidate. It was shown in the nature of taking the temperature of the enthusiasm or hate for him.

Among the President's supporters, therefore, Fortune found enthusiasm and lukewarm support about evenly divided, with 51.8 per cent holding the President's re-election essential.

F. D. R. Usefulness Over

Among his opponents the survey showed that 55.7 per cent of them believe that "about the worst thing that could happen to this country is another Roosevelt Administration." The other 44.3 per cent believe that "Roosevelt did many things that needed doing, but most of his usefulness is now over."

The poor were calculated to be 54 per cent more favorable to President Roosevelt than the well-to-do. And the Negroes, traditionally Republican, were found to be 75.2 per cent in favor of the President.

The people under forty years of age were found to be 19 per cent more favorable to the President than those over forty, and his popularity was the lowest in towns of from 2,500 to 25,000 population.

Soldier Bonus Returns

Only the Northeastern and Rocky Mountain States failed to give a majority for immediate payment of the soldiers' bonus, and another question asked in connection with this one indicated that the average American believes that the press, the bankers and the pulpit in that order abuse their power more than the veterans.

The question which tested anti-Semitism was phrased this way: "Do you believe that in the long run Germany will be better or worse off if it drives out the Jews?"

Commenting on the findings, Fortune says:

"Obviously, in no part of the country is anti-Semitism at present strong enough to count politically. The smallest amount was to be found in the Southeast and the West, where there are very few Jews. On the other hand, in the Northeast, where 70 per cent of the American-Jewish population is concentrated, the percentage opposed to the Jews was only 15.1, and was actually less than that in the Midwest.

"Most significant answer is the 'don't know' answer, for it probably can be made only out of a complete dispassion about the whole subject. It is interesting that this balance wheel of anti-fanaticism, one way or another, is nowhere less than a quarter of the entire sample, except on the Pacific Coast, and not significantly less even there, that it outvotes anti-Semitism by generally more than two to one, and rises to a five-to-one ratio in the West. By

that farm hands were far out of size of place and by occupation, line—20.9 were being anti-Jewish." differences were negligible, except

TIMES
Lincolnton - N. C.
DEC 16 1935

The New Deal and The Negroes

(Jacksonville (Fla.) Herald)

Jim Farley, head of the National Democratic party has been making a strong play to the Negro vote throughout the nation. President Roosevelt now has a Negro as one of his Assistant Attorneys General.

The Democrats carried Pennsylvania by lining up the Negro vote in that state.

The Democratic Governor and Democratic Legislature of Pennsylvania have the "honor" of making their state the first in the Union to pass a mandatory Social Equality Bill between whites and blacks.

After September 1st a restaurant, hotel, beauty parlor, dance hall or other places of business or amusement in Pennsylvania which refuses admission or in any wise treats the Negroes separately from the Whites will suffer a $500 fine and sixty days in jail.

No Republican National or State Administration since the days of Carpetbagism in the South has ever dared make an attempt to enforce social equality between the whites and blacks.

The only Negro member of Congress is a Democratic New Dealist.

It seems very clear that all of the reasons why we have remained loyal to the Democratic party are gone.

It no longer represents the principles in which we believe and it is no longer nationally a white man's party.

"The best policy," "The necessity of preserving America" and the dictates of White Supremacy may become such powerful and potent forces by November 1936 that the people of Florida may deem it wise to demonstrate once again that Florida does not follow blindly the hollow name of Democracy.

Negroes go Democratic. Grand Exalted Ruler of the Negro Elks and Negro Editor Vann were given a reception in the office of President Roosevelt last week. The reason behind all of this was that in 1934, under the adroit tutelage of Jim Farley, Exalted Ruler Wilson and Editor Vann Swung the 170,000 Negro votes in Pennsylvania to the New Deal and for the first time since the civil war Pennsylvania went Democratic.

Since the New Dealist Democratic party is nationally against Thomas Jefferson, against the constitution and the Supreme Court, against private industry, property and business, against State right and in favor of making it a crime not to mingle socially with negroes, the question may well arise in 1936 in Florida and the South just how far we are bound to go as Democrats in its support.

Political—1935

General

Party Affiliation

Jackson, Miss., News
August 18, 1935

THE NEGRO ENTERS POLITICS

I

Huey Long boasts that he has more than 600 Share the Wealth organizations in Mississippi.

Possibly so. Huey's inclination always is to exaggerate, but his local clubs in this state are probably somewhere near that number.

Now get ready to be jolted.

More than one-half of Huey Long's Share the Wealth organizations in Mississippi are composed of negroes.

But please don't hurl maledictions at Sambo or start any race riots.

The negro is a natural "jiner." He dearly loves to belong to things, especially when they are organized by white men.

For several months local organizers for Share the Wealth clubs have been very busy in Mississippi, and they have found rich pickings among the negroes and poor whites.

In communities where they could not find whites to join, they formed negro Share the Wealth clubs, collecting membership fees varying from $1 to $5, and promising the members that it will be a matter of only a few months until all the wealth in the nation is divided and the negroes will be given their full share.

In some instances these organizers promised that later on members will be provided with full regalia, greeting signs, passwords, and other secret work—regalia well-nigh as elaborate as that worn by the Independent and Amalgamated Order of the Sons and Daughters of Jacob of the United States, Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia—and that's some regalia!

II

Huey's scheme to take the negroes into his organization had its birth several months ago when Oscar DePriest, notorious Republican negro Congressman from Illinois, defeated by a negro Democrat in the general election last November, went to New Orleans, held a conference with Huey's crowd, and then issued a statement cordially endorsing the Share the Wealth movement and urging the negroes to join. DePriest's clamor in Congress for social equality between whites and blacks is still fresh in public memory.

This is not an idle assertion, founded on hearsay or mere suspicion. It is fortified with facts.

Huey Long's chief henchman, his organizer-in-chief of the Share the Wealth movement, is a Methodist preacher from some Northern state named Gerald K. Smith, of Shreveport.

He's the same Gerald K. Smith who accompanied Huey to Washington and helped him dodge Mayor Walmsley when the latter was watching for an opportunity to give Huey a good licking.

He's the Gerald K. Smith who selects the organizers to go out among the negroes in Mississippi and Louisiana and solicit memberships at one dollar each—more if the victim has it.

And as proof positive of how Huey Long and his henchman, the Very Irreverend Gerald K. Smith, are organizing the negroes in Louisiana and Mississippi, here is a self-explanatory letter:

"SHARE THE WEALTH CLUBS" OF LOUISIANA
STATE CAPITOL
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

To the Members of the Senate, House of Representatives, and Sheriffs of the State of Louisiana:
Gentlemen:

Senator Long has requested me to communicate with you in order to have the state organized in our "Share the Wealth" clubs. He wants the organization formed by parishes, naming the club after the parish. You have many friends in your parish and district, and I am calling upon you for help.

No doubt, you have read the approval of Mr. DePriest, member of Congress for Illinois, of the Share the Wealth program. Mr. DePriest is one of the outstanding colored men of the United States, and after a conference had with Senator Long, has agreed to deliver the support of the colored newspapers and magazines of the country, which are many in number. See that the colored man is registered as to poll tax registration so he can vote. It is our intention to get the vote of the colored man in the general election, when the Senator will run for President. So please see that he is treated fairly and carry the colored man along with you at least during 1936 election, when the Senator will get the colored vote and make a showing.

In order to secure funds with which to carry out the works, I have suggested that when you form your "Share the Wealth" club, you name a treasurer and fix the price of the buttons as low as one dollar each which your treasurer will remit to Washington. The colored ministers are in accord with us, and are now taking up collections in the colored churches, and will remit directly to Senator Long.

James O'Conner, attorney-general, has spoken his approval of the club and supports the ideas as enunciated by Mr. DePriest, and Mr. O'Conner will be active with us in forming the clubs in this state.

Knowing you to be a supporter of the principle involved as well as Senator Long's program, I am calling upon you to help us and do it without delay. You can write me at the State Capitol, Baton Rouge, La., or write James O'Conner, Attorney-General, New Orleans, La., in reference to the clubs.

Respectfully,
GERALD K. SMITH.

III

There you are, Mississippi voters, face to face with what Huey Long intends to do, and what are you going to do about it?

Any man who organizes negroes for a political or quasi-political purpose here in the South is a public enemy, and should be so regarded by all self-respecting white citizens.

Any man who accepts, openly or tentatively, the support of an organizer of negroes is likewise a public enemy.

Of course, negroes in Mississippi cannot vote in Democratic primaries. They can and will vote in the next elections in Louisiana, because they are being registered by the thousands for that purpose.

White supremacy in this commonwealth is firmly fixed, but any organization of negroes backed by political purpose is a hostile gesture and should be so regarded.

High Tariff Negro Parties

Charleston News & Courier

The national Republican party and the national Democratic party cultivate the negro voters in the Northern states, especially the New York and the Eastern border states. Neither is a white man's party, and the national Democratic party, jockeying the Republicans out of their historic role of guardian of the negroes, is selling out the South.

Charleston, S. C.

The civilization of the South without a white man's party is not safe. For the South to form it may be necessary.

8-17-35

A white Southern party can wield the balance of power in a presidential election, demanding and obtaining terms for the South's security.

Both the national Republican and the national Democratic parties are now high tariff parties.

Neither offers the South hope of a fair deal or permanent prosperity.

Marquess Named Apo. American President of the "Grass Rooters"

9-14-35

Baltimore, Md.

Body Prefers Teddy's Square Deal to F.D.'s Alphabets.

MOVE TO HAVE NICE INDORSED IS SPIKED

New York Delegation Stages a Walkout.

PHILADELPHIA — The New Deal of Franklin Roosevelt was the subject of abuse at the Grass Roots convention of Eastern district Republicans here, Friday, and a resolution was adopted urging the return of the G.O.P. forces to the square deal standard of Theodore Roosevelt.

The gathering was held at the Allen A.M.E. Church, Seventeenth and Bainbridge Streets. John Marquess of Philadelphia, was named president of the body and Robert P. McGuinn, an attorney, of Baltimore, was made executive secretary.

In a general resolution the convention charged that the Federal Social Security Act is a jim crow program in that it does not protect farm labor and domestic workers. It also voices opposition to the NRA, PWA, WPA, AAA.

Hits G.O.P. Too

It was not only the Democratic administration that was under fire, however, for the resolution also charges the Republican party with being guilty of lily-white tendencies.

A demand that the G.O.P. officials recognize the right of colored women as well as white in giving political appointments was incorporated in the resolution.

E. Washington Rhodes, candidate for City Council and one of the guest speakers, made the shortest speech for the entire occasion when he said, "Words mean absolutely nothing, actions are what count," and sat down.

Perry Howard Cracks

According to first-line politicians of this city, Perry Howard, National Committeeman from Mississippi, attacked leaders of the Republican party here in Philadelphia and New York City when he included in his benediction the following remark:

"It is really surprising to find that so many of our leaders who have come from our best schools know so very litlte about party government."

Fletcher Knocks Roosevelt

Henry P. Fletcher, white, chairman of the Republican National Committee, sent a letter to be read before the body, in which he said:

"There must be a repudiation of the uneconomic policies which the Roosevelt Administration at Washington, the Earle administration at Harrisburg, and the various Democratic State administrations elsewhere are putting into practice.

"The more serious problem, however, is that involving the rights, liberties and opportunities of American citizens, under the guarantees of the United States Constitution."

Minister Gives Challenge

Following an address delivered by M. Harvey Taylor, white, chairman of the Pennsylvania State Republican Committee, a challenge to Republicanism and to Mr. Taylor was issued by the Rev. Henry Y. Arnett, A.M.E. clergyman, of this city.

He demanded that the Republican party give more consideration to the colored electorate under penalty of a more wholesale defection of colored votes to the Democratic party.

Nice Approval Nipped

An effort to the have the name of Governor Harry W. Nice, of Maryland, selected at the convention as the logical Republican candidate in 1936 was nipped in the bud when the presiding officer ruled that no names of prospective candidates would be given consideration.

It was agreed, however, that the type of man that the Republican party should choose ought to be a liberal and unbiased servant of the people.

The charge was made in the resolution that the civil service system of having applicants send photographs of themselves with examination blanks is a subtle methods of keeping certain departments lily-white.

Finger Prints Urged

It was proposed by the convention that the photographs be replaced with a system of fingerprinting.

Early in the session part of the New York delegation staged a walkout because all of its members were not permitted to vote at the election of officers.

At the opening of the convention it was understood, according to members of the Maryland delegation, that each state would be given a number of votes in proportion to representation.

Six States Represented

Delegates were present from Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland.

After the morning sessions, which consisted of speech-making, registration and discussion, the various States went into caucus to elect candidates for nomination to office.

The following electoral votes were allowed the various state delegations:

New York, 48; Pennsylvania, 36; New Jersey, 17; Maryland, 8; Rhode Island. and Delaware. 3.

'Yassuh' Is Costly

The negligible position of Negroes in Amercian affairs is due in part to their methods—too much pretense, too little real honest effort. At the national conventions which set the nation's course for the next four years, they make big talk; hold their little jim-crow meetings; concoct an address to the nation shrewdly balanced between what the parties will hear and Negroes will not condemn; and then select spokesmen whose real business is to get to manage Negro headquarters so that the "right" ones can "get on the pay roll."

This routine is so well established that it can be said right now that Negroes, neither Republican or Democratic, expect anything of the coming national conventions, though there will be in attendance upon them men who claim to represent them. The people expect nothing because they know these men beg their way to conventions, and going on favor, they are certain to be just what their masters make them.

Contrast this situation with the farmer's or the laborite's. These organize within themselves. Without seeking to gain seats in convention for their members as such, they have the ear of party leaders and platform makers. Negroes ask representation, but all they do after that is a bit of staging to fool the Negro public.

"Getting on the payroll" is the besetting sin of the Negro leader. He sells his soul, and his people who know he sells it share responsibility for his treachery when they let it go unrebuked. Negroes realize full well that whatever they have done is accomplished in spite of the indifference of the parties to what they are denied. But not yet do they repent enough this stupid laziness to condemn a system and make a beginning at reform.

"Yassuh" leadership for Negroes is responsible for the public's low esteem of the whole group. Nobody expects a Negro to resent any imposition put upon him, because his leaders are craven cowards. In 1928 the white managers of one political party, after establishing the usual Negro headquarters with the usual flunky management, was not satisfied with the way the managers carried on. The money allotted was little, but to maintain some semblance of business procedure, they imposed upon these Negroes a white super-manager. This super-manager gave the orders. He even set aside contracts the Negroes had made, agreements good in law, but so facile were they, so eager to say "Yassuh", that not one of them demanded that their promises be made good Any self respecting man would have walked out. Not they.

Reform and a place in public life for Negroes will have to originate among the masses who hitherto have left it all to the so-called leaders. If party conventions are to choose public officials who will enforce the law—for Negroes as well as against them—it will be because they make a demand that is honest and unafraid for this equal share in citizenship. Peter Stuyvesant bought the island of Manhattan on which stands the city of New York and paid the Indians for it only a few dollars worth of beads. The Indians were better traders than present day Negro leaders who sell the rights of twelve million citizens for a pat on the back and a petty job.

THE 1936 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

As the new year approaches, the hunt by the Republican Party and anti-New Dealers for a candidate to beat Roosevelt will grow keener. At the present time speculation is rife as to whom the nomination will go, but from present indications the Republican Party is in serious danger of committing the political blunder made by the Democrats in 1924.

It will be recalled that sectionalism was rife within the Democratic Party because of the activities of the Ku Klux Klan. Al Smith, then Governor of New York, represented the anti-Klan element of the party while William G. McAdoo was reputed to represent the Klan element. These two leading candidates for the Democratic nomination fought it out at the old Madison Square Garden, where after days of balloting a compromise candidate was nominated in John W. Davis. He was badly beaten by Calvin Coolidge.

A parallel situation exists within the Republican Party this year. The eastern Republicans are heartily disliked by the western members of the party and anything one section does will be vetoed by the other. The solution seems that neither the claims of Senator Borah or Herbert Hoover on the one hand, or Ogden Mills or Thedode Roosevelt or Governor Hoffman of New Jersey on the other should be allowed to widen the sectional chasm within the party.

From the point of view of the Negro, the candidate must not only be above sectional prejudice but also above racial prejudice and some outstanding Mid-westerner such as ex-Governor Lowden of Illinois would be the ideal candidate. An obscure compromise candidate would not do. He must not only be known and trusted by the business interests of the country but he must also have a reputation for standing for a square deal irrespective of race, creed or color.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IA.
GAZETTE

DEC 15 1935

Local Negro Political Club To Meet Dec. 20

The next meeting of the Cedar Rapids Negro Political club described by its officers as a non-partisan club for political education and to acquaint members with operation and ideals of government, will be held at Joyland ballroom at Fourth avenue and Second street SE Dec. 20 at 8 p.m.

A club officer reported Saturday that the organization was originally designated as a democratic club, but that the name was changed at a Friday evening meeting because affiliates of other political parties are included on its roster. The officers are M. F Johnson, president; Frank Walker vice-president; Arthur Taylor secretary, and John Harrison treasurer.

Political-1935
Party Affiliation.

General

ATTACKS, CLASHES, COLOR, FEATURE HARLEM DEBATE;
FORD, CROSSWAITH, DE PRIEST TIE -UP
By: Dan Pope
(Special for CNA)

Crusader News Agency

NEW YORK - (CNA) Sharp clashes featured a colorful debate held in Harlem last week in which Oscar De Priest, defeated Congressman from Illinois, Frank Crosswaith, Socialist leader, and James Ford, vice president of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights and Communist leader, participated. The three speakers debated "Whither the Negro - Democracy, Socialism or Communism?", before a Negro and white audience of 3000.

1-26-35 New York Daily

De Priest, who was the first speaker, called upon Negroes to follow his "Uncle Tom" type of leadership and put their trust in "Law and order", while Negroes throughout the country are suffering from terror, mass unemployment and want. He resorted to many jokes to win the favor of his audience.

"The way for Negroes to get a fair deal from capitalists," he solemnly stated, "was to buy their corporation stock and control the companies themselves." A roar of derisive laughter was the audience's response.

De Priest was booed when he attacked the Communists in Chicago for putting the furniture of poverty stricken workers back into his houses after he had evicted them for non-payment of rent. When he said, "You people wouldn't act like that if you owned the houses", the audience yelled. "What about the tenants?"

Ford Answers Foes

Ford declared, "Neither De Priest nor Crosswaith have laid down a program for the Negro people, who are suffering under the oppression of the white ruling class of America. The Communist Party has such a program. It leads the Negro masses and white workers on every front against the brutal national oppression of Negroes, for self-determination in the Black Belt, and for full political, economic and social equality for the Negro people everywhere".

Crusader News Agency

The audience responded to Ford's speech with a tremendous ovation.

Crosswaith Insults Audience

Crosswaith, who, with De Priest, was "put on the spot" by the concrete program laid down by Ford, resorted to provocative slanders of Ford and insults to the audience. He attacked Ford as being "uninformed and stated that "Ford is not the only uninformed one here", when the audience applauded Ford's speech. He and De Priest stated that the Soviet Union which has abolished race prejudice and is building socialism, was ruled by a "bunch of ignoramuses".

1-26-35

He attacked the Scottsboro defense by stating that the Scottsboro mothers "were being imposed on by the Reds" because they travelled throughout the world arousing mass protests which have saved the lives of their boys. He declared, "Communists are capitalizing on the misery of the Negro people".

New Leader

To which Ford replied, "As long as the Negro people are suffering from exploitation, lynching, and capitalist oppression, the Communist will be found in the leadership fighting for their complete equality and freedom."

All of the speakers were frequently interrupted. Crosswaith was constantly jeered even by Socialist rank and file members in the audience who were disgusted with his tactics, in insulting the audience and attacking the Soviet Union and in heaping abuse upon the Scottsboro defense.

The debate was held under the auspices of the Political Science Forum of New York City.

General

Political-1935

Party Affiliation.

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Crusader News Agency

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NEW YORK SUN

MAY 1 1935

Today in Washington

Change in Sentiment Toward Roosevelt Seen Developing in Last Three Months.

By DAVID LAWRENCE

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WASHINGTON, May 1.—Many members of Congress from different sections of the country, some of whom have been away for a few days visiting their constituents and others of whom have been studying their correspondence with constituents, are convinced that a significant change of sentiment has developed in the last ninety days toward the Roosevelt administration.

The information comes not merely from Republicans, but Democrats as well, and the general impression is that complications with respect to NRA, an increasing number of labor disputes and the reacture toward the huge spending program are beginning to alarm the taxpayers.

Some members of Congress speaking privately expressed the opinion that not 20 per cent of the Democrats were wholeheartedly in favor of the New Deal, and that their readiness to vote with the administration was due to a desire to go along with the President until such time as it was apparent that there had been a permanent reversal of opinion.

There are some members who feel that the President's radio talk of last Sunday night was the direct result of a canvass of opinion by administration leaders who felt that Mr. Roosevelt should rally his supporters in order to impress Congress.

The latest reports are that while a large number of letters were received at the White House, the response has not been as large as with previous radio talks by Mr Roosevelt. It is also stated that the ratio of replies is about 4 to 1 and that most of the opposition is coming from persons who feel their savings are about to be destroyed as a consequence of the holding company legislation for which the President now takes full responsibility.

The lines of cleavage in Congress inside the Democratic party have begun to develop. The cotton crisis has accentuated the discord. But the request for additional powers to control small businesses, and especially businesses that are really operated within a State and do not engage in interstate commerce as implied by the new NRA legislation, has stirred up real opposition on Capitol Hill.

It is apparent that the Democratic party is divided and that the Jeffersonian Democrats, led by Senators Carter Glass and Harry F. Byrd of Virginia, are acquiring more and more strength right along. The anti-lynching bill debate has tended to solidify the Southern Democrats and to awaken them to the dangers from their viewpoint of an enlarging Federal Government.

The conversation among Senators particularly would seem to indicate that the time is not far distant when the group which stands for State's rights will become known as the Jeffersonian Democrats and the others in the party will be regarded as Socialist Democrats. The talk one hears at the Capitol about the administration's socialistic policies would seem to emphasize the need for some such terms of distinction.

Several years ago the insurgent Republicans took the name "Progressive" and occupied a dominant part in the making of legislation because they were often joined by members from the opposite party. There are several issues on which a group of Jeffersonian Democrats would find allies like Senator Borah and others even of the regular Republican group to aid them, for the issues are becoming clearer as the demands of the White House for new legislation weakening the power of the States are made known.

Thus the development of a centralized banking system which ultimately deprive the States of any voice in the banking world is but one of many examples of the trend toward breaking down State powers in defiance of historic principles of the Constitution.

As one Democratic Senator expressed it today, the whole question of whether America is to have a socialistic form of government depends upon whether the people will express their resentment at the assumption of more and more control by the Federal Government or whether they will accept it passively. He seemed to think the popular reaction against too much federalism was on its way.

Incidentally, while business men are by no means good judges of political trends, the fact remains that the delegates to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States who are here this week for their annual meeting are much more indignant and bitter about New Deal policies than at any time since the inauguration of Mr. Roosevelt. The chamber has had as its president Henry Harriman, who has been friendly to the New Deal, but it is apparent that the next executive to be chosen will have to be some one who reflects the rising opposition inside the chamber against the New Deal policies.

Within a few weeks it is probable that industry and business, which several months ago through chosen committees expressed a desire to cooperate with the administration, only to find that the New Deal didn't want their advice or suggestions, now will be found in open warfare with the administration, all of which probaby will intensify the fight between the Socialists and the "remaining Democrats," as Carter Glass named the group in which he classifies himself.

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal

JUL 24 1935

DISCUSS NEGRO VOTE

Plans for getting Negro voters to register next month will be discussed tonight by ward leaders of the League of Negro Voters. The meeting will be held at the Negro library on East Vine avenue at 7 p. m.

RICHMOND, VA.
NEWS LEADER

JUL 30 1935

Negro Voters Invite Candidates to Speak

There will be a mass-meeting of Negro voters Thursday night at 8 o'clock at Sharon Baptist church, First and Leigh streets, to which all primary candidates have been invited. A large attendance is expected.

NEGROES IN TULSA, OKLAHOMA BENEFITED FROM SPENDING OWN MONEY IN POLITICS

Nashville Globe
8-2-35

Tulsa, Okla., Aug (ANP)—Negroes in Oklahoma have accomplished more politically than Negroes in other states, Dr. B. A. Waynes said last week, because they have voted wisely.

Dr. Waynes is the superintendent of the Municipal Hospital for Negroes, one of the finest of its kind for our people, which was built by the county and is maintained by it.

He explained that in addition to giving Negroes a hospital, the county has given them a colored county physician, public health nurse, county dentist, school doctor and school nurse, all colored.

"The reason these folk received these appointments," Dr. Waynes explained, "is because they worked hard to elect the candidates, but refused to accept one cent for their work. Many of them, including myself, spent their own money to defray campaign expenses. We were rewarded with these appointments, but had we accepted anything in advance for our services we would not have been entitled to these appointments."

Dr. Waynes is a graduate of Howard university, Meharry and George R. Smith college in Missouri.

Political-1935
Party Affiliation.

General.

The Dumbbell "Grass Rooters"

Negroes, members of the Republican party, and who are attending "Grassrooter" meetings, should cease being dumbbells and do a little thinking of their own. Especially is this true down in Dixie. There was much at which to be amused, regarding the attitude of the Negroes who attended sometime ago the "grass root" meeting at Springfield. The Illinois session was everything else but a grass root affair, but the colored brethren did not seem to discover Republican apostacy.

Parties are nothing except that they represent principles in government, and when one starts talking about a "grass root" political rally, it should mean that those who guide the destiny of a given political unit are anxious to revive and stimulate interest in the time-honored tenets, dogmas and doctrines for which they stand.

Measuring with such a yardstick, Negro Republicans should "view with alarm" the drift away from the time-honored principles, taken by grass root Republican meetings. Take, for example, the Springfield meeting. During that great outpouring of the middle-western G. O. P., the central topic of discussion was the New Deal and how the Democratic party under Roosevelt had unconstitutionally centralized authority, and taken from the various states their local autonomy.

Well, when did Republicans get like that? It has always been our notion, and we have heard a thousand speeches made by the followers of Lincoln, that the difference between the Republican and Democratic parties was, Republicans believed in centralization of authority, while the Democrats swore by the doctrine of "state rights."

Lincoln's Emancipation was characterized by the South as the most arbitrary unconstitutional expression of central authority, while the South based its right to secede on its assumption of the independent grant of state power written into the federal structure.

Overlooking all of this shifting of principles, and still looking backward towards Fort Sumpter, Negro Republicans of Springfield whooped it up for the super-charged Republican orators who trounced the New Deal and declared that the charter of "state rights" would never be returned to the people until the G. O. P. had been returned to power.

Monday, Oklahoma Republicans will start their "grass root" meetings. We are hoping that Emmett Stewart and A. G. W. Sango will peep out from their lighthouse to determine what is going on. Personally, we have decided that the men who believed in "state rights" wrote the constitution of the United States, and that there is not much chance for cenral assertion of authority, as longed for by submerged groups, until the federal constitution is amended. We voted 30 years before we made this important discovery and that is the reason why we have hung our hat up so it will be around where majority rule is, in the state where we reside. If Negroes want to get ahead in Oklahoma they must make peace with the Democratic party and court its friendship. Likewise, if the same Negroes lived in a Republican dominated state, they should switch their politics. Place your vote where you can effect a definite result.

But Emmett Stewart and A. G. W. Sango are still hanging around where we used to barge around. What is their reason for staying there? This writer is with them in the thought that submerged groups can get the most out of central control, but we left the Republican fold because "state rights" cloistered by the constitution, makes local autonomy supreme.

But when the Republicans themselves meet in grass root conventions denouncing their own theories and principles, what will Negro Republicans do? Jim Crow, segregation, disfranchisement and every denial of the grants of ctizenship found in the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments, have all been forced upon black citizenship through the administration of state rights principles.

It has been written that "the leopard cannot change his spots or the Ethiopian his color." We think that there must be something wrong with that scripture when we find Republicans in 1935 denouncing high tariffs and joining in the rebel battle cry of "state rights." Stranger still is the coma in which we find thousands of black men who cling to the delusion that "The Republican party is the ship—all else the sea."

LONG BRANCH, N. J.
RECORD
DEC 12 1935

MAYOR PRAISES WORK OF COLORED ASSN.

Mayor Dorman McFaddin addressed the members of the Colored Political Welfare Association at its regular meeting held in the Funeral Aid Hall, on Liberty Street, here last night. The mayor stated that the club under its aim to promote better political and social understanding in this community was taking a step in the right direction and he complimented the various members on their work during the past season.

The purpose of the club is to promote a clearer and finer understanding among its members and others of the political situation in the community and within the nation today.

Following the short talk by Mayor McFaddin and various officials of the club a general social and open discussion hour was enjoyed.

Political – 1935
Party Affiliation.

Republican.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
POST DISPATCH

NOV 6 1935

NEGRO CONSTABLE SIXTH WARD REPUBLICAN COMMITTEEMAN

Langston Harrison Succeeds Richard W. Kent, Resigned; Term Ends in August, 1936.

Langston Harrison, Negro Constable of the Fourth District, was elected Republican City Committeeman from the Sixth Ward at a meeting of the committee last night at the Title Guaranty Building.

Harrison succeeds Richard W. Kent, Negro, who had been a member of the committee since 1930 and resigned to devote his entire time to private business.

Harrison was recommended for the position by the Sixth Ward Republican precinct organization. He will serve out the remainder of Kent's term, which expires in August, 1936. Harrison is now serving his fourth term as Constable.

Winston Salem, N. C.
SENTINEL

NOV 30 1935

NEGRO VOTE TO ROOSEVELT

They Favor President

Raleigh.—Republicans commenting on President Roosevelt's two speeches yesterday, the second one to the Negroes of Georgia, see in the Georgia visit the most impressive campaigning that the President has had a chance to do within two years and with it the certainty that Mr. Roosevelt will get the Negro vote in the nation.

That vote so often has swung the close states that the Republicans cannot look with any levity on such a loss. New York state must have a quarter million of such voters and Pennsylvania certainly half that number, while Ohio, Illinois and Indiana are in percentage quite as strong. The recent declaration of Senator Borah that he will not support a federal anti-lynching bill fashioned after the Wagner-Costigan measurements, to Republicans, that the Idaho senator will not get a race vote that he ordinarily could have counted for him.

That brings up the question whether the Democrats would pass the federal anti-lynching bill. It would seem impossible to put it through the Congress with the entire South against it. But Mr. Roosevelt has found many able Negro supporters in the colleges and in politics. The regulars who have studied his speech believe he will take as high a per cent. of that race vote as any Republican ever has done.

Queerly enough, the liberality of Mr. Roosevelt toward the black man has not appeared to hurt the President in the South where business objections seem to outweigh racial. The Roosevelt administration did not figure at all in the decision, but Supreme Court opinions in Washington have restored some fundamental rights of Negroes, suffrage and jury duty, which had been lost under national Republican rule. The President is regarded very friendly and very clever in being able to show kindliness to the Negroes without losing caste among the whites.

The recent publication of possible candidacy on the national Republican ticket by Judge I. M. Meekins tends to make harder the Republican recapture of the Negro vote. That suffrage is utterly lost in North Carolina where Republicans concede the entire Negro vote to the Democrats and even accuse the Democrats of encouraging the Negroes to vote in Democratic primaries. Members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People have declared war on Judge Meekins. They resent his votes and speeches against them in the 1900 amendment campaign in which the issue was disfranchisement of the bulk of the Negro vote. If the Republicans should put Judge Meekins on their national ticket that would infuriate the N. A. A. C. P.

North Carolina Republicans have prayed for the day when the Negro vote would embarrass the Democrats as it has embarrassed the Republicans. Not since 1900 have the Negroes participated perceptibly in Republican politics. It is known that nearly all the prominent Negroes are state Democrats and many of them vote the ticket straight.

The President's Georgia visit and the Borah letter to Walter White, secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., will serve to make in North Carolina an issue against the Democrats as the "Negro" party. Such issues have been locally raised many times. There is reputed to be a special occasion for it now.

It is estimated that about 15,000 Negroes participate in the regular biennial primaries. There may be more in 1936 when a governor and a president will be nominated. It would be something novel to hear Republican speeches bristling with denunciation of the Democrats and their treatment of the Negro. Such a campaign is well within a probability, many seem to think.

WILSON, N. C.
TIMES

NOV 30 1935

REPUBLICANS THINK ROOSEVELT WILL GET BLACK VOTE

SPOKE TWICE FRIDAY

G.O.P. Sees In the Presidential Visit To Georgia the Most Impressive Campaigning that Mr Roosevelt has Had A Chance To Do Within Two Years.

Times Bureau,
Sir Walter Hotel.

(By J. C. BASKERVILL)

Raleigh, Nov. 30.—Republicans commenting on President Roosevelt's two speeches yesterday, the second one to the negroes of Georgia, see in the Georgia visit the most impressive campaigning that the President has had a chance to do within two years and with it the certainty that Mr. Roosevelt will get the negro vote in the nation.

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DAYTON, O.
HERALD

NOV 1 1935

CANDIDATES WILL SPEAK AT MEETING

Negro Republicans Invited to Session.

All Negro Republicans are invited to attend a big mass meeting at 8 o'clock Saturday night in Bethel Baptist church, at Summit street and Home avenue.

Among the candidates who will speak at this meeting will be John F. Ahlers and Col. Sidney Guthrie, candidates for the city commission; Clarence J. Stewart, candidate for municipal judge, criminal division, and Bert Buckley, also candidate for municipal pudge for the unexpired term.

At the conclusion of the speaking program refreshments will be served.

This meeting is expected to be one of the largest and most important meetings of the campaign which closes with the election Tuesday, and arrangements are being made to take care of a large attendance.

According to Negro Republican leaders in close touch with the situation, a strong swing away from Null M. Hodapp and favoring Clarence Stewart for the office of municipal judge, criminal division, is now in evidence in the sixth and seventh wards.

KANSAS G. O. P. CONVENTION TO WICHITA

Governor Landon Invited To Speak at Meeting Which Opens Today

WICHITA. — Negro Republicans from throughout the state of Kansas will assemble here Friday, December 13, for a two-day convention.

Republican leaders plan to set an efficient working body to safeguard the rights of the Negro citizens of Kansas before and after the 1936 election.

With Kansas and its budget-balancing governor in the nation's spotlight, Negro Republican leaders believe this is an appropriate time to make their plans and reach a working agreement to avoid the customary confusion that arises to consolidate their efforts and make known the desires of the Negro voting public.

This meeting is being held with the approval of the Kansas Republican committee and in harmony with agreement reached by the Negro delegates who went to Springfield.

Among those expected to be present are: Prof. W. E. Gray, vice chairman state committee; Dr. William Blunt, member state legislature; Atty. T. W. Bell, Leavenworth; Dr. C. R. Price, Topeka; Atty. William Bradshaw, Topeka; Mrs. Beatrice Childs, Kansas City, Kas.; Mrs. Tracy Mitchell, Topeka; Atty. W. D. Harrison, Hutchinson; Bishop J. A. Hamlett, Kansas City, Kas.; Bishop W. T. Vernon, Quindaro; Dr. J. L. Ranson, Topeka; William Dixon, Eldorado; Henry Buckner, Pratt, and many others from othe parts of the state.

An invitation has been extended to Governor Alf. M. Landon, National Committeeman John D. M. Hamilton, State Chairman Will T. Beck, Congressman Frank Carlson and Will G. West of Topeka to address the delegates.

The committee on arrangements: B. F. Johnson, chairman; Atty. F. C. Helm, vice chairman; S. M. Jones, secretary; Dr. F. O. Miller Mrs. Uberia Thompson, T. R. Gravely, Capt. S. W. Jones, Edgar Duke, Mrs. T. W. Fines, James Cumby, Mrs. Katherine Helm president State Federation colored Women's Clubs; Atty. B. F. Brown Mrs. Alice Curtis, Mrs. A. Brown Mrs. Bertha Ray, Mrs. Jewel Brown, Mrs. Ella Ewing, Mrs. Mattie Robinson, Mrs. Daisy Brown and Charles Perry.

UNIONTOWN, PA.
HERALD

Mammoth Colored Rally at Masontown

Mammoth rally by Republican Negro leaders will be held at 8 o'clock Friday evening in St. John's Baptist church, Masontown, with Mrs. Anna B. Austin, presiding.

Judges S. John Morrow and Davis W. Henderson as well as other members of the Republican ticket will be on the speakers' program. Rev. Prescott, pastor of the church, will also address the gathering.

The meeting, one of the final in the series for the Negro people, is expected to be a rousing booster for voting the straight Republican ticket next Tuesday, leaders said. The general public is invited.

Orlando, Fla., Sentinel
December 7, 1935

PENSION CLUB BARS NEGROES

Black Riddle Faces Townsendites

The negro question confronted Townsend club delegates assembled here Friday for their first state convention when approximately 35 delegates from the negro clubs appeared but were denied admission to the regular business sessions.

Arrangements were made during the afternoon for acommodations for the negroes to hold their sessions in one of the small rooms at the auditorium, at 10 o'clock Saturday morning. They were expected to select their own speakers for the occasion. They will also be allowed to attend the mass meeting scheduled for the auditorium Sunday afternoon with a special section being reserved for them.

Officials Friday denied reports that the present convention would attempt to recommend at this time two possible candidates for congress who are favorable to the plan. They admitted that this would probably be done later from each congressional district and that the recommendations would be forwarded to the state headquarters for their approval and thence to Washington where final selection would be up to Dr. Townsend, founder of the organization.

The 208 registered delegates, representing a total membership of 32,500 in the state, as pointed out by officials, held a preliminary session on the second floor of the San Juan Friday afternoon and heard a number of short talks by enthusiastic workers of the organization.

Among the speakers were T. M. Jenkins, Ft. Pierce, the Rev. O. H. Gest, Lake Worth; Preston Bird, Homestead and E. H. Whitson, Hollywood, Fla.

"The Townsend plan is nothing more than the spirit of Jesus Christ and I would have every preacher in the United States know that is not foolish, that is proper and feasible in every respect," the Rev. O. H. Gest of Lakeland, principal speaker, told 400.

The purposes of the organization were explained by Judge Obe P. Goode of St. Augustine.

Transfer of all veteran pensions systems to the Townsend plan was advocated by J. F. Karnatz, Lakeland.

The speaker went into detail to explain the method by which the present social security act would work with its graduated tax upon employer and employe.

"I have yet to find a single individual who will come out flatly and oppose the objectives sought by this organization altho, you can find plenty who will tell you it can't be done.

Today's program has been divided into three periods with the first from 9 to 11:30 in which Walter N. Grubbs, Mrs. Ethlyne Randall, Dr. J. A. Mears, Orlando and Homer Allis will be the principal speakers.

A mass meeting will be held Sunday afternoon at the city auditorium at 2:30 with R. E. Clements, cofounder, of Washington D. C., slated as the principal speaker.

CHICAGO, ILL.
NEWS
DEC 27 1935

COUNTY'S G. O. P. MEETS; TO PLAN HOUSE INCREASE

Effort to Boost Membership in Legislature Under Discussion.

Having practically completed the task of endorsing candidates for the ten congressional districts of Cook county, the Republican county central committee turned its attention to legislative candidates at a meeting in the Hotel LaSalle today.

When that task is completed the committee will consider candidates for the county and state tickets and incidentally gather considerable grief in the effort.

Five Endorsed for Congress.

Five candidates for congress already have been endorsed by the county committee and by tonight it is expected that three more districts will have favored sons, leaving the 4th and 8th districts for final consideration Monday.

Latest to be endorsed is Mrs. Bertha Baur, Illinois national committeewoman, who was pledged the support of all Republican ward committeemen for the congressional seat in the 9th destrict.

Others who have been endorsed are Oscar De Priest (1st), Frank M. Fulton (2d), A. W. Carlson (6th), and Ralph E. Church (10th). Conferences on the 2d, 5th and 7th districts were being held during the day.

Considerable more difficulty in getting unanimous endorsements of Republican candidates for members of the general assembly was expected as the committee gathered for its first general session on this subject.

Seek United Action.

The same procedure in attempting to get united action on legislative candidates will be followed as was adopted in the congressional districts, it was explained. The ward committeemen and country district leaders, all of whom are members of the county central committee, will be asked to meet by senatorial districts and select the candidates.

An effort to increase the Republican membership of the lower house by nominating two of the three members in several districts where only one representative is now a Republican will be made.

The number of Republican or Democratic representatives each senatorial district shall have is determined by the senatorial committee. Several districts which in the past have elected two Republicans and one Democrat are now sending two Democrats and one Republican because the senatorial committee has so decreed. Some of the districts in this category are the 5th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 23d and 31st.

Change Made Recently.

"There's no reason why there should not be two Republicans nominated in those districts," one member of the central committee commented. "There always have been two Republicans and one Democrat elected from them. The change was made by the senatorial committee only within the last two or four years.

"There's no use in electing a Republican governor if he can't have at least a Republican house. It's impossible to get a Republican majority in the state senate this time because only half of the senators come up for election, but with the house it's different. All members must be re-elected next year and a Republican majority is possible."

The three members of the state senatorial committee in each district will probably be asked to meet with the ward committeemen and district leaders to thrash out the question of how many Republicans shall be nominated in each district.

Special consideration from Democrats, such as jobs for themselves or friends, have caused some of the senatorial committeement to agree to cut down the Republican membership in certain districts, it was said.

Political-1935

Party Affiliation.

Republican.

NIPPED IN THE BUD

Efforts of the faction in Tennessee Republicanism to destroy the organization headed by Congressman J. Will Taylor by nominating a East Tennessee member of the state election commission in a secret caucus at Nashville last week was nipped in the bud when the matter was presented to the state legislature for approval, and judging from expressions coming from hundreds of sober-minded leaders throughout the state, properly so!

Opposition to the plan adopted by the enemies of Congressman Taylor should not be construed as a reflection on the earnestness and high calibre of Honorable Thomas D. Brabson, of Greeneville. Mr. Brabson, without a question, is one of the most progressive and successful young business and civic leaders in our entire state. The surprise to many is that he could be persuaded to allow his name to be presented for public office in any capacity. It is extremely unfortunate that so prominent and popular a leader in Tennessee affairs should be drawn into a factional fight as was true in this instance, especially when it is realized that his supporters are men the type of John L. McCall et al., with selfish and ulterior motives as their only aim for endeavoring to take over affairs of the Republican Party.

It has been expressed time and time again since Mr. Brabson's name came out in the affair of last week, "we are for Tom Brabson for anything he wants, but certainly not while he is in the ranks of those who pulled him into the factional fight at Nashville last week."

Negro Republicans are all the more interested in the contest in view of the attitude of the McCall faction toward the Negro racial group. The race members will find it perfectly convenient and agreeable to follow the lead of J. Will Taylor just so long as he plays the game fair and square as concerns the Negroes' participation in politics, as he has done in the past. Then, if the Democrats are for him, the thoughtful members of the race's leadership are willing to follow him, even to the end of the earth. Down with McCallism is the battle cry!

SPRINGFIELD, ILL
STATE JOURNAL

JAN 20 1935

Sangamon County Colored Voters League Organized

Outgrowth Of Old First And Sixth Ward Clubs.

A new political organization, the Sangamon County Colored Voters league, was formed last night from the remnants of the old First and Sixth Ward Republican club formed more than twenty years ago. Amos Duncan, president of the old organization, was nominated as president of the new group but declined in favor of Lonnie Jones. Jones was given a unanimous vote. He is a former committeeman of the third precinct. Robert Shields was elected secretary and William Beverly, former committeeman of the second precinct treasurer. Duncan was appointed chairman on the committee for endorsement. The committee members are Attorney Lester Holman, Robert Causler, Edward Jackson, Thomas Wright, William Beverly and Charles Furgeson.

A drive will be started this week in an attempt to bring the membership of the organization to five hundred before election day. Plans are to have captains and lieutenants in every precinct in the city and county containing twenty-five or more colored voters. Arrangements for a meeting place and membership cards will be made in the next few days.

The membership drive committee consists of William Banks, John Cole, John Chaney, Edward Jackson, Rufus Nels , Charles Furgerson, Robert Shields, Lon Saunders and Harry Burns.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
REGISTER

FEB 3 1935

COLORED REPUBLICANS TO HEAR CANDIDATES

The Colored Women's Republican club will hold a public meeting at 2:30 p.m. Wednesday in the DeLuxe cafe, Eleventh and Washington streets. Mayor Kapp and Commissioner VanHorn will be principal speakers. Others are to be selected later. All women are invited to attend.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
INQUIRER-PUBLIC LEDGER

MAR 10 1935

NEGROES ASK PLACE IN POLITICAL SUN

Leaders Say Group Is Willing to "Play Ball" With Republicans

By JOSEPH V. BAKER

That Negroes will continue to "play ball" with the Republican Party in Philadelphia during the coming city elections "if the party shows some definite indications of its interest in them as a group," is the opinion of John W. Harris, Jr., former Representative, and chairman of the newly formed Negro Republican Council of Pennsylvania. The council head's statement followed conferences with city and county leaders of the State last week after his election by upward of 100 prominent Negro political leaders in a closed meeting here.

Referring to a speech delivered before the Negro leaders by Congressman William H. Wilson, Harris said that there is little doubt that "new blood" will have to represent the Philadelphia unit of the party in its appeal to Negro voters In pointing this out he stated:

"I believe that Congressman Wilson struck the high note of appeal to Negroes when he said that new lines must be drawn and new blood must be brought into play if the party expects to maintain the margin now offered by the majority of Negro votes. It is my opinion," Harris added, "that basically Negroes are still Republican, but in the face of wild Democratic spending and the appointment of Negroes to high political positions, Republicans must create a new record of liberality toward that group in order to keep their confidence."

Want Recognition

The Republican Negro Council grew out of a State-wide meeting held here in an effort to co-ordinate Negro opinion and effect an organization through which mamny of the disgruntled Republican Negro voters may be brought back into the G. O. P. fold. Practically every county with any appreciable Negro voting strength sent representatives most of whom asked aid from Philadelphia in "getting some recognition for loyal party workers."

John C. Asbury, former Vare leader, called upon Wilson, who represented the State and National Committees, to "take up the cause of Negroes" as their leader and "get some of the race's deserving men promoted in the Fre and Police Departments." In return for this action he predicted that Wilson could depend upon Negroes "going the limit to elect the right man."

The meeting brought into the open the fight of Negroes for the Councilmanic post now held by Harry Trainer, when influential figures made it plain that they would "support a Negro for the seat on any ticket if the Republican organization refuses to indorse one." Foremost among those who have been mentioned as candidates are E. Washington Rhodes, newspaper editor and former Assistant U. S. District Attorney, and John M. Marquess, head of the Quaker City Lodge, Elks, a staunch Salus follower. Rhodes lives in the 7th Ward, while Marquess is active in the 30th, which is led by B. G. Collier.

Negro Health Week

Both Negro and white physicians will join in celebrating Negro Health Week, which will be observed here during the week of April 1, according to Dr. Henry Minton, superintendent of Mercy Hospital, 50th st. and Woodland ave., and Dr. De Haven Hinkson, of the Frederick Douglass Hospital. Throughout the week experts in various fields will lecture to Negro lay audiences, as well as physicians from counties adjacent to Philadelphia and Southern New Jersey.

The lectures which will be attended by physicians are the annual clinical lectures of Mercy Hospital, which are attended by the combined staffs of the two hospitals each

year. Dr. Minton said that quite some emphasis will be placed upon infant care, since Negro mortality is still the highest in that bracket. Free periods for seminar instruction for mothers will be held by both hospitals during the week, the superintendents have announced.

Long-Islander
Huntington, N.Y.
MAR 1 1935

First Colored Republican Club to Become Incorporated in Suffolk County

At the regular meeting of the Huntington Township Colored Republican Club held Thursday, February 21, the members voted unanimously to become incorporated with the Huntington Township Republican Club, Inc. They will hereafter be known as "Huntington Township Republican Club, Inc., Unit No. 1".

Charles Ballton presided over this meeting in his usual efficient manner. Several matters of importance were discussed at this meeting, among which were plans for a card party and another social night with prominent speakers and entertainment. Although Ross C. Tillot was scheduled to speak at this meeting, it was impossible for him to attend as he attended the dinner at the Hotel Henry Perkins given by Sheriff McCollom to the Supervisors and police officials of Suffolk County.

George Thomas, vice president and chairman of the entertainment committee of the Huntington Township Republican Club, Inc., congratulated the members on their incorporation and wished them every success.

CHICAGO, ILL.
HERALD EXAMINER

MAR 7 1935

DE PRIEST IN LINE TO HEAD COUNTY G. O. P.

As Vice Chairman, Ex-Congressman Would Succeed Weber; Precedent by Snow

If precedent is followed, Oscar De Priest will automatically become chairman of the Republican county central committee upon the retirement of William Weber, who has announced his desire to resign.

It was recalled that when Homer Galpin handed in his resignation as chairman, Vice Chairman Bernard W. Snow automatically advanced to the position.

It was brought to the leaders' attention yesterday that De Priest is vice chairman and if the procedure adopted in the Snow succession is followed he automatically will become chairman.

De Priest, Negro congressman in the First District, was defeated for re-election last November.

HARTFORD, CONN.
COURANT

APR 1 1935

Colored Republicans Of State to Celebrate Anniversary April 10

The Colored Republican State Association will celebrate its fourth anniversary Wednesday evening, April 10, at its headquarters, 2064 Main Street. Speakers will include State Senator Kenneth F. Cramer, Attorney Francis P. Pallotti, Assistant Corporation Counsel David Levy, Third Ward Republican Chairman Jack Dunn, and Daniel B. Coll, city marshal, who will represent Mayor Beach.

Officers of the association are R. R. Burt, president; D. I. Fletcher, vice-president; S. M. Johnson, second vice-president. L. O. Cushnie, secretary; Florence McWillie; assistant secretary; Benjamin Parker, treasurer; Thomas Johnson, auditor; reception committee, David McWillie, chairman; Henry Williams, Mead Hicks, Kenneth Hickman, Lulu Graham, John S. Taylor and Matthew Woods.

HARRISBURG, PA.
PATRIOT

APR 26 1935

NEGRO REPUBLICAN COUNCIL TO MEET

Representatives of the Negro Republican Council of Pennsylvania will meet tomorrow at the Forster Street Branch of the Y. M C. A. to plan for the organization of local branches in every county of Pennsylvania.

John W. Harris, Philadelphia chairman of the Council, will preside. Speakers will include State Senator George L. Reed and City Highway Director William J. Fickes.

REPAIRS NEEDED ON G. O. P. FENCES

Chgo. 4-19-35

The presence of Herbert Hoover in Republican councils puts an extra responsibility upon other G. O. P. leaders in the party's dealings with Negro voters. As nominee for president, though defeated, he is the titular head of the party just as Roosevelt is of the Democratic party. Mr. Hoover happens to have been four years in office, which gives him a record by which whatever he says or does is judged. For Negroes that record was not only one of things left undone, but actually of affronts so flagrant that they seem to have been intentional.

Kansas City, Mo.

Negroes are having the same experience with federal relief that they get in both public and in private employment. They will not get a share proportionate to their population, because no matter how the national government tries, it must work through local agencies and those local agencies will reflect the existing prejudices which limits Negroes. For that reason Negroes would be a most fertile field for Republican campaigning. But Hoover casts his forbidding shadow between. Whatever he says or does now will be interpreted in the light of his insistence that J. J. Parker be confirmed as supreme court justice, and of his war department using a freighter to send Negro gold star mothers to the graves of their sons in France.

Chairman Henry P. Fletcher is said to be a most agreeable person. He needs to be to make up for Dr. Hubert Work and for the several over-night Republican national chairmen who succeeded him. From 1928 onward Republican leaders made so many mistakes with Negro citizens, it seems reasonable to believe they did not realize that Negro support has to be bargained for and retained on the same terms as other groups. Possibly they labored under the misapprehension that such Negroes as frequented party headquarters were the voice of the Negro people. They might have been in the days when the party had the courage to appoint a Dr. Crum collector of the port of Charleston. But it certainly has not been true since it accepted the lily-white version of southern politics.

No Republican organization chiefs can be too busy nowadays to give personal attention to Negro voters. If they are, they are bound to see a repetition of the majority vote given Roosevelt in 1932. Between a half a loaf under present conditions and another dose of Pat Hurley, they will cling to the evils they have. No Macedonian cry from Negro straw bosses, claiming Georgia and Mississippi citizenship but actually living in Washington, is going to deceive them into thinking the whole race has anything to gain in their scramble for a place either on the party or the public pay roll.

HARRISBURG, PA.
PATRIOT

APR 29 1935

NEGRO REPUBLICANS OF STATE CONVENE HERE

Plans for the organization of local branches of the Negro Republican Council of Pennsylvania were made here Saturday at a meeting of council members from ten counties. Among the speakers were: Senator George L. Reed, Harrisburg; City Councilman William J. Fickes, Harrisburg; Assemblyman Samuel B. Hart, Philadelphia, and Mrs. Maude B. Coleman, Harrisburg, vice-president of the council. Letters from National Republican Chairman Henry P Fletcher and State Chairman M Harvey Taylor were read.

HARRISBURG, PA.
TELEGRAPH

APR 26 1935

REPUBLICAN COUNCIL TO MEET IN CITY

Representatives of the Negro Republican Council of Pennsylvania from at least twenty-five counties in the State will meet at the Forster Street Branch Y. M. C. A. here tomorrow to make plans for forming local branches of the council in every county in the State. John W. Harris, Philadelphia, is chairman of the State council and will preside at the meeting. Mrs. Maude B. Coleman, Harrisburg, is vice-chairman of the council.

Among the speakers at the afternoon session will be State Senator George L. Reed, Harrisburg, and Harrisburg City Councilman William Fickes.

OSSINING, N. Y.
CITIZEN REGISTER

OCT 30 1935

Colored G. O. P. Club Will Hear Candidates

Republican candidates will speak at a meeting of the Colored Woman's Republican Club of Ossining which will be held on Friday evening at the G. O. P. headquarters on Croton Avenue.

The meeting will start at 8:30 o'clock. Refreshments will be served. The general public is invited to attend.

LYNBROOK, N. Y.
NASSAU STAR

OCT 29 1935

Colored Republicans Hear G.O.P. Officials

Republican county and town officials and candidates for office attended and spoke at a rally sponsored last night by the Frank Graham Colored Republican club of Elmont in its headquarters in Watkins hall, 85 Plainfield avenue, Elmont.

Political—1935
Party Affiliation.

Republican.

NEGROES OBSERVE THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

Plaindealer 11-22-35

The citizens of color in this country have not lost interest in politics, they could not if they would; for it is becoming more and more manifest that the intelligent and discriminating use of the franchise is one very effective way of getting attention, and influencing a more just and civilized attitude on the part of the government toward this group of its citizenry. Something is happening with the Negro voters of the, country thanks to the social minded and assertive pulpit and the increasing vigor and influence of the race press. They are realizing more and more that their vote has value in their own behalf as well as in the interest of others. They know now better than they have ever known that they constitute the balance of political power in several states and in large strategic centers; and under proper leadership they are findings ways to use the balance of power in the interest of good government and the welfare of the race.

Kansas City, Kansas

Negroes still like the republican party, but have ceased to regard themselves as the property of that party. They, like others, are not fond of being used, and then ignored and neglected. They are fast learning a new strategy in politics. That new strategy is turning around a few more seats in legislatures and assemblies and congress for members of our race group it is courting a more dependable type of recognition. In the last presidential election thousands of our people deserted the republican party and voted the democratic ticket, not because they wanted to but because they really felt that they had to. They did so in the hope that if they did not escape so much discrimination and humiliation they could at least change the type of it. Jumping out of the frying pan into the fire may not always appear to be wise, but they who do the jumping can use their freedom of choice and get some exercise too. At the same time there will be some difference—for while the fire may have to burn, the frying pan will have less to fry. Our people, millions of them, were not interested in Franklin Roosevelt and the democratic party, but they were fed up on a Hooverized republican party. The promise of a "new deal" or any kind of deal, sounded better than the deal they were getting. Others of course stayed with the old party in the hope that it might do better next time. The "new deal" was voted on us and we have had a taste of it—a big mouth full. Now the vast majority of the people are ready for something else. But they are watching to see what the republican party is going to say and do regarding the next election. Some of the leaders of the party profess concern for the Negro people and will no doubt seek their vote. The sincerity of that profession will be measured, partly at least, by the men selected to lead the party to success next year. In the opinion of this writer one good way to keep a lot of our people in the democratic fold next year is to offer them more Hoover. Another word. If the party leaders go forward with their organization and campaign for republican victory on the assumption that, while much must be done among all other voters, but among Negroes about all that is necessary is to press the button on election day and they will automatically fall in line, they may be a day late realizing their stupidity and blunder.

G. O. P. LEADERS IN CELEBRATION

To Honor Winners in Recent Elections

Trenton Times

Colored Republicans of New Jersey will stage a victory celebration on Friday, November 22, in joint honor of the successful candidates in the general elections and recent colored appointees to state offices. The N. J. Conference of Colored Republicans will hold a business meeting followed by a public demonstration at Hopewell Baptist Church, Wickliffe street near South Orange avenue, and will present leading speakers of the State and also a musical program. Assemblyman J. Mercer Burrell will preside.

11-16-35

Rev. Solomon Porter Hood, former U. S. Minister to Liberia; Hon. William A. Bart, Asst. Prosecutor of Atlantic County; Mrs. Christine M. Howell, State Commissioner on the Beauty Culture Contrl. Board, and George E. Bates, Adviser, member of the Republican State Committee, will be the principal speakers.

Rev. H. T. Borders, pastor of the Hopewell Baptist Church will deliver the welcoming address. A panel discussion on "The National Republican Situation and the Negro" is in charge of Miss Pansy L. Border, second vice-president of the Conference.

Miss Carrie Bartee, employee of the Department of Parks and Public Property of the City of Newark heads the local entertainment committee which will entertain all out of town visitors at a dinner in the church building. Miss Mollie C. Faison, local Y. W. C. A. worker, is in charge of the musical program.

Personally autographed photographs of U. S. Senator W. Warren Barbour and Governor Hoffman will be presented to the Conference. F. Harold Johnson, confidential messenger to Governor Hoffman, will read the letters of presentation. Delegates from nineteen of the twenty-one counties of the state have made reservations, in addition to at least twenty Essex County Republican organizations which have signified their intention of attending in body.

MT. VERNON, N. Y.
ARGUS

NOV 14 1935

OFFICERS NAMED BY NEGRO G.O.P.

Colored Republican Club to Install New Executives Wednesday Evening

The Mount Vernon Colored Republican Club will install its recently-elected officers for the ensuing year on Nov. 21, a week from tonight, in the Grace Baptist Church, South Eighth Avenue. The officers were selected Tuesday night at a meeting in the club's headquarters, 139 South Eighth Avenue.

R. W. Scott was named chairman of the executive committee with Edward Johnson, James Scott, Dr. C. Q. Pair, Benjamin F. Levister, James Williamson, Elemuel Mills, the Rev. William Baylor and J. H. Perry as members.

Mr. Levister was named corresponding secretary, Mr. Perry was named chairman of the district committee and Mr. Mills was elected vice-chairman.

Sixty-two new members joined at the Tuesday meeting, which featured a social and card party, preceded by a business meeting at which plans for the coming year were discussed.

Independence, Kans.
REPORTER

DEC 11 1935

Col. Roscoe Simmons to Address Colored People

Col. Roscoe C. Simmons, Negro lecturer and lawyer of Chicago, and prominent in national Republican politics, will speak at the Memorial hall at Coffeyville this evening, it was announced today by Jay Scovel, chairman of the county central committee.

Mr. Scovel says the meeting is especially for the colored people of the county, but it will be open for everyone, and no admission will be charged. Col. Simmons is credited with being an orator and public speaker of exceptional ability.

BORAH IS "IMPOSSIBLE"

When the delegates assemble in the 1936 Republican National Convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President they should put their country's welfare above every other consideration, and it is difficult to believe that the convention will commit the blunder of nominating a candidate for whom the party will have to apologize because of words or acts of the candidate which stamp him as being out of step with the progressive thought of this nation.

Specifically, the Republicans should, in short order, put the quietus on any boom for Senator William E. Borah of Idaho. If there ever were any doubt as to Senator Borah being nothing more than a publicity-seeking politician and wholly reactionary in his views this doubt was quickly dispelled last Sunday when he published his vitriolic reply to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and in that reply left the impression that the major plank in the platform upon which he would run for President is opposition to the passage of a Federal anti-lynching law and a pledge, that in the event of his election to the Presidency, he would veto an anti-lynching law if one were passed by the congress.

If the impression gets abroad that Senator Borah is a demagogue of the deepest dye he has no one but himself to blame for this public appraisal of him. More has been written about him during his long and uneventful career in the U. S. Senate than about any other member of that body. But when it comes to putting a finger on anything of major import he has accomplished, not even his most enthusiastic supporter is able to perform that act for the American public. He is now past 70, and plainly at too advanced an age to be seeking the Presidency and its arduous duties. The petulance he exhibits over the attack made upon his reactionary opposition to a law designed to curb lynchings shows a total lack of the poise that a chief Executive of this great nation should have.

No man who has aspired to the Presidency in recent years has ever had the hardihood to take a position that gives glee to lynchers and their apologists. That is none save Senator Borah. He has full knowledge of the fact that if a referendum were taken among the electorate of these United States on whether or not a Federal anti-lynching law should be passed there is no question of the vote being overwhelmingly in the affirmative. Organizations representing more than fifty million Americans petitioned the last congress to pass the Costigan-Wagner Anti-Lynching bill, and in response to this demand, at least 50 of the 96 Senators went on record as willing to support that bill if it were brought to a vote. The bill, however, was defeated through the machinations of a little clique of Senators, who for the most part, represent the most backward states of this nation. These Senators engaged in a disgraceful fillibuster to defeat the bill, and thereby showed that they feel they are the masters rather than the servants of the people who elected them to office. Joy reigned supreme among the Senators who fought the Costigan-Wagner Bill when Senator Borah made his speech against it. The defeat of the bill and the unsportsmanlike methods used to defeat it was the most disgraceful episode of the last session of congress and Senator Borah deserves his share of the ignominy that goes with the species of disservice these obstructionist Senators employed.

Let no Republican leader be flattered by the rumor that certain Southern states will give their electorial vote to Senator Borah because he is considered "safe on the lynching question." The South teems today with men and women representing the most cultured and substantial citizenship of the section, who are satisfied that a majority of their law officers do not intend either to make any effort to stop lynchings or to apprehend the criminals who engage in it. Accordingly they are eager for the passage of a federal anti-lynching law by congress. They had all along assumed that when such a law is passed by Congress it would be signed by the President regardless of his party affiliation.

It is just as astounding to the upright people of the Southland as to the people of any other section to see Senator Borah willing to make the race for President of the United States with the avowed purpose of thwarting the fine movement launched to help rid this country of the disgrace of lynchings.

We hope and believe that Senator Borah dug his own political grave this past Sunday when he announced for the Presidency on the reactionary platform of being opposed to a Federal anti-lynching law. The delegates to the next Republican National Convention should promptly accommodate Senator Borah to a burial in his chosen grave.

ADOPT PLANK

"Blue Grass" Convention In Cleveland Told "We Lost 50,000 Votes In Pennsylvania and Won't Get Them Back Unless Hubbard Proposal Is Passed."

CLEVELAND, O., July 11—Over a veritable storm of protests, colored delegates attending the "blue grass" convention of Republicans from six States, forced the body to include a platform plank for a Federal anti-lynching law, at the closing sessions held Tuesday at the Public Music Hall.

The platform, as finally hammered together, had several borrowed planks from the Roosevelt New Deal, including old age pensions and unemployment insurance.

Debate Anti-Lynch Law

With the G. O. P. platform up for final approval, Cleveland's councilman, John E. Hubbard, called for inclusion of a plank for a Federal anti-lynching law. This was greeted by many arguments over the constitutionality of such a law.

Perry B. Jackson, assistant prosecutor here, seconded the Hubbard resolution and Chester Gillespie, former State representative, called on the convention to "stop those devils in the South with a Federal law."

".. Monkeys of Ourselves"

William S. McDowell, white, member of the resolutions committee, said the anti-lynch matter had been considered and discarded "because lynching is not a Federal matter.

"We will make monkeys of ourselves if we pass this," he said.

Thomas J. Barrett, white, of West Viginia, chairman of the committee that drew the platform, also attacked the anti-lynch proposal, saying: "We have been criticizing the Democrats for their unconstitutional measures. This one flies directly in the face of the Constitution. Enforcement of law is a state's right."

Cites 50,000 Lost Votes

The dispute went on with several speakers clamoring for the floor. A Philadelphia delegate reminded the convention that "we lost 50,000 colored votes in Philadelphia and we won't get them back if we don't pass this proposal."

Mr. Hubbard ended his plea thus: "If you want to denounce lynching you have an opportunity to go on record here. If you want to go on record as fearing those states where lynching occurs, then don't adopt it."

Mr. Hubbard's words and actions left no doubt in the mind of the delegates that his statement was a direct challenge to the convention.

When a vote finally was taken, the Hubbard resolution was approved overwhelmingly. There were only a few scattered "Noes."

Republican.

Political—1935
Party Affiliation.

PATERSON, N. J.
NEWS

OCT 24 1935

Senator Barbour to Rally Republicans at Mass Meeting

U. S. Solon Secured by Chairman Alex MacLeod to Deliver Main Address in Junior Order Hall at Meeting On November 1

A massing of the Republican working force has been called by Alexander M. MacLeod, chairman of the county committee, for November 1 in the Junior Order hall, Smith and Union streets, Paterson.



W. WARREN BARBOUR

Rallying Call

U. S. Senator W. Warren Barbour has been secured by Chairman MacLeod to deliver the principal address and to issue the rallying call to the Republican banner at this election.

Senator Barbour has become one of the most militant foes of what he terms the "cock-eyed program called the New Deal" and firmly believes that the way back to intelligent administration of government and the preservation of American ideals lies in the success of the Republican ticket both at this and next year's elections. Undoubtedly he will have a stirring message for the party workers.

Particular attention is called by Chairman MacLeod to the fact that this meeting is not alone for members of the county committee but for the members of the district boards of election and all election workers as well.

In calling all workers together, Chairman MacLeod stated, "The Republican party has the brightest opportunity to score a complete victory than it has had for some years."

Secs G. O. P. Return

"Sentiment throughout the county is calling for a return of Republicans to office. Today as we are better organized, rejuvenated, and rededicated to public service we find the citizenry ready and willing to repose full confidence in the G. O. P."

The costly mistakes of the self-styled New Deal and the fact that everyone is paying more for the necessities of life makes it necessary to elect Republicans to office."

"In Paterson we have a fine opportunity to elect a mayor to meet the crying need for a change and throughout the county our full ticket stands ready to win."

County Clerk Lloyd B. Marsh, party leader, will be on hand to give his message of inspiration and urge the workers to exert their every effort towards a Republican victory on November 5.

Others to be presented include: Assemblyman John McNaughton, Oscar Wilensky, Harry Donahue and Mrs. Elizabeth Van D. Smith candidates for assembly; Robert Wardle and John J. Nixon, the labor-business combination running for freeholder; Dr. Robert R. Armstrong, candidate for re-election as surrogate; R. Charles D. Legg, Robert C. Moore, Jr., and Daniel J. Ayres, candidates for coroners, and the candidate for mayor in Paterson—Dr. Thomas A. Clay.

The November 1 meeting in Junior Order hall will not be all business for Chairman MacLeod has arranged to present a program of entertainment as supplied by the Pinedale Trio in its own inimitable style.

Mrs. Smith Speaks For Normal School

Mrs. Elizabeth Van D. Smith, Republican assembly candidate, stressed the importance of maintaining the Paterson State Normal school last night in an address before the Woman's Fourth Ward club.

"The Paterson State Normal school is the most economically operated in the state," she said. "It has the lowest cost per capita of any in New Jersey.

"We feel this institution meets a great need particularly in this section. Through this school many young men and women who would otherwise be unable to continue their studies are permitted to carry on their education.

"It is our aim to do all in our power to maintain this school just as the Republicans have always fought for high educational standards."

Robert Wardle, Republican candidate for freeholder, speaking at the club, said there is a distinction between true and false economy.

"Saving money for the mere purpose of saving is not always economy," he asserted. "Economy is far broader than that and includes judicious and wise spending at the right time. No one will deny that money must be spent to maintain our government and its manifold services so necessary to carry on without stepping backward."

Assemblyman John McNaughton, candidate for re-election, also spoke.



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Wardle Ladies Hear Marsh

Sharp criticism of the Democratic administration of government was fired by County Clerk Lloyd B. Marsh, Republican party leader last night at a meeting of ladies' auxiliary of the Wardle association.

"There is no doubt about it, the sentiment is swinging decidedly away from the self styled New Deal. Twice during the past few months it has been before the electorate and twice it has gone down to defeat. And next month I believe New Jersey will do likewise by electing Republicans to office.

"Our Democratic opponents try to disavow the New Deal issue claiming it does not belong in this election. This is a complete turnabout from the stand they took in the past two elections when they designated themselves as "Roosevelt Democrats" or "New Deal Democrats." Now they say they will defend the Washington policies when the time comes but they no longer carry the same designation. Can it be that they fear the consequences of the present program?

"Yes, the New Deal is very much a part of this election. We know it every time we buy something and are forced to pay a processing tax to pay for crop reductions.

"Republicans realize their great responsibility. Here in this county our candidates are dedicated to the preservation of American ideals of individual initiative.

"I am extremely happy to report that our organization is completely rejuvenated. Every group is working harmoniously towards the victory goal we hope to achieve on November 5."

Others to speak were Dr. Robert R. Armstrong, candidate for re-election as surrogate, and Joseph Seymour, Republican campaign manager.

Candidates in Tenth Ward

"Candidates' Night" will be observed Friday night at Workman's institute, Madison avenue near Twenty-first avenue.

The event will be in the nature of a grand rally sponsord by the members of the Tenth Ward Republican County committee. William J. Hanna, chairman of the ward and candidate for alderman, has announced that the affair is open to everyone and that a fine program of addresses, entertainment, and refreshments will be enjoyed.

Dr. Thomas A. Clay, Republican standard bearer for mayor will head a list of speakers which will include other Republican candidates.

Fourth Ward Leaders Meet

Tomorrow evening has been designated as the date of the next of a series of conferences between the Republican leaders of the Fourth ward. Ward Executive John W. Kent has invited all of the members of the county committee and boards of election to attend this meeting, which will be held at the headquarters at 465 Broadway.

All members of the county committee will be required to submit to Secretary Louis Schwartz the names of the poll workers who will support their efforts to bring victory to the Republican forces in the Fourth ward. Leader John Kent has arranged for a series of intra-district conferences and instructions as to the function of these groups will be issued.

At this meeting a program of daily meetings at the headquarters will be announced. The house committee in charge of arrangements consists of William Hayes, Jack Ruskin, and Jacob Casteline.

Colored G.O.P. To Convene

The New Jersey State Conference of Colored Republicans will convene at local Republican headquarters, on Friday night. J. Mercer Burrell, assemblyman from Essex, is president of the conference. He will be the presiding officer at the business session, and will deliver an address. Local talent will supply the entertainment and music for the meeting, and they will be followed by a mass meeting which will be held in the evening. Miss Viola Adams, local Republican worker and financial Pansy Borders, president of the Passaic county colored Republicans of Young New Jersey, and Henry Heinrichs, a. m., at which time registration will be taken. The executive board will mee at 12 o'clock noon. Lunch will be served, after which the business session will take place beginning at 2 o'clock. At this 8 o'clock in the evening, the mass meeting will be held. Every county in the state will have a representative at the conference. The presiding officer at the business session, and will deliver an address. Local talent will supply the entertainment and music for the meeting, and they will be followed by a mass meeting which will be held in the evening. Miss Viola Adams, local Republican worker and financial Pansy Borders, president of the Passaic county publican worker and financial members of the organization.

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Political-1935
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secretary of the state organization, will act as chairlady of the committee on general arrangements. Assisting Mrs. Adams will be the following: the Rev. Mr. George Brabham, a trustee of the conference; Mrs. Anna Randolph, Miss Beatrice Alexander, Mrs. Bertha Tobias, Mrs. Cora Hocutt, Charles Thomas, William Scott, Kenelon Boyd, John Huggs, Jr., and Rev. Weldon McWilliams.

At this time, members of the group will have the opportunity of meeting all candidates on the Republican ticket.

The state organization has as its officers: J. Mercer Burrell, president; William A. Dart, first vice-president; Miss Pansy L. Borders, second vice-president; Allen B. Washington, third vice-president; Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas, fourth vice-president; Frank Wimberley, legal advisor; William Levon Brown, recording secretary; Richard T. Lockett, assistant recording secretary; Mrs. Viola Adams, financial secretary; Oliver W. Brown, corresponding secretary; F. Harold Johnson, treasurer, and Ira A. Hall, sergeant-at-arms.

SCRANTON, PA.

REPUBLICAN

OCT 30 1935

Colored G. O. P. Club Backs Entire Ticket

Members of the Colored Republican Club of the Eighth Ward, meeting Monday night in the rooms of the Harlem Club, 216 Center Street, endorsed the straight Republican ticket.

Talks were given by Herbert Dooley, candidate for Alderman; William "Butch" Reidenbach, for Constable, and T. F. Franklin and Bert Tillman, president and vice-president respectively, of the Lackawanna County Colored Republican Club. Elmer Hil was chairman.

Change Objective!

Black Dispatch 11-2-35

Negroes are victims of a badly chosen objective in politics. They are not treated like other Americans by the law's executives. Custom also is unfriendly, demanding that they "keep a Negro's place" an undefined but well understood limitation. Yet Negroes are very partisan. They babble about party platforms and make much ado over the spoil earned by party work, though to be Republican when the G. O. P. wins or Democrat when the opposition triumphs, leaves them still Negroes limited in their citizen's rights and their industrial opportunity.

If Negroes had not been purblind, they would long since have awakened to their mistake. They would not have been lured astray by a few public offices and the hope of special legislation which when secured only disappoints them. They would have been wise enough to insist on law enforcement, and seen to it that the Constitution was reflected in all legislation. It was no new law that saved Negroes from segregated housing in the Louisville case, and won for them jury service in the Scottsboro case. The great body of the law already stands for equality. Equality before the law is all Negroes ask. The common sense thing for them is to strike directly at what they want.

Negroes in their politics have need to go gunning for bear, not rabbit. They let side issues lure them too easily. Personal advantage for the few politicians among them is not group opportunity. An incident typical of the Negro in politics occurred at the grass roots meeting of the Republicans in Springfield, Ill. J. R. A. Crossland was ambitious to be head of the Negroes. The reason he advanced why he should be chosen was that he "had the ear of the powers that be." No assurance that he would seek the group's interest, no record of ability to get things done, simply the time worn claim of being "on the inside," which has been the stock in trade of Perry Howard of Mississippi, Ben Davis of Georgia, Roscoe Simmons of Illinois, and others of their ilk. With leaders playing beggars, no wonder Negroes cannot be choosers.

Oklahoma City Black Dispatch

Change the method! Forget all the needless special legislation! Forget the jobs for the few. Go after the rights of all. Even the anti-lynching bill would not be needed if ever Negroes could get the laws enforced, because in that happy situation officers would treat mob murder like any other capital crime. The Negro does not need special legislation to get what is already guaranteed all Americans by the Constitution!

Failure to demand law enforcement has taken emphasis from the Constitution and to that degree lessened the call upon the American people to liveup to principle. With Negroes who needed justice and opportunity willing to bargain away their birthright, there was no one left to make the demand for equality before the law.

The abandonment of Negroes' right to an equal share in the law's protection and benefits had its effect on popular opinion. If they could live without representation which was their right, it reason that they could live alsc without employment and a decent wage. The result is an entirely un-American standard of living set up in the very heart of the nation, a standard which when found among the Asiatics is concerned. It would not be tolerated here at home, if its victims cried aloud.

Cheap politicians never fight for great causes. Negroes must create new leadership and that they will do when they realize how badly mistaken have been special legislation and political jobs, their objectives of the past.—The Kansas City Call.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Inquirer-Public Ledger

NOV 3 1935

NEGRO REPUBLICANS UNITE FOR ELECTION

Factions Disappear on Eve of Test; High Cost of Living Is Issue

By JOSEPH V. BAKER

Climaxing what has been the most turbulent intra-racial campaign within 25 years, Philadelphia's Negro Republicans will go pollward Tuesday with a united front. As the day of ballot-casting approaches not a single faction within the party ranks among that group remains.

Led by Raymond Pace Alexander and the veteran legislator, Samuel B. Hart, both Independent and Old Guard leaders have merged their forces and promised a majority of 101,000 Negro eligibles who may cast their vote Tuesday. Both Hart and Alexander, who directs activities among the powerful Independents, are holding that the Democratic mud-slinging will "have little or no effect upon the Negro Republican vote." In pointing this out Alexander said:

"The whole program of vilification which has been leveled against the Republican candidate will not sway thinking Negroes from their direct and sworn purpose of doing their bit to reduce the present high cost of ordinary living. They know that the placement of a Democrat in City Hall means the increasing of food prices in this area, even beyond the present prohibitive level they have already reached. No mud-slinging or quibbling over routine technicalities will drive Negro women from the battle they expect to wage."

Fight Mounting Costs

Holding strongly that it will be Negro and white women who will keep Philadelphia to its principle of Republicanism, Mrs. S. Willie Layten, head of the Baptist Women's Auxiliary of the National Baptist Convention, told the Republican State Negro Council in its special campaign session that the "Women's organizations with which I am connected have steeled themselves to meet this crisis. They know how much depends upon them and they will go to the polls, I believe, and protect their homes and children by doing their best to keep down the ever-mounting costs of living."

Republican victory was also seen by the aging John C. Asbury, who headed Negro political activity under the regime of William S. Vare. The former leader of the 30th Ward, after making a survey of the city's Negro strongholds, said:

"If ever Negroes need to see straight and keep their feet on the ground, it is in this election. More is at stake than the mere changing of an Administration in Philadelphia's City Hall and, thereby, throwing out the men who have carried on there—it means that we must now decide whether we shall hold onto the little liberty we have or lend our efforts toward losing ground."

1500 Bolt Kelly

An Independent leader of the 30th Ward, bellwether of Negro action, Rep. Walter K. Jackson, who headed the Hadley campaign among Negroes, but refused to follow the Treasurer into the Kelly columns, held that "despite everything they can do in the way of slandering and spending," the Democrats are losing a great number of the wave of Negroes who went that way last year. Jackson based his contention upon the fact that he has personally organized dissenting Democrats into an independent unit pledged to support the whole G. O. P. ticket. More than 1500 persons have signed their intention to bolt the Kelly leadership and swell the Republican vote in the 30th Ward alone.

That national incidents will do much to push the bulk of the Negro vote Republicanward, however, is held by the Republican Times-Review, official organ of the Bureau on Negro Affairs, a party unit. In an editorial of the campaign edition the Review held that the "shameful treatment of a fine Negro woman in the restaurant of the House of Representatives by Democrats still burns in every decent Negro's breast; to say nothing of the despicable way in which Southern Democrats handled the Costigan-Wagner anti-lynching bill."

Political - 1935

Republican.

Party Affiliation.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
INQUIRER-PUBLIC LEDGER

SEP 1

NEGRO CANDIDATES FLIRT WITH WILSON

Alexander Heads Group Supporting Controller for Mayor

By JOSEPH V. BAKER

With group economics playing a strongly persuasive part, many Negro Republicans have fallen behind the Mayoralty candidacy of Controller S. Davis Wilson, with its promise of a 5-cent fare. As the week ended both Independents and Old Guard stalwarts were endeavoring to bury their hatchets and go forth united.

The first move on the part of the Controller to gain the Negro vote was the appointment of Raymond Pace Alexander, attorney, as director of his campaign work among that group. One of the first to declare for Wilson, Alexander moved rapidly to set in motion machinery which should produce an appreciable following for the Controller before primary day.

John M. Marquess, head of Quaker City Lodge, Elks, will head the speakers' bureau, which will be called upon to cover approximately 85 meetings in 17 days. Complete direction of the South Philadelphia work will be given former Representative John W. Harris, Jr., chairman of the Republican State Negro Council; while Mercer Lewis, former Assistant City Solicitor, has been named to head the North Philadelphia units. Working in the ranks with these division heads will be a representative cross-section of erstwhile Independent Negro business and professional leaders.

In the meantime Negro candidates continue to struggle along without any open indorsement in the Councilmanic race, with the field having obviously been narrowed to E. Washington Rhodes and W. Basil Webb.

Rhodes continues a long stride behind Henry Trainer in the 2d, while Webb expects to poll heavily in the uncertain 4th. Negro leaders massed early this week in a desperate attempt to get the support of the Controller's following for Rhodes as Republican registrations in the Negro sections of the Trainer-led district fell off sharply. With practically nothing accomplished, the Alexander "war board" reported that these conferences will be continued over Labor Day.

Adding a deal of emphasis to the spirit of the local campaign, approximately 1000 Negro leaders will meet here next Friday to form the Eastern Federation of Negro Republicans. Selected by the National State and City Committees, the delegates will represent Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, New York, West Virginia, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Pennsylvania. An open meeting, which will take the form of a huge Republican Rally, will be addressed by National Chairman Henry P. Fletcher, John M. Marquess and State Chairman M. Harvey Taylor at the First Wesley M. E. Zion Church, 15th and Lombard sts., at 8.30 P. M. The regular conference sessions will be held in the Allen A. M. E. Church, 17th and Bainbridge sts., with registration scheduled for 9.30 A. M.

NEWARK, N. J.
CALL

SEP 15 1935

Council Battles In East Orange G. O. P. Voting

Contests in Five Wards Feature Suburban Primaries.

East Orange's Republican councilmanic contests in the city's five wards head the list of municipal battles in the Essex suburbs Tuesday. In all but one ward present incumbents are seeking renomination.

The four councilmen who are striving to retain their seats are Francis H. Morton, First ward; W. Frank Bowen, Second ward; William H. Levins, Third ward, and John F. Brady, Fourth ward. They are stressing in their campaigns that the municipal body this year reduced the tax rate 37 points and put into effect pay-as-you-go legislation resulting in lower municipal costs.

Robert Moore is seeking nomination in the First ward, James H. Sanderson and Leon LaRue in the Second, James D. Maurer, Wadie Rustum and Dr Theodore Inge, Negro, in the Third and Charles W. Fry in the Fourth. Fifth ward candidates are William F. Metz and Louis C. Geils, now members of city boards, and Fred Freytag. Councilman Archie H. Ormond declined to run for renomination in the ward.

Complete Democratic Ticket.

East Orange is the only community in the Oranges conducting a local primary, the other municipalities operating under different forms of government. The regular Democratic organization, led by Hubert J. Harrington city chairman, has named a complete councilmanic ticket, which is unopposed.

Township Committeeman Milo S. Borden of Maplewood is opposed in the Republican primaries by Henry Krautter, who is making his second bid for municipal office. Andrew J. Brady Jr is the Democratic nominee. Borden has the recommendation of a citizens' committee.

The Millburn Republican candidates are Ira C. Moore Jr. and Ferdinand J. Herpers, who have the backing of the Millburn Republican Club, and John A. Stewart 3d, former president of the Short Hills Organization.

Lively contests are promised in Republican municipal contests in West Essex municipalities. In Caldwell a close race is predicted in the battle for councilmanic nomination between Councilmen Francis E. Ring and George Hauser, opposed by Arthur Jones and A. Gould Harrison. Democratic nominees are Mac V. Edds nad Frank Kane.

Mayor Joseph P. Dosch, who heads the committee of the Regular Republican organization in the county contests, is backing Ring and Hauser, while Jones and Harrison have the support of the town's Clean Government organization.

Slayback Seeks Renomination.

Mayor David H. Slayback of Verona, veteran campaigner, is seeking renomination. His opponent is Councilman Henry Williams. Candidates for the two nominations for councilmen are Councilmen George N. Bollenback, Arthur B. Crawford, Stephen Bergdal Emil Schmick and William Fismer. Differences which have developed in activities of the municipal body are reflected in the campaign.

Republicans and Democrats have contests in the West Caldwell primaries. Councilmen Lewis Crane and Alexander McWilliams, Republicans, are seeking renomination. Other aspirants are Alexander Renton, Josephine Mahon, Herbert M. Douglass and John L. Hogan. Democratic nominees are Thomas E. Ryan, Lawrence Noonan and Matthew J. Mullen.

In the Republican primaries at Essex Fells Mayor Charles W. Holton, who is in Europe, is unopposed, as is Councilman Martin F. Tiernan. Philip M. Brown is candidate to succeed Councilman Henry R. Johnson, who did not file a petition to run again.

RECORD
Rahway N J

SEP 3

Worde Asks Negro Voters To Support Loizeaux Tuesday

Chairman Praises Records Of Senator And His Associates

A. Kenneth Worde, chairman of the young Colored Republicans of Union county, has strongly urged members of his race to vote for Senator Charles E. Loizeaux and the members of his Assembly slate because of "their commendable records and the fact that they support the legislative program of Governor Hoffman, which is the only practical means of meeting our present problems."

Freeholder Richard J. Harrigan, the Loizeaux organization candidate for the Republican shrievalty nomination, should be elected, Worde declared, because he is "the most humane candidate for the office and is fully qualified by virtue of his 14 years of experience as a member of the Board of Freeholders."

"We should nominate and elect these Loizeaux candidates," Mr. Worde declared, "not only because their records demand it, but also because we know from past experience that they will be just as friendly and interested in us after election as they are during their campaigns. While most politicians find it easier to forget than remember after elections, Senator Loizeaux and Dick Harrigan are the exceptions. We have always found them ready and willing to hear us when we have sought their aid in connection with their duties of office.

"Senator Loizeaux, during his three years at Trenton has saved more than $14,000,000 to the taxpayers of New Jersey. This alone should be sufficient to return him to office, particularly in view of the fact that his opponent's record of nine years fails to disclose one single major economy for which he can claim credit."

PORT CHESTER, N. Y
ITEM

OCT 2 1935

Colored Citizens Hear Republicans

Demand Action In Return For Their Votes

A change of party would be "unwise" for citizens of Greenwich at the biennial town elections on Oct. 7, Town Clerk Harold W. Allen declared Monday night before members of the Colored Citizens' Civic League.

Mr. Allen praised the record of Georgina B. Davids, commissioner of public welfare, stating that "it would be a calamity at this time to remove her."

A member of the Civic League, W. Johnson, demanded of the Republican candidates last night if they believed in "fair play and justice for the colored race."

"Why can't you give our people some consideration?" he asked. "We have waited for 30 years, and now we want action. We are not contented with the way you have treated our race. We as a league are going to use our votes as means of getting fair representation."

Perry Howard Gets Answer to Presidential Suggestion

WASHINGTON.—(CNS) — Perry W. Howard, 'the only Committeeman of his racial group' recently made a suggestion to his Republican cohorts: "That in choosing a standard bearer you keep in mind the colored electorate."

And now comes Royal C. Johnson, former representative from South Dakota with the suggestion of a candidate that will fill the bill in every particular. Representative Knutson, Republican of Minnesota, inserted in the Congressional Record Friday, August 9 a letter for Mr. Johnson, asserting that Representative Hamilton Fish of New York "can get more votes in the 1936 fall election than any other individual."

Says Mr. Johnson in part: "We know we must have a clean, outstanding, comparatively young man, preferably a veteran, who has a background of Americanism, understands government, could execute the administrative duties of the ogice of President, understands foreign affairs and who can get the votes.

"For that reason I am writing you frankly about the men who I think would make a good President and who, I am firmly convinced, can get more votes in the 1936 fall election than any other individual. I am sure that that man is Hamilton Fish, Jr., present member of Congress from New York, and I am writing you frankly concerning him because I think that you ought to take up the battle for him in your State, just as one time some years ago, you enlisted in the marines. I think, Pat, it is your duty.

"The following is a statement of my reasons for the suggestion:

Personality

"1. In my judgement, he possesses the qualifications that would make him a good and perhaps a great President.

"2. He is 47 years old, physically fit, has been a great football player and a patriotic combat soldier decorated by his country. He is the type that will attract the younger element and the liberal and independent voters.

"3. He is a married man with two young children, and he has lived the sort of life that makes it impossible for him to be personally attacked.

Legislative Record and Political Availability

"1. He was a liberal in Congress when the Republican Party was headed for reactionary defeat.

"2. He is fundamentally right on the American system of government and the Constitution.

"3. He has practical political experience of three terms in the New York State Legislature (1912-15), as a Progressive follower of Theodore Roosevelt, and 16 years as a Republican Member of Congress from that State.

4." He can do more to cement the service men than any other individual, because he has a fine combat record; was Chairman of the Commission which gave veterans a reasonable civil service preference; was chairman of the committee which wrote the preamble to the constitution of the American Legion in St. Louis in May 1919; introduced and secured the passage of the resolution returning the body of the unknown soldier now lying in Arlington cemetery; is now the oldest veteran in point of service in Congress, and has no animosities among service men, who as you and I know, are subject to them.

"5. He is the only man in the United States, in my judgement, who could bring back the colored voters to the Republican Party, because he served with colored troops (369 Infantry); handled more compensation cases for colored veterans than anyone in the United States; and defended the colored troops on the floor of the House and in public speeches when attacks were made in their military records.

"He already has the endorsement of the leading Republican colored leaders of the United States. He introduced a bill in Congress February 23, 1926, which passed the House on April 28, 1926, proposing a monument to colored soldiers."

SCRANTON, PA.
REPUBLICAN

OCT 1 1935

Colored G.O.P. Meeting

The Lackawanna County Colored Republican Club will meet tonight in Odd Fellows Hall, 513 Pine Street. Members are urged to attend. T. J. Franklin, the president, will preside.

NEW YORK SUN

OCT 9 1935

Today in Washington

Political Experts Watch Effects on Voters of Roosevelt Neutrality Policy.

By DAVID LAWRENCE

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WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Political repercussions from the "neutrality" proclamation in the Ethiopian-Italian controversy are beginning to be discussed hereabouts.

Although sympathizers with foreign nations realize that in America they have only one allegiance, nevertheless there is always difficulty in repressing human emotions.

Thus there is no doubt that many Italians resident in the United States, including persons of Italian descent, are totally out of sympathy with Mussolini because he has suppressed democracy, but, when Italy is engaged in a foreign war, the instinctive patriotism of the Italian rises, especially as his kinfolk abroad are directly involved in the conflict.

The anti-Italian side of the controversy, so far as votes in America are concerned, is represented by the Negro groups in our midst. While the experts in ethnology claim that the American colored man is not a kinsman of the Ethiopian, racially speaking, nevertheless there is evidence by a reading of such publications as the Afro-American and others that circulate among the Negroes of America that the antagonism toward Mussolini is by no means mild.

So from a vote-getting standpoint, the administration will find itself in the 1936 campaign beset by some of the same difficulties that confronted the Wilson administration in the "neutrality" period of 1916.

The Italian population was estimated in 1930 at 1,790,000, but not all of these are of voting age. There are, on the other hand, many persons born of Italian parentage who are of voting age but who would not necessarily be included in the 1,790,000 figure.

As for the Negro population, this shows about 7,000,000 of voting age.

Most of the Negroes always have been Republican, but in recent years the Democrats have been winning some of them over, especially in the larger cities of the North, where many hundreds of thousands have made their homes since the emigration northward began in 1920.

If, it is contended, the President loses considerable numbers of Italian sympathizers because of his order against travel on Italian ships, he may, on the other hand, gain a large number of Negro voters that ordinarily might be Republican.

Political veterans who know something about the way the foreign-born vote is sought in presidential election years say that the Ethiopian issue will be a difficult one to handle for the Democrats, especially since the United States has been ranging itself somewhat along the side of the League of Nations in its attitude toward Italy.

In a close election, the shift of 1,000,000 votes more or less may make a good deal of difference. Had 100,000 votes been changed in 1934, for example, the Republicans, instead of the Democrats, would have had about a 200 majority in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Roosevelt, of course, cannot give thought to these political matters of foreign affiliation or sympathy because his duty is marked out by events overseas that determine each day what his policy must be. The order, however, advising Americans not to travel on Italian ships is considered by many observers to have been unnecessary, particularly as Ethiopia has no navy with which to attack Italian passenger vessels. Italy has been trying in recent years to build up her shipping, and the building of some luxurious vessels has been a direct bid for Amercian travel. Most American tourists are through with their vacations, of course, so, as a practical matter, the order to avoid Italian ships is not so important as the moral effect on Italian sympathizers, who consider it an act of unneutrality rather than neutrality.

It may be, of course, that, between now and the election, the administration may find ways and means to even things up politically, but for the moment there can be no doubt that the first neutrality proclamation cost the administration some votes.

WHEELING, W. VA.
INTELLIGENCER

OCT 9 1935

COLORED VOTERS TO MEET FRIDAY

The Republican Colored club will meet next Friday evening, October 11, in the assembly rooms of the First National bank building. The meeting has been called by Wm. Johnson, president of the club. Earl Johnson is the secretary.

The purpose of the meeting will be to discuss the municipal campaign and matters pertaining to the election on November 5.

RECORD
HACKENSACK, N. J.

OCT 4 1935

NEGRO CLERGYMAN TO ORGANIZE G. O. P.

Nucleus Of County-Wide Organization Has O. K. Of Leaders

The Rev. Thomas J. B. Harris of Englewood will call a conference shortly for the purpose of building a solid Negro Republican organization in the City of Englewood, it was learned today.

Mr. Harris, it was said, expected the move might be instrumental in moulding sentiment and shaping plans for a Bergen County organization.

The conference, in addition to bringing together colored Republicans of thought and opinion, is expected to decide upon a political leader for the colored people of Englewood.

State Committeeman Douglas G. Thomson and State Senator Winant Van Winkle, will probably be among those who will endorse the movement, it was reported.

Support of religious, fraternal and political leaders such as Dr. William F. Willoughby, Arthur W. Handy, Charles B. Hinton, Franklin Smallwood, Raymond Edgar, S. A. Llewelyn, John Ownes, and William Sutlet, former Democratic County Committeeman, is expected.

PASSAIC, N. J.
HERALD

OCT 31 1935

Colored G. O. P. Clubs Hold Rally Tomorrow

The Colored Republican Clubs and G. O. P. leaders of that race will hold a rally at 8 o'clock tomorrow evening at 315 Oak Street. Candidates seeking election on the Republican ticket and G. O. P. leaders have been invited to speak.

Political - 1935
Party Affiliation

Republican.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
MORNING UNION

FEB 11 1935

Colored Republicans Are to Hear Former Government Lawyer



MRS. HATTIE ARMSFIELD.

John W. Schenck, Assistant United States Attorney for Massachusetts during the Harding and Coolidge administrations, will be the principal speaker at the Lincoln birthday dinner and dance to be held under the auspices of the Colored Republican Club, in Hotel Worthy tomorrow night. Among the other speakers will be Mayor Raymond P. Cowing of Westfield, Mrs. Hazel G. Oliver, Republican state committeeman, and Miss Julia B. Buxton, former member of the committee. Mrs. Hattie Armsfield is general chairman and is being assisted by a large committee.

New York World Telegram

APR 11 1935

TIGER, G.O.P. JOIN ON DISTRICTING

Albany Alliance Believed to Doom Congressional Reapportionment Bill.

Special to the World-Telegram.

ALBANY, April 11.—With Congressional reapportionment on the calendar of both houses of the Legislature for a vote tomorrow, Tammany, which would lose three of its ten members in the House of Representatives, today united with Republicans in opposing the plan of Senator John J. Dunnigan and Assemblyman Saul Streit, Democrats.

The Tammany-Republican alliance was regarded as strong enough to defeat the measure in the Assembly even if it should pass the Senate. The two Harlem Assemblymen, James E. Stephens and W. C. Andrews, served notice they would fight any plan which carved up their section in such a way as to give no Negro Congressional district.

Under the Dunnigan-Streit bill the State would be divided into forty-five Congressional districts and the two Representatives-at-large would be eliminated.

New York County would have seven Representatives instead of ten and two fractions; the Bronx four instead of one and two fractions, Brooklyn nine instead of eight and a fraction, Queens four instead of one and two fractions; Richmond would share a district with Rockland instead of with Manhattan; Nassau would have a district of its own and share another with Suffolk, and Westchester would have a district of its own and share another with Putnam.

The legislative reapprotionment bill, which was defeated in the Assembly on the first test, also is scheduled to come up for another roll call, but has little chance of passing.

HARTFORD, CONN.
COURANT

APR 7 1935

Colored Republicans To Hold Celebration

The fourth annual celebration of the Colored Republican State Association will be held at its headquarters, 2064 Main Street, Wednesday evening. City Marshal Daniel B. Coll will represent Mayor Beach. Other speakers will include: Senator Kenneth F. Cramer, Attorney Francis Pallotti, Attorney David Levy and Attorney Jack Dunn.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
April 1, 1935

NEGROES SHOULD CEASE TO FOLLOW G. O. P. BLINDLY, DECLARES MITCHELL

Declaring that the white and negro races must learn to "live together in peace if we are to live in prosperity," Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, negro Democratic representative from Illinois, told a mixed audience here Sunday afternoon that negroes must "cease to follow blindly" a political faith.

Speaking before more than 2,000 persons in the Ryman auditorium, the Illinois representative, the only negro in the present Congress, declared "what makes my heart bleed is how foolishly my people have acted in politics in the past."

The program was under the auspices of the New Deal Progressive league, local negro political organization. Jasper C. Horne, president, had charge of yesterday's activities.

"I believe we now have in the White House the greatest President in the nation's history—I know he is tried and true; no greater American ever lived than Franklin D. Roosevelt," the speaker asserted.

Congressman Mitchell compared the Democratic and Republican parties, declaring a typical action of the Republican party was former Vice-President Charles Dawes' borrowing 85 million dollars through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for a Chicago bank that "had already gone under." To this he compared a long-distance telephone call from a Mississippi negro to President Roosevelt, which resulted in a $1,200 loan to the negro to save his farm from foreclosure.

The negro mentioned was Sylvester Harris, who went to Chicago to aid Congressman Mitchell in his recent campaign in which he defeated his negro Republican opponent, Ocar DePriest.

Citing a statement of a Chicagoan, who said, "I have absolutely no confidence in a negro Democrat," the speaker praised negro organizations, "which have had the fine sense of courage, progress and common sense to face our old Republican followers, declaring we have followed blindly long enough—we will support a party that at least promises us something.

"The Republican party is dead," the speaker said, "and has a tombstone on it."

He praised various members of the Tennessee congressional delegation, and commended Gov. Hill McAlister for his action in the recent Shelbyville riot, terming it "a beautiful example for preventing lawlessness."

Congressman Mitchell advocated "Christian education" for prevention of lynchings, and cited a decline in lynchings from 296 in 1892 to 14 during the past year.

Commenting on the remarks of a preceding speaker who called attention to various Nashville negro institutions of learning, Congressman Mitchell said, "What about Vanderbilt. I thought that was in Nashville—and Peabody college. When you speak of greatness, my friends, you must look to the accomplishments of both races."

The speaker was introduced by Dr. Bertram W. Doyle of Fisk university. Jasper Horne in his introductory remarks called attention to the purposes of the league, declaring its principles are "progressive and not reactionary. For 70 years," he said, "all the Republican party has wanted of the negro was his address."

A musical program was furnished by the choir of the First Baptist church of East Nashville; the Allegro Male quartet; the National Baptist Female quartet, and the A. and I. College concert singers.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
INQUIRER-PUBLIC LEDGER

APR 7 1935

NEGRO REPUBLICANS PLAN VOTE ACTIVITY

Representatives of 40 Counties Meet in Harrisburg This Month

By JOSEPH V. BAKER

Approximately 1000 of Pennsylvania's leading Negro Republicans, representing more than 40 counties, this month assemble in Harrisburg as a part of the largest inter-racial rally held by members of that party in the last ten years. The meeting will be under the sponsorship of the Negro Republican State Council recently formed here.

In announcing the purpose of the huge rally John W. Harris, Jr., former Legislator, pointed out it will be the "first step of a steady program to re-integrate Negroes generally into the party which has proven its liberality toward them."

"When the Negro Republican State Council speaks for adherance to the Republican Party it does not mean the party exactly as it has always been," Harris said. "There have been innumerable mistakes and oversights as far as the Negro is concerned, but basically the principles of the party will stand. We face the task, merely, of finding men who can and will dare to stand up to those principles."

To Determine Stand

At its recent meeting here the Council waived the decision as to whether its members will be active, as a group, in the Philadelphia city elections next fall. Final action will be taken at the Harrisburg conference.

While it was not definitely set forth, leaders of the Council have made it plain that much of its action will be made upon advice of Congressman William H. Wilson, who promised the organization his heartiest support of the campaign to draw new lines and secure new recognition."

This fact makes it highly probable that the Council will concentrate both its local and State strength here during the elections. An index to this was seen in the executive committee's observation that "every city and county must be backed by the entire organization, lest we lose much of the ground now held."

MT. VERNON, N. Y.
ARGUS

OCT 25 1935

NOMINEES HEARD BY NEGRO GROUP

Harold Davis, GOP Candidate For Supervisor Speaks At Pel-Oaks Club

(Special To The Daily Argus)

PELHAM, Oct. 25.—Republican candidates for Town offices attended the meeting of the Pel-Oaks Club, colored organization, at 518 Sixth Avenue last night and pleaded for support in the November election.

Harold W. Davis, candidate for supervisor, declared that Supervisor William McBride, Democratic nominee, could not claim credit for the $100,000 which will revert to Pelham this year through the readjusted tax equalization table.

"The legal work which resulted in the readjustment of the table was started by Pliny W. Williamson, Republican Supervisor from Scarsdale," Mr. Davis asserted.

NASHVILLE, TENN.
MORNING TENNESSEAN

APR 1 1935

NEGROES SHOULD CEASE TO FOLLOW G. O. P. BLINDLY, DECLARES MITCHELL

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WILLIAMSPORT, PA.
GAZETTE BULLETIN

APR 24 1935

ored Republican Club To Hold Meeting Thursday

The Lycoming County Colored Republican Club will meet at the Bethune Douglass Center, at 429 Walnut Street, Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. All interested are invited to attend. Important business will be discussed.

ALLENTOWN, PA.
CALL

APR 24 1935

Negro Republican Council Will Meet in Harrisburg

The second meeting of the Negro Republican Council of Pennsylvania will be held at the Foster street branch of the Y. M. C. A. in Harrisburg, Saturday.

An interesting program has been arranged and plans will be put forward to consolidate the ranks and permanently organize every section of the state. All colored voters are invited to become members.

Those whose names appear on the secretary's book before 2 o'clock Saturday, will be considered delegates with power to vote. All persons in Lehigh and Northampton county wishing to become members may communicate with Mrs. W. M. Lemmons, Allentown, or send names in to John W. Harris, Jr., 724 South Sixteenth street, Philadelphia, on or before Friday.

Negroes Join White Leaders In Opposing Slash by G. O. P.

By W. F. CALDWELL,
Associated Press Staff Writer.

Negro republicans came forward today to join the white leaders in opposing the plan of young western republicans to cut the south's voting strength in their national party convention.

S. D. Redmond, Jackson, Miss., negro lawyer, and a leader of the party in that state, said:

"The republicans of Mississippi are unutterably opposed to any change in the republican convention plan of representation. To say that one or two states having the same population shall have less than the other in representation is wholly unethical, undemocratic, un-American and contrary to the traditions of the republican party and the spirit which actuated its founding.

"The republican party in Mississippi is just as loyal as in Maine and Michigan. The fact that the southern states do not have a large republican vote is due to the fact that negroes constitute the bulk of the vote and negroes are not permitted to register in the southern states."

The fact that the negroes poll a large vote in some of the northern states caused the party chieftains in the south to view the statement of the Mississippi leader as significant.

In Texas, where the party is controlled by the whites, suggestion was made that any attempt to cut down the convention voting strength would be detrimental to the party prospects.

John W. Philp, of Dallas, who was fourth assistant postmaster-general under President Herbert Hoover, voiced his opposition to the reduced voting strength.

"The party has a strong nucleus in Texas and an opportunity to build a good vote at the next election," Philp said. "So many democrats are disgusted with the present operations of their party that I feel sure a good many will come over with us. But a reduction in Texas representation would hurt our chances materially."

T. P. Lee, of Houston, republican Texas executive committee chairman, said:

"It doesn't mean a thing. That question has come up several times but nothing has ever been done about it before and I don't think anything will be done this time."

A suggestion for a united front on the part of the republicans in the south to fight any change in the voting strength at party conventions came from W. J. Howey, of Florida. He said that a movement was under way to line up the southern delegations behind a single candidate for president at the next convention and this, in his opinion, would prevent criticism that has been heard at previous conventions. It would prevent "horse trading" or similar jockeying, he explained.

The south had over one-fifth of the voting strength at the Chicago convention of 1932. Because of the large republican vote in 1928 this section was allotted a bonus of 47 votes over the number allowed it at the Kansas City gathering.

Baton Rouge, La., Times
May 9, 1935

NEGRO REPUBLICAN OPPOSES PLAN TO CUT DIXIE VOTES

Southern Leaders Oppose Suggestion of Young Western Group.

Atlanta, May 9 (AP).—A negro Republican came forward today to join the white leaders in opposing the plan of young western Republicans to cut the south's voting strength in their national party convention.

S. D. Reymond, Jackson, Miss., negro lawyer, and a leader of the party in that state, said:

"The Republicans of Mississippi are unutterably opposed to any change in the Republican convention plan of representation. To say that one or two states having the same population shall have less than the other in representation is wholly unethical, undemocratic, unamerican and contrary to the traditions of the Republican party and the spirit which actuated its founding.

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On G. O. P. Committee



Hon. CHARLES E. MITCHELL, former minister to Liberia, whose appointment to the Public Relations Committee of the New York State Republican Committee was announced Tuesday by Charles Mellen Jr., New York County Chairman who heads the committee.

Politial – 1935

Party Affiliation

Republican

Support Leibowitz

THE DESIGNATION of Joseph D. McGoldrick, former city controller, as Republican candidate for Kings county district attorney, created a situation which merits careful reflection by all Negro voters and prospective voters in Brooklyn. Mr. McGoldrick, a Democrat, whose capability is not a point in dispute, has no opposition in the coming primaries, and will be the Republican organization's choice in November.

He will oppose the winner of the Democratic primary fight between William F. X. Geoghan, incumbent, and Samuel S. Leibowitz, who is battling the organization forces. A few weeks ago, when Mr. Leibowitz announced his candidacy, John Crews, Republican county leader, practically assured him the G. O. P. designation.

Every person who reads newspapers knows Samuel Leibowitz. Outstanding as a trial lawyer in New York City, unusually successful in defending persons accused of murder, Mr. Leibowitz is best known today as counsel for the Scottsboro boys.

His tireless, militant and intelligent fight in the courts of Alabama and in the Supreme Court in Washington were the chief factors in keeping the Scottsboro boys alive. He has promised that he will continue to fight for the Scottsboro boys whether he is elected or not. In addition to his free services to the Scottsboro boys, he has been active in promoting amity between Negroes and Jews in New York.

Mr. Crews and his Republican lieutenants have done their party a disservice in failing to designate Mr. Leibowitz. With the support of intelligent Democrats who appreciate Mr. Leibowitz's contribution to the cause of justice in the Scottsboro case, he should emerge from the primaries as the candidate who will oppose Mr. McGoldrick in November.

Observers report that Mr. Geoghan is getting surprising support from Negro Democratic leaders. We cannot understand how these leaders arrived at their decisions, and we urge the masses of Democratic voters to consider these facts carefully:

Mr. Leibowitz's ability and his interest in justice for Negroes are not suppositions.

Mr. Geoghan has displayed no friendly interest in Negroes previous to the present campaign. As prosecutor of the youthful half-wit, Lloyd Price, who was convicted of attacking and slaying a white girl, Mr. Geoghan insisted that the state take its pound of flesh. He overlooked the fact that Price was conceded by authorities to be mentally incompetent. He made no effort to have the boy committed to an insane asylum or to prison for life. He jailed Price's mother for months as a material witness and failed to pay her the usual $2 per day for the period of her incarceration. As a result, she lost all her belongings.

Merciless to a half-wit Negro youth who should have been in a hospital, he now bids for Negro support.

We strongly urge that all Negro Democrats avail themselves of the opportunity to vote in the primaries for Samuel Leibowitz. We plead with them to do so as a mark of appreciation for Mr. Leibowitz's fairness and ability, and as a rebuke to Mr. Geoghan.

As a protest against the failure of Republican leaders to pick Mr. Leibowitz for the G. O. P. slate, we urge Negro Republicans to write in Mr. Leibowitz's name in the primaries. Although we maintain that the Republican party has done more and will continue to do more for Negroes than any other party, we advise Republicans and Democrats alike to vote for Samuel Leibowitz after he emerges as victor in September. We are more concerned with rewarding our friends than we are with party regularity.

Negro Republicans To Hold "Grass Roots" Conference In Phil.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Upward of 1000 leaders of Republican Negro thought from New England, Maryland, New Jersey, West Virginia, Delaware, New York and Pennsylvania will meet here in a "Grass Roots" conference on September 6, according to an announcement made by the Bureau on Negro Affairs, a promotion unit of the Republican Party. Following the all-day conference which is being directly sponsored by the Republican National Committee and the State Committee of the participating commonwealths, the delegates will form the Eastern Federation of Negro Republicans and formally launch their Party's 1936 campaign among Negro voters.

Plans for the creation of the Federation and the holding of the huge conference were laid by delegates from the various States which will be included, here, a fortnight ago. With approximately 25 representatives, selected by the Republican National Committeeman from each State, present, Rev. Richard M. Bolden, New York, was chosen chairman of the Master Committee, and Joseph V. Baker, head of the Bureau on Negro Affairs, secretary. State Chairmen included Charles E. Mitchell, former Minister to Liberia, New York; T. G. Nutter, West Virginia; John M. Marquess, Pennsylvania; Chas. Colburn, Delaware; Marse Calloway, Maryland, with New Jersey's chairman to be named by Governor Harold Hoffman.

In stating the National Committee's interest in the meeting, which will sound the key-note of the G. O. P. campaign among Negroes, Chairman Henry P. Fletcher said that only a united Republican Party can make any headway in the coming National campaign, and added that the National Committee would "do everything in its power" to have Negroes fighting in the front ranks as usual.

The meeting will be opened with registration at the offices of the Bureau on Negro Affairs, 1519 Lombard street, at 9 o'clock Friday morning, September 6, with State caucuses scheduled until noon, when the closed sessions of the meeting will begin.

GRASS ROOTERS TO MEET.

That the Negro will play an important part in the 1936 Presidential campaign is evidenced by the bids for his vote now being made by the two dominating political parties. Lacking the necessary patronage which the Democrats are now meting out to party workers, the Republicans are forced to seek other means to attract race voters to their standard.

Of interest in this connection is the announcement of the Bureau of Negro Affairs, a promotion unit of the Republican Party, that upward of 1000 leaders of Republican Negro thought from New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware and West Virginia will meet in Philadelphia in a "Grass Roots" Conference on September 6. An all-day conference will be held under auspices of the Republican National Committee and the State Committees of the respective states represented, after which the assembled delegates will form the Eastern Federation of Negro Republicans and formally launch the party's 1936 campaign among Negro voters.

The 1000 or more delegates have plenty of work ahead of them for the next two weeks, preparing and honestly submitting a program. If each individual delegate, instead of letting John do it, will himself sit down and analyze the ills of the party, then much good will be accomplished when the convention meets. However, if it is left for one or two to speak out, the chances are that the convention will turn out to be just another social gathering, with not much of anything being accomplished.

The first and foremost consideration of the "Grass Rooters," and one calling for much serious thought, should be the type of candidate which the party should nominate as its Presidential choice. For it will be the selection of this candidate which will determine the extent to which Negroes will return to the ranks of the Republican Party.

The Presidential nominee should be a man of broad vision, a humanitarian, a man sympathetic to and understanding the problems of the Negro, and one possessing the characteristics of such a stalwart Republican as former Governor Frank O. Lowden of Illinois who, becaused of advanced years, is not a candidate or aspirant for the nomination. The "Grass Rooters" will do themselves and the race a great service if they make a wise recommendation as to the type of candidate for the nomination. Unless they do so the convention will have been in vain.

JERSEY CITY, N. J
JOURNAL

OCT 1 1935

Colored G.O.P. Fails To Elect Chairman

Pandemonium broke loose last night and a meeting broke up in disorder without accomplishing its purpose, when the temporary chairman of the colored members of the Hudson County Republican Committee, in session at 116 Harrison Av. cast his ballot and tied a score for the vote for executive committeeman.

When the meeting was opened Walter Carter was chosen to serve as temporary chairman and then the vote was taken for permanent chairman and executive committeeman of the colored Republicans. The vote closed with 14 votes being cast for Samuel C. Scott and 13 for James H. Curry and then the temporary chairman, Walter Carter, cast a vote for Curry, tieing the score.

When Carter's vote was cast the factions started a fuss and even the coolest head in the place could not bring about harmony.

The case will be reported to the powers-that-be in the Republican party and a special report will be sent to Governor Harold G. Hoffman.

Philly Prepares for 1000 G. O. P. Grassrooters

Plans to Be Laid to Inject New Life into Sick Elephant.

NEW YORKERS HOLD SPECIAL CAUCUS

Leader of Eastern Federation Hangs in Balance.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

PHILADELPHIA. — Wesley A.M.E. Church, Fifteenth and Lombard Streets, will be the center of attraction here on September 6 when the Republican National Grassroots' convention will be held. 8-31-35

It is expected to be the largest meeting of its kind that has ever been held in the country having approximately 1000 delegates from Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Delaware, New York, New Jersey and Maryland.

The object of the convention is to form the Eastern Federation of Negro Republicans. It is expected that this organization will have control of the Republican program in the East in preparation for the elections, which will formally launch the national campaign among the race.

New York Caucus Held

Just returning from a caucus meeting held at the office of the Chester C. Bolten, chairman of the congressional campaign committee at 105 W. 130th Street New York City, John M. Marquess, key-note speaker for the convention, and Joseph V. Baker secretary of the organization were the two Pennsylvania delegates.

Other delegates were: Charles Mitchell, former minister to Liberia, Richard M. Bolden, of New York, George Wibecan of Brooklyn, New York, T. Geddes Nutter of West Virginia, the Rev. C. Brown, of Brooklyn, N.Y., and Mercer Burwell of the New Jersey State Legislature.

Leader, a Toss-Up

Though extensive arrangements are being made to make the convention here a historic occasion, when Representative Bertrand H. Snell, floor leader of the House of Representatives and Henry P. Fletcher, chairman of the national committee will be the main speakers, it is yet undecided who will be the succesful candidate for the chairmanship of the organization.

When interviewed by an AFRO representative since the call of the meeting, Joseph V. Baker has said that he will not run for the office of chairman, thereby making it imminent that the chairmanship will rest between former minister to Liberia Charles Mitchell of New York, Richard M. Bolden of New York, Mercer Burwell of New Jersey and John M. Marquess of Pennsylvania.

Since Baker's support in this matter is important as he represents the national committee; when approached, he declined to mention which of these men he favored for the chairmanship.

LOUISVILLE, KY.
TIMES

SEP 5

G. O. P. LEADER CHARGES ARREST POLITICAL MOVE

Arrest of Isador Brown, Negro, arraigned Thursday in Police Court on the charge of operating a motor vehicle without a driver's license, was attributed by William A. Armstrong, attorney for the Republican Administration Organization, to political activity on the part of police assigned to registration headquarters at the Armory. The accusation was denied by Maj. William Schmidt, Jr., night chief, who said police had been instructed to do their duty regardless of politics.

Nabbed after driving several persons to the Armory to register, Brown said he was using the car in the interest of Republicans on instructions from his employer, Leroy Sackett, of Sackett Motors. He said he had a driver's license but left it in another suit.

Mr. Armstrong charged police were harassing Republican workers, attempting to provoke quarrels and then make arrests. The arrest, he said, was the fifth since Saturday.

Wednesday night Mr. Armstrong complained to Acting Mayor Horace A. Taylor about the presence of four plainclothesmen at the rear door of Republican headquarters. Major Schmidt said they were searching for a Negro.

NEGRO G. O. P. CONFAB FAILS

Urge

Grass Rooters Believed Lost By Walkout Of 2 State Groups

9-14-35

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Efforts to consolidate colored Republicans along the eastern seaboard in preparation for the national campaign next year came to grief, last Friday when the state delegates from Rhode Island and New York walked out of the Allen A. M. E. Church 17th and Bainbridge streets, site of the convention of the Eastern Federation of Negro Republicans, a few seconds after the nominating committee had concluded its report and recommendations of a slate of national officers.

New York

In their withdrawal, the two delegations expressed their unwillingness to take further part in the convention. Charges were hurled that efforts were being made by a group led by Charles W. B. Mitchell, Hamilton J. Travis, Sarah Pelham Speaks, Arthur J. Fallings and one or two others to swing the New York delegation behind the candidacy of former Minister to Liberia Charles E. Mitchell for national chairmanship of the group. This move, they charged, appeared to them to be a "rule or ruin" policy inasmuch as earlier in the day, efforts to gain control of the convention by the same group had been defeated.

Dr. Marquess Elected

Immediately after the withdrawal of the delegations from the conference, the Federation continued with the business at hand and elected Dr. John R. Marquess, prominent Philadelphia Elk, as chairman, and J. Mercer Burrell of New Jersey as vice-chairman. The other offices were filled by representatives from Pennsylvania, New Jersey. Maryland and Deleware, the only states remaining in the conference.

Considerable doubt as to the conference attaining any importance has been expressed, however, by observers who point out that the withdrawal of New York and Rhode Island, coupled with the fact that there were no delegations from Massachusetts or Connecticut may well sound the death knell of the "Grass Rooters" who, up to now, were expected to play an important part in the Presidential campaign next year.

Defeated earlier in the day in their espousal of Mitchell's cause when Attorney Myles A. Paige, Grand Exalted Ruler J. Finley Wilson and Ludlow W. Werner in combination with Westchester County, Brooklyn and upstate delegates overwhelmingly elected George E Wibecan of Brooklyn as chairman of the state delegation and obtained a pledge of united support for the candidacy of Rev. Richard M. Bolden as national chairman, the group supporting Mitchell is alleged to have influenced the New Jersey delegation to join with Pennsylvania by saying that New York was divided on a candidate.

The convention, originally scheduled to open at 11 a. m., was delayed in opening by the late arrival of Dr. Bolden and the New York delegation. Through a misunderstanding the bus company officials would not release the buses until Rev. Bolden paid the money which was to have been paid by Charles E. Mitchell, treasurer of the committee handling the transportation. The money was made available through the courtesy of Colonel Lafayette B. Gleason, secretary of the New York State Republican Committee. After Rev. Bolden was successful in raising the money from friends, the buses were permitted to leave the station at 135th street and Seventh avenue, two hours late.

When the delegates arrived in Philadelphia, New York immediately went into caucus to perfect a state organization. From the very outset an effort was made by the Mitchell group to steamroll its way into control but this was soon checked when supporters of Dr. Bolden succeeding in electing George E. Wibecan as state chairman; Dr. Julia Coleman Robinson, vice-chairman; Mrs. Anna Borden, secretary, and Mrs. Agnes Meade, assistant secretary. With the state organization perfected, nominations for the national chairmanship were then declared in order after the delegates moved to table the nominating committee's report. Prior to the nominations, however. Attorney Myles A. Paige introduced a resolution which was carried without a dissenting vote that the nominee to be selected by the group be supported in the general conference by unit.

Rev. Bolden Nominated

Following passage of this resolution, nominations were in order. Mrs. M. C. Lawton nominated Chas. E. Mitchell for the chairmanship while Grand Exalted Ruler J. Finley Wilson placed the name of Rev. Richard M. Bolden in nomination. Rev. Bolden received an overwhelming vote and delegates adjourned, to meet later in the day for the general conference.

Between time of adjournment of the caucus and the general meeting, however, some of Mr. Mitchell's supporters are said to have decided that not having been able to rule, they would ruin. Leaders of the New Jersey delegation. who had promised one hundred percent support to the candidate selected by New York, were told that New York was unable to decide on a candidate. Seeking a place on the national ticket, Jersey then swung behind Pennsylvania with Maryland and Delaware following suit. The domination of the convention, thus having been assured by Pennsylvania, the leaders of the Mitchell group then called for a roll call and another caucus by the New York State delegates.

Convening shortly afterwards in another meeting room, New York then voted to withdraw from the convention and not participate in the elections. Rhode Island followed suit and both delegations left the convention while elections were being held.

BRIDGETON, N. J.
NEWS

SEP 26 1935

COLORED CLUB WAS ORGANIZED

Young Republican Negro Voters, Men and Women, Will Form Permanent Party Group Here

The Bridgeton Young Republican's Club was launched last night at a meeting of approximately 50 Republican men and women in Johnson's Hall, on Warren street. Temporary officers in the person of Mrs. Constance Cuff, president and Harry Collins, secretary, were elected and a committee was named to adapt the constitution of the State organization to local needs and requirements. The organization received a message from Frederick Morrow, of Hackensack, State president of the young Republican colored voters, along with a request for the election of delegates to the State meeting in the Newark Armory on Saturday, October 5, when the organization will be given party recognition.

Attorney Frederick B. Edwards who had assisted the group in their organization efforts, opened the meeting and stated the objectives of the organization movement. He retired on the election of the temporary officers and Mrs. Cuff presided in a very capable manner.

George H. Stanger, Republican nominee for Assemblyman, spoke briefly and wished the new organization a successful career as a component part of the Republican party of Cumberland County and the State of New Jersey. He dwelt briefly on the mounting State and national debts and said that it was an important matter that the young colored Republicans of the county take an interest in electing Republican candidates if "they want to eat," as was suggested by one of the colored spokesmen at the meeting.

The next session of the organization will be held on Friday evening, at the same place, at 8 o'clock, when there will be an election of a man president and woman vice president, together with a secretary and a treasurer and an advisory board, also four delegates and two alternates to the Newark meeting the following week. Bridgeton and neighboring townships constitute the jurisdiction of the new club.

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Political-1935

Republican.

Party Affiliation.

WILMINGTON, DEL.
JOURNAL-EVERY EVENING

JUN 4 1935

G.O.P. Leaders Worried Over Political Jobs

No Appointments Agreed On to Date But Many Applications Are Made

Distribution of political offices among Republicans following their municipal election victory last Saturday is the source of considerable speculation, despite the fact that leaders have neither conferred about this matter nor agreed on appointments to be made after the new administration takes office on July 1.

Changes will be made in a number of the offices immediately after Mayor-elect Walter W. Bacon, Republican, succeeds Mayor William H. Speer, Democrat, with Republicans supplanting Democrats. Other candidates elected last Saturday will take office the same day, giving the Republicans control of the city administration except two departments.

Recognition, to a great extent, is expected to be shown to the young Republican organizations, which proved one of the most active elements in Saturday's election and the 1934 State election. Mr. Bacon was one of the sponsors of the young Republican organization movement.

Talk of Appointees

Although the matter of appointments is indefinite at this time, it appeared almost a certainty today that Thomas Herlihy, Jr., chairman of the city Young Men's Republican Organization, will be appointed assistant city solicitor probably in charge of prosecutions in City Court, succeeding Mrs. Marguerite Bodziak, who is Democratic National Committeewoman.

The names of A James Gallo, former assistant city solicitor in City Court and secretary of the executive committee of the New Castle County Republican Committee, and Joseph Handler, who was active in the last campaign, are being mentioned for appointment of city solicitor, one of the important appointments to be made by Mayor-elect Bacon.

Clair J. Killoran, vice-chairman of the city Young Men's Republican Organization, and Miss Evangelyn Barsky are spoken of for assistant city solicitor in charge of tax collections. Miss Barsky also is mentioned for assistant city solicitor in City Court.

Mayor's Secretary

Two names are being mentioned in connection with the responsible position of Mayor's secretary. They are: Smiley King, secretary of the Republican State Committee, and L. Clitus Finnan, Jr., chairman of the Seventh Ward Young Men's Republican Organization.

Assistant Building Inspector Harold S. Creamer, former city auditor, and Charles Solomon, clerk in the office of the Recorder of Deeds and active Republican worker, are spoken of for appointment as city auditor. If Mr. Creamer receives the appointment Joseph Maxwell, it is said, will be named assistant building inspector, a post he formerly held.

One of the first appointments to a commission to be made by the new mayor, will be the selection of a successor to C. P. Maroney, Jr., Democrat, on the Board of Water Commissioners in July. The appointment of a Republican in his place will change the board from Democratic to Republican.

Two Boards Democratic

No changes are to be made in the Board of Health, now Democratic until May, of next year. The next term to expire among the directors of the Street and Sewer Department is that of R. Henry Grier, Democrat in April, 1937, which department will be controlled by the Democrats until then.

City Council is expected to reappoint John C. Foote as milk inspector next Thursday night, it was learned today.

Plans for the organization of the new City Council in July are still vague. Whether or not there is any basis for rumors that Homer C. Simmons, former clerk of City Council, may replace David Hollett, the present clerk, could not be ascertained.

David Sklut, bailiff of City Council, is not expected to be reappointed, although it was said that he probably will go into another job. Patrick Harris, colored, former bailiff of City Council, is being spoken of for bailiff again.

Tax Office Change

With John A. Dillman, a Republican, succeeding Adolph G. Dangel, Democrat, as Southern District tax collector on July 1, the personnel of this office will be changed completely.

No changes are anticipated in the Northern District tax office, to which Charles M. Banks, Republican, was re-elected as collector.

In the meantime, the matter of patronage is proving a source of considerable worry for Republican leaders and officials-elect. Applications for appointments are plentiful, despite the fact that a limited number of jobs will be at the disposal of tthe Republicans, when they take over the city administration.

With the awaited retirement of Democrats from various offices after July 1, it was said in political circles today that numerous changes may be expected in the Street and Sewer Department to make way for faithful Democratic workers. The Democrats will control this department until April, 1937.

Mayor Speer has but one more appointment to make before he leaves office, with the term of Charles Warner, Republican, expiring as a member of the Board of Harbor Commissioners this month.

WILMINGTON, DEL.
JOURNAL-EVERY EVENING

MAY 28 1935

Republican Rally To Be Held Tonight

A series of Republican rallies in various sections of the city will be held this evening and tomorrow night.

A mass meeting of Ninth Ward voters will be held tonight in the City Bank and Trust Co. building, 2110 Market street. Harry F. Newlin, chairman, will preside.

Fifth Ward Republicans will hold a rally tonight in the Woman's Republican headquarters, 923 Market street.

Twelfth Ward Negro voters will meet tonight at 1930 West Fourth street.

Republican women of the Ninth Ward will meet tonight at the quarters of the East End Ninth Ward Republican Club.

Young Men to Rally

The Sixth and Eighth Wards committees of the Young Men's Republican organization will rally tonight at 8:15 o'clock, at 810 King street. John Hahn, chairman of the Eighth Ward, and Lea Kirk, chairman of the Sixth, will preside jointly. John Leach, state chairman of the organization; City Councilman James B. McManus, Councilman John O Hopkins, and Thomas Herlihy, Jr. city chairman of the organization will speak.

The Colored Young Republicans of the Fifth Ward will meet tonight. The Colored Young Republicans of the Fifth Ward will rally tomorrow night at 8 o'clock at Eighth and Douglas streets. Charles Dorsey chairman, will preside.

Sixth Ward Republicans will meet tomorrow evening in the National Theatre auditorium.

DES MOINES, IA.
REGISTER

JUN 10 1935

Two Distinct Issues Confront Republicans.

BY HARVEY INGHAM.

As the Republicans meet at Springfield today it will be well if they draw a distinct line between the two issues that confront them, one the issue of national as against state control, the other the issue of government against individual control. Unfortunately these two issues have been thrown together in such a way as to lead to considerable confusion.

It must not be forgotten that looking at the first of these issues the Republican party was born a party of nationalism, that all of the amendments to the Constitution enacted from the thirteenth down have been amendments to enlarge national control of the matters properly for the government.

The Republican party was really born out of the Dred Scott decision of the supreme court, a thoroughly legal interpretation of the Constitution as it then was. The Dred Scott decision put slavery wholly with the states, the national government had nothing to do about it. Even Lincoln conceded that nothing could be done about slavery in the organized states, that was wholly for them. It was the unorganized national territory where new states were in the forming that the issue was raised.

Even the civil war amendments did not go so far as to make suffrage national, they were merely orders to the states that they could not permit slavery. Suffrage was left wholly with the states and today is wholly a state matter, within the limits of war and woman suffrage amendments. How far we still stick to the states rights theory is illustrated in the way we elect our presidents. Nominally the people vote for the presidential candidates. In fact they do not, and it might readily happen that a candidate should have a considerable majority at the popular vote and still not be elected by the states met in the electorial college.

A curious illustration of the change we have made is the sixteenth amendment permitting the national government to collect income taxes. The Constitution provided that all direct taxes must be levied in proportion to the populations of the various states. The supreme court very properly held the first income tax law invalid because it did not recognize this distribution in accordance with state populations. The sixteenth amendment, the first to be adopted after the civil war amendments, said a national income tax could be levied "without apportionment among the several states."

Without any question there has still got to be a very considerable enlargement of national control of matters that are national in scope and that properly come under government regulation. In the matter of child labor nobody can question that it is a national and not a local issue.

To challenge national control, in the things that are properly national, will be merely to hark back to the precivil war days when the state was the real sovereignty, as many believe it was intended to be by the framers of the Constitution. Nobody knows whether but for the decisions of John Marshall we should have made a success of the experiment in nationalism. The right of congress to exercise "implied powers" was the basis of the Marshall theory of our government, and it is on this theory much more than on a literal interpretation of the words that we have been able to move ahead.

—

The issue presented by NRA can, of course, be treated as an issue between state and national control. But very plainly that is not the issue as it is seen by the backers of the "New Deal," who are very little concerned over how

it is done so long as a way is found to do it, "it" being a regimentation by government which former President Hoover says is "a challenge to liberty." It is not a matter of state or nation with Mr. Tugwell when he says in his "Our Economic Society":

"For many years the government has handled the mails efficiently and there is no reason to suppose that other enterprises would be more difficult. The more complex our society becomes—the more difficult the problems of management are—the more unreasoning it is to leave the matter entirely to thousands of individuals working at cross purposes."

Mr. Tugwell does not present any program dogmatically but he suggests many experiments all looking to the same end. Here is one of them:

"Government ownership of many industries and a government agency with power to fix production, prices, credit, and wages so as to co-ordinate private economic activity in the public interest."

President Roosevelt, of course, is not responsible for the proposals of Mr. Tugwell, but the proposals of Mr. Tugwell throw a direct light on the New Deal, and clearly indicate the direction in which the New Deal is moving.

It is not unfair to say that Lenin stated the ideals of the Russian Soviet in much the same terms that our New Dealers are using for the program before us.

It is all on the theory that society as a unit is much more dependable than it is acting as individuals. Which raises the old issue so long fought out by our worthy ancestors of western Europe, the issue of liberty.

It is not so much a question of whether it is state or nation that is to regulate us, as it is how far we are going with government regulation.

NEW YORK TIMES

JUL 10 1935

Republican Crusaders' Platform

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 9.—The declaration of principles adopted by the Republican Crusaders' conference today reads as follows:

The delegates to this Six-State Republican Crusaders' conference meeting in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, the commercial capital of the Western Reserve, and the home of the great public leader, statesman and martyred President, James A. Garfield, send greetings to all Republicans throughout the United States and to the American people generally, and say to them all:

The Republican party of our respective States, resurgent and militant, reaffirm our allegiance to the great principles of the Republican party and our unswerving devotion to the Constitution of the United States and the dual form of State and Federal Government created and established by it.

The Republican party was born to save the Constitution. It saved it in the Civil War and will save it again under the patriotic leadership of the present generation. We believe that the legislative, judicial and executive branches of the government each have a distinct function and should be kept separate to conform with our Constitution.

Encroachment by the Executive on any of the other branches is dictatorship, which we oppose.

We condemn the efforts of the present administration, which gags the press.

We condemn the secrecy which has surrounded the activities of the United States Treasury Department in its inflationary program and in its dealings with foreign governments.

We demand freedom of speech to criticize vigorously and to protest against injustice and abuse by our high authorities.

TVA Project Condemned.

The Republican party opposes the United States Government entering into competition with private business. Such a venture as the Tennessee Valley power development is unfair to private business and is costing the American people millions in wild spending.

We advocate vigorous enforcement of a modernized anti-trust act to re-establish individual initiative in industry and commerce.

There must be an adequate protective tariff to insure our economic security and to maintain the high American standard of living by guaranteeing steady employment at just wages to labor, work for our industries and a fair and equitable return to capital.

We affirm the established principle of the Republican party that labor has the right to organize and to bargain collectively.

The cure for unemployment is private employment.

The Democratic party is a spendthrift party. The rapidly mounting public debt, now the largest in the history of our nation, has burdened our people and piled debts on future generations.

We are for a balanced budget.

Our currency should be stabilized.

AAA Plan Held Destructive.

Agriculture—We condemn the temporary, unconstitutional and destructive agricultural plan of the present administration and recommend that a permanent plan be substituted for it, which will:

(a) Increase home consumption of farm products.

(b) Restore as far as possible our lost foreign trade.

(c) Protect our home markets from excessive imports.

(d) Enable our farmers to manage their farms without bureaucratic control from Washington.

Taxes—We Republicans neither believe in taxes that oppress the poor nor in taxes that soak the rich. Taxes must be levied fairly on all the people. They shall be expended strictly in the furtherance of governmental functions.

The Republican party was founded on the principles of social justice. It continues to be a party of high social ideals. It stands for:

(a) Abolishment of child labor.

(b) Old-age pensions.

(c) Care of the disabled.

(d) A maximum hour law for women.

(e) Employment insurance for employes.

(f) A plan to provide assistance for all persons unable to obtain employment administered upon a sound business basis and not for political purposes.

For Bonus Payment.

We believe that war veterans should be compensated according to the financial ability of the Federal Government to compensate them.

Be it resolved that we favor the immediate cash payment of the adjusted service certificates.

The Republican party is and shall be a party of youth, of age, of men, of women, without distinction as to race, creed or color, working in harmony with equal opportunity to each and every one.

The Republican party calls upon the women and youth of America to join it in carrying forward the high ideals and principles of the Republican party into American government and American life.

Recognizing that in union there is strength, the Republican party calls upon its leaders and workers in the ranks to submerge all petty differences and together strive toward that goal which will restore confidence and resume the onward march to prosperity.

Favor Anti-Lynch Law.

The Six State Republican Crusaders in conference assembled in the city of Cleveland desire to record and proclaim their indignation at the lack of observance by many of the States of the proper enforcement of their criminal statutes so as to protect the life, liberty and property of all their citizens.

We especially condemn the illegal, unmoral and shocking practice of some States in continuing to ignore the orderly procedure of justice in the administration of their criminal laws in such manner as to deprive some of their citizens of such States of the right to impartial trial by jury, as guaranteed to all persons under the American flag without regard to race, creed or color by the Bill of Rights.

This practice which we condemn has been indulged in by some sections of the country to the oppression of the colored race in a summary manner and without the benefit of due process of law which is guaranteed to all American citizens by the Constitution, and we therefore favor a Federal anti-lynch law to conform to the Constitution.

LOUISVILLE, KY.
TIMES

JUL 31 1935

2 TO TALK FOR NEGRO IN LEGISLATIVE RACE

Perry Howard, Negro, Washington, member of the Republican National Committee for Mississippi, and Arthur R. Johnston, Negro, former Mayor of Miles Heights, Cleveland suburb, were the principal speakers on the programme of a rally arranged for Wednesday night at the Odd Fellows' Hall, 13th and Walnut. The meeting is in the interest of the primary campaign of Charles W. Anderson, Jr., Negro, seeking the Republican nomination for Representative from the Fifty-eighth Legislative District.

MIRROR

Mt. Holly, N.J.

JUL 24 1935

N. J. Conference of Colored Republicans on July 26

Will Be Held in Memorial Building, Stacy Park, Trenton

More than five hundred delegates are expected to attend the second annual convention of the New Jersey Conference of Colored Republicans at the Memorial Building, in Stacy Park, Trenton, on Friday, July 26th. The Conference has branches in twenty counties of New Jersey and is recognized as the official colored Republican state organization.

Three sessions will be held. The executive committee will meet at 10 A. M., and at 11 A. M. the morning session of the conference will commence. Reports of important committees and the election of officers are the important features scheduled for the business session. A round table discussion on the subject of "Public Employment in Relation to the Colored Voter," will be led by William A. Dart, recently appointed assistant prosecutor for Atlantic county. Major William S. Borden, commander of the Republican Veterans' Association of New Jersey, will welcome the delegates.

The afternoon session will be featured by addresses by Governor Harold G. Hoffman; State Finance Commissioner Bernard Lamb; A. B. Herman, president of Young Republicans of New Jersey; Mrs. Pearl M. Bridegum, vice chairman of the Republican State Committee; Henry W. Jeffers, chairman of the State Committee; Miss Dolly Madison, national vice chairman of Young Republicans; Judge Charles Williams, of Salem county; Mrs. Wilda R. Townsend, of Camden, and Mrs. Christine Moore Howell, of New Brunswick. Musical numbers will be rendered by local artists of note.

Political -1935

Alabama.

Office Holding.

'ROF ROBERTS GETS FEDERAL APPOINTMENT

Jan. 2-16-35

NEW HEADQUARTERS AT TUSKEGEE

Word has been received here that Thomas N. Roberts, Professor of Agricultural Education at the Georgia State Industrial College has been appointed to a position in the Division of program planning, land policy division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Professor Roberts will serve as project manager of the Tuskegee Resettlement Area, a project comprising 50,000 acres of land on which farmers will be moved from poor land to more productive soil. This is the only Negro project of its kind in the country and Prof. Roberts will be assisted by a staff of 18 workers including appraisers, field workers, clerical help and technical advisers. His headquarters will be at Tuskegee Institute.

Prof. Roberts who has been at the local college for the past six years, and who has done a very fine job in Agricultural education was selected for the position after a very careful search for the proper man. Several outstanding Agricultural leaders of both races united in their choice of Mr. Roberts for this important post requiring tact, common sense and a balanced understanding of basic farm economic and social problems.

By training and experience Mr. Roberts is admirably fitted for the task. After graduating in the first class of Cuyler St., school, he entered Voorhees Institute where he received the high school diploma in Agriculture. Leaving there he went to Morehouse College, studying two years in the science department. Mr. Roberts completed the work for the Bachelor of Science Degree in Agriculture from Hampton Institute and upon graduation was awarded a Rockefeller Foundation Fellowship to do advanced study in Agricultural conomics at the University of Wisconsin. He received the Master of Science Degree in Agricultural Economics from the University of Wisconsin in 1932 studying on a Juliu Rosenwald Fellowship.

His practical experience includes four years of rural school teaching; six years as professor of agricultural education at the Georgia State College; five years a director of the 4 H. State Camp at the College, one summer in the Rosenwald Extension workers summer school at Nashville Tennessee and Prairie View, Texas and direct contact with basic farm problems gained in his experiences with the Vocational Agricultural and Extension programs in Georgia.

He is a member of the American Farm Economic Association, the American Economic Association, the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences, the Georgia State Teachers and Educational Association and the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools.

Locally Prof. Roberts has been active in the civic life of the community. He is Scoutmaster of Troop 40; President of the Hampton Alumni Association; ex-president of the Waldorf Club; member of the Mutual Benevolent Association Inc.; member of the executive committee of the Chatham County Colored Citizen's Council and an active layman of the First African Baptist Church Franklin Square. He has left for his new post at Tuskegee.

PMofTRa

Political - 1935

Office Holding.

General

Rosslyn Va
Chronicle -
Aug 16 - 1935

NEGROES AND WHITES IN DEPARTMENTS

NUMEROUS negroes of prominence have been appointed to high salaried key positions in Washington.

Dr. William J. Thompkins has been appointed recorder of Deed of the District of Columbia. He is from Kansas City and owner of the Kansas City American, leading negro newspaper. He has white deputies and both white and colored clerks. His salary is $6,000. per year.

Robert Lee Vann, owner of a negro newspaper, the Pittsburgh Courier, in Pittsburgh, Pa., has been appointed to the position as Special Assistant to the Attorney General of the United States at a high salary. He is provided with two white stenographers. There are 40 white women stenographers in the division in which he works. He can use any of them if needed. A story is told of a stenographer, a young lady, refusing to take dictation from a negro. She was transferred to another division. To have dismissed her would have made too good a story for the newspapers.

William H. Hastie has been appointed Assistant Solicitor for Department of Interior salary $5,500 per annum. He is a negro politician and lawyer. Louis H. Mehlinger of Mississippi, a negro, has been appointed Special Assistant Attorney General of the United States, salary $4,500. What senator from Mississippi got him the job?

James Pryor, a negro, is confidential secretary to President Roosevelt. Robert H. Weaver, a negro politician, has been appointed Special Assistant to Secretary Ickes, salary, $6,000. per annum. Lawrence Oxley of North Carolina has been appointed a special assistant at a high salary in the Labor Department.

Eugene Kingle Jones, a New York negro politician has been appointed a Special Assistant to Secretary Daniel Calhoun Roper, Secretary of Commerce at a salary of $7,500. per annum. This negro is Secretary of the National Urban League of which Mrs. Roosevelt is a Director. It has headquarters in New York and the wife of our President puts herself on the plane of equality with this and other negroes in the League. The negro office holders above named are provided with white stenographers.

Henry Among 17 Magistrates in Philly Indicted

Afro-American 9-7-35

Only One of 28 In City Now Remains Untouched, Report.

MISSING RECORDS BLAMED BY PROBERS

Official Mum After Action of Grand Jury.

PHILADELPHIA — Judge Edward W. Henry was among the seventeen magistrates indicted last Saturday afternoon by the grand jury for irregularities.

Ten magistrates had been previously indicted. Only one of the city's twenty-eight magistrates remains untouched.

Magistrates Lax

The evidence before the grand jury showed that the magistrates failed to enter in their police records cases which appear in the register kept by the police in the station houses ranging from 148 such failures by one magistrate to 11,654 by another

From January 1, 1934 to April 1, 1935, the 27 magistrates failed to make entries of the proceedings required by law, and the aggregate number of cases which these magistrates failed to enter amount to more than 90,000, not including cases in a number of police districts where the comparisons have not been completed.

Charges Changed

It was also disclosed that a majority of the magistrates were in the habit of changing the charges against defendants on their police dockets from one crime to another, usually of a lesser degree, and sometimes changing the charges on their dockets from that which appears upon the police register of arrests.

Of these, there was a total of 997, with the records from certain station houses as yet uncompiled. Also the practice of reconsidering and changing the sentence in a case after its disposition. Of these there were 1776 cases.

Marriage Records Missing

From testimony taken by the grand jury, it was disclosed that a number of marriages were performed without charge or fee. Witnesses will be examined to verify the fact that fees were not paid to the magistrates.

Along with copies of the charge and jurisdiction, the question of accepting bail was another big blow directed against the magistrates.

Police Subpoenaed

The police will be questioned about their testimony in various cases, and about the circumstances in which the magistrates disposed of them. At least 150 subpoenas for as many policemen in various districts have been issued for appearance on Tuesday.

Henry Mute

When interviewed by the AFRO-AMERICAN to get his reaction to the returns of the grand jury, Magistrate Henry said: "I have nothing to say. I do not even care to comment on it."

The charges placed against the magistrates are for malfeasance and misfeasance in office.

Judge Henry's court is No. 2, at 726 S. Twentieth Street.

Magistrate Henry was appointed in December, 1925, by Governor Pinchot, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Amos Scott.

He was re-elected in 1927 and again in 1933. First he had Vare support, but the second time was a Democratic-Town Meeting candidate. He polled 267,304 votes, more than any other magistrate.

In 1932 he sought the Republican nomination for Congress from the Second District, but was defeated by Representative James M. Beck, white.

A former Republican leader of the Thirtieth Ward, he now leads the same ward for the Democrats. Magistrate Henry lives at 758 S. Martin Street, is married and has one son.

Only Attorney

Magistrate Henry is the only attorney in the magisterial set-up. He received his college degree at Atlanta University and studied law at Howard University. He began practicing at Clarksburg, W.Va., and came here in 1906.

Edgefield, S. C. Advertiser
September 4, 1935

After the Negro Vote.

(Greenville Observer.)

Postmaster General Farley, the poiltical generalissimo of the Roosevelt administration, is a product of Tammany, which cuddles and coddles the huge negro vote in the Harlem district of New York city. The Northern branch of the national Democracy used to sympathize with the attitude of the Southern branch on the race question, but it is no longer the case, as was shown by the fact that the anti-lynching bill was introduced and championed by Democrats from other sections than the South, including the wife of the president. How far this administration has gone in trying to win the negro vote is shown by the following summary, from the Rosslyn, Va., Chronicle of important appointments it has given to negro politicians:

Numerous negroes of prominence have been appointed to high salaried key positions in Washington.

Dr. William J. Thompkins has been appointed recorder of deeds of District of Columbia. He is from Kansas City and owner of the Kansas City American, leading negro newspaper. He has white deputies and both white and colored clerks. His salary is $6,000 per year.

Robert Lee Vann, owner of a negro newspaper, the Pittsburgh

Courier, in Pittsburgh, Pa., has been appointed to the position as special assistant to the attorney general of the United States at a high salary. He is provided with two white stenographers. There are forty white women stenographers in the division in which he works. He can use any of them if needed. A story is told of a stenographer, a young lady, refusing to take dictation from a negro. She was transferred to another division. To have dismissed her would have made too good a story for the newspapers.

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Eugene King Jones, a New York negro politician has been appointed a special assistant to Secretary Danie Calhoun Roper, secretary of commerce at a salary of $7,500 per annum. This is a negro secretary of the National Urban league of which Mrs Roosevelt is a director. It has headquarters in New York and the wife of our president puts herself on the plane of equality with this and other negroes in the league. The negro office holders above named are provided with white stenographers.

Political-1935
Office Holding

Delaware.

Republicans Carry Wilmington



WILLIAM J. WINCHESTER



DR. JOHN O. HOPKINS

who were among the ten Republicans re-elected to the Wilmington (Del.) city council of thirteen members, last week, in an election which saw the GOP gain control of all of the major municipal offices. Mr. Winchester, who represents the Second Ward, was re-elected by a majority of 700 votes, the largest in the history of the ward, and begins his sixth two-year term. Dr. Hopkins, who begins his tenth term from the Sixth Ward, was re-elected by a majority of 1,031, the largest in the history of the ward.

D.C.

Political-1935
Office Holding

U. S. Government Has Systematically Kept Colored Citizens Out of Bureau Posts

afro-American, Philadelphia Penna
7-13-35

Federal Clerkships Best the Race Can Get in Some Cases

By ARTHUR J. SMITH

WASHINGGTON — What has the colored man received in the major executive departments of this government of the United States in a period of 146 years—1789-1935?

The government is divided into three major divisions:

1. The executive—President and cabinet.

2. The Judicial—Supreme Court and subordinate courts.

3. The Legislative — House of Representatives and Senate (Congress); besides the numerous sixty-seven alphabetical and subordinate bureaus.

There are eleven major departments under the head of secretaries including the Postmaster General, having been established from 1789 to 1912.

Shut Out

In the first seventy-six years of this country's government, the colored man was not considered capable of holding office or being an elector; he was alleged to be only fit or capable of being an executor over a mule or cattle and do his spencerian with a spade and hoe, and practice the culinary art.

Since 1865, there have been sixteen Presidents, as many as there were when the colored man was looked upon as a being, not with a man's status in this country; but since that time he has risen to the full status of a citizen of the United States.

The highest position a colored man ever held in the executive branch of this government, is that of a clerk, now held by the present incumbent, and it took nearly seventy years before a colored man reached that position.

In the Department of State 1789-1865, and 1865-1935, there have been forty-nine Secretaries of State. The highest rank a colored man has held under the above office, was that of a clerk in one of the subordinate bureaus, 1909-1924 (not including colored men who were and are in the consular and diplomatic service).

Once Register of Treasury

In the Department of the Treasury there have been fifty-one Secretaries of the Treasury, 1789-1865, 1865-1935; the highest position that colored men held under this department, was that of Register of the Treasury.

In the War Department, 1789-1865, and 1865-1935, there are and have been fifty-six Secretaries of War. The highest position a colored man has held as a civilian under that office, was that of a clerk (alleged to be special assistant to the Secretary of War). There have been twenty-eight Secretaries of War since 1865.

Under the Attorney's General office, 1789-1865 and 1865-1935, there have been fifty-four Attorneys General. The high position a colored man held under that office was that of Assistant Attorney General, 1911-1913.

Solicitors for Post Office

Under the Post Office Department, 1789-1865, and 1865-1935, there are and have been fifty-one Postmasters General: the highest position a colored man has held under that office was solicitor.

In the Navy Department. 1798-1865. and 1865-1935, under the office of the Secretary of Navy, there are and have been forty-five secretaries of that department; twenty-one since 1865; the highest position a colored man held under that department is that of a clerk.

Educative Expert

The Secretary of the Interior, 1849-1865, and 1865-1935, there are and have been thirty-three Secretaries of the Interior, twenty-six since 1865. The highest rank a colored man held under that department, is solicitor and educational expert, held by the present incumbents.

Agriculture Department, 1889-1935, there have been thirteen secretaries of that department since its establishment. The highest rank a colored man has held under that department is that of a clerk.

Commerce and Labor departments: 1903-1909. There were four secretaries of labor and commerce in the above period. The highest position a colored man held under that twin department was that of clerk.

After 1909 the commerce department was established as an independent department, 1913. It had with the present incumbent seven secretaries; the highest rank a colored man reached in that department is that of chief of National Negro Business (gathering statistics on colored business in the United States).

The Department of Labor, having been re-organized, beginning 1913; it has had with the present incumbent four secretaries; the highest rank a colored man has held under that department is that of advisor on Negro affairs—labor conditions.

Supreme Court

Under the judiciary — the United States Supreme Court, 1789-1935. Since the Supreme Court has been established, there has been eleven chief justices, and sixty-eight associate justices: the highest position a colored man has held under the above (justitia et lex) justice and the law, is that of a messenger.

In the House of Representative and Senate, the Lgislative branches of the government, from 1789 to 1935, there are and have been thirty-seven speakers of the House of Represntatives, and thirty-two vice presidents.

The highest position a colored man has held under those two branches was that of doorman, and clerk of the naval affairs committee.

No Jobs

The above eleven major departments of the government carry a large number of sub-bureaus and semi-independent heads; the scope of which covers the United States proper, and the continental United States.

Since 1865, the best the colored man has been awarded in the line of positions under the above heads has been some subordinate place, except in some of the smaller subdivisions, he has been made a subchief, without administrative authority.

It has been the spirit and custom not to appoint colored men to honorable administrative positions, under any of the heads of the several departments; but to call him to war there is little hesitancy.

WHO GOT THE JOBS?

afro-american
Philadelphia Penna
7-13-35

Uncle Sam Has Kept Colored People Out of Government Positions for 146 Years, Observer Points Out.

Baltimore, Md.

Treasury Department



BISHOP VERNON,
who served as a register of the treasury.

War Department



EMMETT J. SCOTT,
secretary of Howard University who served as an assistant in the War Department.

Department of Justice



ROBERT L. VANN,
who is serving in the Department of Justice as an assistant to the attorney general.

OVERRULES WAR SEC'Y GEO. H. DERN

Colored Physicians And Chaplains To Be Appointed

MORE ADVISORS ALSO

Emmett Scott Appeals To President For Interested Group

Special to Journal and Guide

WASHINGTON, D. C.—By direction of the President, colored doctors and chaplains for the Officers' Reserve Corps will be appointed in the Civilian Conservation Corps, it was learned Monday.

The number of colored educational directors in CCC camps, will be increased, it was also learned.

President Roosevelt directed the appointment of colored doctors and chaplains of the Officers' Reserve Corps and an increase in the number of colored educational directors after Dr. Emmett J. Scott, secretary of Howard University, who was a special assistant to the Secretary of War during the World War, had brought to his attention the fact that the administrative officers, doctors, and chaplains in CCC camps are all white and only a few educational directors (approximately 50) are colored.

Climax of Protest

Dr. Scott, at the request of interested persons, first took up the question of the appointment of colored officers on the reserve list of the Army with Secretary of War George H. Dern in May. Mr. Dern's attitude was that the appointment of colored officers would intensify opposition to colored CCC camps in communities where they were not wanted.

In a letter dated June 27, Dr. Scott wrote the Secretary of War that colored persons "expect the War Department to assume a fair attitude in protecting their rights as citizens." He said the problem brought about by the protest of indignant whites wherever the color question arises with respect to colored persons living in their midst or enjoying the opportunities of rights guaranteed to all American citizens is not new.

Cites War Cases

He pointed out that "colored groups, under Negro supervision, command and leadership have, in the past, been assembled in rather large numbers without any untoward incidents whatsoever. Numerous examples of whole regiments of Negroes largely commanded by Negroes were encamped in many different parts of the country during the World War."

Dr. Scott stated:

"Negro civilian troops under complete Negro control exist now in many communities, North and South, without any record of community conflict. Reference is made particularly to the many fine Negro educational institutions that are completely under the control of Negro officials. The statement that relatively small Civilian Conservation Corps units under the control of Negro officers would create community conflict suggests something which, in my opinion, will not be borne out by experience.

Misguided Solicitude

"Moreover, it may be said that every single advance made by Negroes in the scale of Americanism and citizenship has been made despite the protests of certain groups more vocal than numerous. The Negro constantly suffers from fair-minded officials who are so solicitous concerning his welfare that they are willing to keep his citizenship rights from him for fear groups or misguided white people might offend and embarrass him in the exercise of these rights.

"It is not a rare thing for colored Americans to be told by employers that they will not continue to give a Negro an opportunity to earn a living in his business because some white employee might 'insult' them. Now and then we have the stimulating experience of seeing an official or employer with the moral courage to do what he knows to be right, regardless of such protests. I most earnestly hope the War Department will afford such a stimulating experience in the present situation."

President Appealed To

When this letter failed to bring about a change in the attitude of the War Department on the proposal to adopt colored officers in CCC camps, Dr. Scott appealed to the President. He was asked to call at the White House and discuss the matter with the President. He did so on Wednesday, July 24.

After the conference, President Roosevelt issued instructions to the War Department and Robert Fechner, director of the Emergency Conservation Work, directing the appointment of colored doctors and chaplains from the Officers' Reserve Corps and an increase in the number of colored educational directors in CCC camps.

Dr. Fechner at a conference with Dr. Scott on Thursday, July 25, indicated that he was proceeding with due diligence to carry out the President's instructions.

88 Colored Camps; 21,000 Men

At present there are about 21,000 colored men enrolled in the Civilian Conservation Corps, distributed in about 88 colored camps. Under a new enrollment, recently authorized, this number is expected to be doubled.

The CCC was authorized by the Reformation and Relief Act approved March 31, 1933, which gave the President authority to establish a nationwide chain of forest camps where unemployed young men could be put to work protecting and improving the nation's forested lands.

An amendment sponsored by fomer Representative Oscar DePriest prohibits discrimination because of race, creed or color.

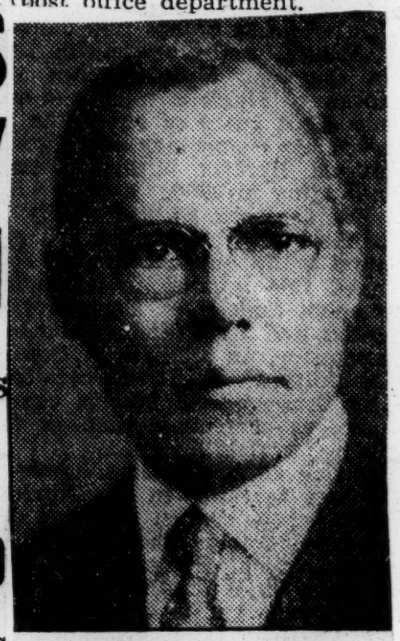
Young men between the ages of 18 and 25 years, who are citizens of the United States, unmarried and unemployed, and willing to allot at least $23 of their monthly cash allowance of $30 to their dependents are eligible.

In addition to his cash allowance, each worker receives food, clothing, and shelter, and medical care. Opportunities for education and recreation are also afforded.

Post-Office Department



WILLIAM C. HUESTON
who served as a solicitor in the post office department.



EMMETT J. SCOTT

Oath as Judge Late This Week

WASHINGTON — Judge Armond W. Scott, recently appointed to succeed Judge James A. Cobb on the Municipal Court bench, will probably be sworn in and assume his duties this week.

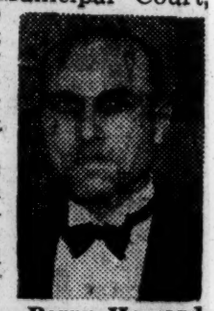


Judge Cobb

Since his nomination was confirmed by the Senate, Judge Scott has been visiting with his mother, Mrs Athalia Scott, in Wilmington, N.C., where he was born. He is expected to return here this week, accompanied by his aged mother and other relatives, who will witness the oath of office being administered to him.

Cobb to Practic

In the meantime, Judge Cobb who is winding up his work in Part 8 of the Municipal Court, told the AFRO this week that he is planning to private practice, taking over his building at 613 F Street, nw., where his former firm will be re-opened — that of George E. C. Hayes and James A. Cobb.



Perry Howard

Since Judge Cobb has been serving as judge, Perry W. Howard, national committeeman from Mississippi, has been Hayes's law partner, practicing under the name of Howard and Hayes, but according to Judge Cobb that is a thing of the past; from now on, it will be Cobb and Hayes again.

Asked whether he was going to move Mr. Howard out of his office at 613 F Street, Northwest, the retiring judge said:

"That building at 613 F Street is mine and I am taking it over to practice law together with Mr. Hayes."

Reached at his office, Mr. Howard would not make a statement.

Political - 1935

Office Holding.

D.C.

Dr. Imes Opposed As Negro Labor Advisor

Courier 6-8-35

NEW YORK, June 6 — Advices that Dr. G. Lake Imes of Tuskegee Institute was to be named as administrative assistant to L. C. Marshall, executive secretary of the National Industrial Recovery Board, has aroused the opposition of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. In a telegram to Mr. Marshall, the Association said:

"National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is informed G. Lake Imes of Tuskegee Institute has been recommended to be your administrative assistant presumably to advise in matters affecting Negro labor. Activity of Mr. Imes in the Southland Manufacturing Company case, Montgomery, Ala., evoked nationwide condemnation of the Negro press and public. Mr. Imes is not an economist and lacks experience and training in the labor field. His appointment will be interpreted as acceptance by NRA of policy of wage differentials for Negro workers as this is Imes' philosophy. This Association with 400 branches in 40 States registers its unqualified opposition to appointment of Imes because it will endanger whole future of Negro industrial workers and place stamp of government approval on lower wage code for them on basis of color."

The telegram was sent prior to the supreme court's decision voiding the NRA.

Imes Opposed for U.S. Labor Advisor Post

Afro-American 6-8-35

NEW YORK—Reports that the Rev. G. Lake Imes, of Tuskegee Institute was to be named administrative assistant to L. C. Marshall, executive secretary of the National Industrial Recovery Board, have aroused the opposition of the N.A.A.C.P.



The Rev. G. Lake Imes

In a telegram sent prior to the supreme court's adverse decision on the NRA, Walter White, secretary of the association, told Mr. Marshall that the appointment of the Rev. Mr. Imes would be interpreted as acceptance of wage differentials based on race.

Attention was called to the "nation-wide condemnation of the press and public," evoked by the candidate's activity in the Southland Manufacturing Company case in which he approved wage differentials, and to the fact that he "is not an economist and lacks experience and training in the labor field."

J'DGE SCOTT TAKES OATH OF OFFICE

Courier 6-1-35

Over 50 Witness Ceremony as New Judge is Sworn In

Washington,

Before a crowd of over 300 well-wishers Armond W. Scott was sworn in as judge of the Municipal Court Monday by Justice Peyton Gordon, of the District Supreme Court, who administered the oath of office.

The bench was banked high with flowers and the new member of judiciary received a number of telegrams and mssages from his friends in various parts of the country.

Among the large number present was a delegation from Philadephia headed by Judge E. W. Henry. Others in the group included Joseph H. Rainey, Pennsylvania State athletic commissioner; Russell Allen, deputy coroner; Harry DuPlessis, of O.V. Catto Lodge of Elks; Ernest Lawson, of the Education Commission and Dr. Scott, brother of Judge Scott.

W. Va. Group Present

The West Virginia delegation included Edward H. Nunnally, president of West Va. State Society; W. W. Arbuckle, president of W. Va. Democratic Club, and Robert W. Towles, president of the W. Va. Social Club.

Others seen in the court room were: Roy S. Bond and Josiah W. Henry, Baltimore; Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, J. Finley Wilson, grand exalted ruler of Elks; Dr. William J. Thompkins, recorder of deeds; Shep Allen, manager of the Howard Theatre; West A. Hamilton, Mrs. Effie Stewart, past daughter ruler of Elks, Charles A. Hall and Dr. Charles B. Fisher.

Had Light Docket

Judge Scott had little work to do Tuesday morning as it was jury day and most of the cases had been assigned to other judges in the court. However, he presided over some 15 cases which involved continuances and default judgment. One case was certified to another judge who had heard the facts. All of the cases were represented by white lawyers. Judge Scott was finished by 10:30 and retired to his chambers to await any assignments that might be sent him.

His clerk, James A. McLendon, handled the various assignments with dispatch and efficiency.

Judge Scott succeeds Judge James A. Cobb who has been on the bench in the Municipal Court for nine years. Judge Cobb will resume his private practice.

J. McLENDON MAY NOT BE APPOINTED

Courier 6-8-35

Mitchell's Appointee May Not Get Job as Clerk to Judge Scott

Washington,

James A. McLendon, of Chicago appointee of Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell for the position of clerk to Judge Armond W. Scott may not get the job after all, it was learned by the Tribune late this week.

Robert Ogles, clerk to Judge James A. Cobb, is still on the payroll at the Municipal Court and the Tribune learned that there were no vacancies in the court.

Mitchell, who sent to Chicago for McLendon, is given the credit by Judge Scott for placing him on the bench. Mitchell was also given the right to name Judge Scott's clerk. McLendon came here several weeks ago, and is frequently seen in the court, where he is learning procedure.

Not Sworn In

McLendon has not been sworn in, and one officer of the court stated that he might not be.

The clerks in the court are regarded as continuing. If, during the term a vacancy occurs the judge affected has the right to indicate his preference and name his appointee. Officers of the court stated that there were at present no vacancies.

Ogle has been clerk in the court for five years. He succeeded Romer Horad now clerk to Dr. William J. Thompkins recorder of deeds. He is regarded as one of the most efficient in the court and is well liked by all of the judges and court attachees. A clerk does not have to be a member of the bar. McLendon is a graduate of Northwestern University and is a member of the bar in Chicago. Few of the white clerks here are lawyers.

Judge Scott tried his first jury case Tuesday afternoon in which Ralph Raedy sued Allen Clark Minnex in an employees compensation insurance case. The jury returned a verdict in favor of the defendant, Minnex. Judge Scott refused a motion for a directed verdict. His charge to the jury was clear and lawyers on both sides praised the conduct of the case. All parties involved were white.

New Tuskegee Events

Afro-American 6-4-35

Tuskegee's announcement of the appointment of the Rev. G. Lake Imes, former secretary to Dr. Moton, as a member of the NRA Relations Committee, brought an immediate protest from the New York N.A.A.C.P., which hasn't forgotten the Rev. Mr. Imes's stand for low wages in the Southland case.

6-4-35

Fortunately for the N.A.A.C.P. the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court killed the NRA and the Rev. Mr. Imes is out of that job.

Even the report that he would accept this post, if available, is significant, however. It is probably the first step taken by the new Tuskegee president to replace the Moton cabinet there with one of his own.

Deserved Recognition

6-1-35

THE news that CHARLES E. HALL, statistician in the U. S. Bureau of the census has been promoted to the newly created position of "specialist in Negro statistics," will be received with great satisfaction by Mr. HALL'S many friends thruout the country. It is a deserved recognition bestowed upon him by Secretary of Commerce DANIEL C. ROPER and Director of the Census WILLIAM L. AUSTIN.

Mr. HALL has been in the department for thirty-five years, having the status of clerk, but frequently performing intricate tasks of a specialist. Some of the most important and valuable compilations issued by the census bureau during the past 25 years have been directed by him.

Norfolk, Va.

The new specialist in Negro statistics will bring up to date statistical data covering the Negro population in the United States. There is already in circulation a volume covering this ground from 1790 to 1915. Mr. HALL'S labors for several years have been concentrated upon a supplementary volume, "Negroes in the United States: 1920-1932," which is now in the government printing office.

Some will probably raise the question why there should be created in the United States census bureau a special department to deal with Negro statistics. The answer is that the economic importance of the 12,000,000 colored people of the nation needs to be discovered and emphasized for their own good.

A circular issued recently by the Department of Commerce revealed the interesting fact that colored people in the South's 17 largest cities spend annually for commodities an amount in excess of the United States export trade with Mexico and all the Central American states in 1929, a peak year; or with the West Indies and the Bermudas; and an amount that compares favorably with United States export trade with Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, which in 1929 approximated nearly four billion dollars.

Consumers are taxpayers. They are also the life-blood of business and commerce. As an important bloc of consumers the Negro population has long been discounted by manufacturers, distributors, and retailers. This has had a tendency to keep closed doors of employment to members of the race.

JAMES A. JACKSON, a Standard Oil representative and a former government business specialist, has completed data showing that in 18 eastern and middle Atlantic states Negroes own 127,000 automobiles, which certainly represent a veritable mine for oil, tire, and accessory dealers, as well as a new field for Negro business operations and em-

ployment.

The new post to which Mr. HALL has been appointed ranks in importance with any now held by a member of our group, and under his able direction will be productive of great good from an economic angle.

Charles E. Hall

Specialist In Negro Statistics
By Kelly Miller

Charles E. Hall, clerk in the Census office since 1890, has been promoted to the position of "Specialist in Negro Statistics." Mr. Hall was born in Batavia, Ill. and was educated in the public schools and Wilberforce University. He has usually rated as a Republican in politics but in the last election voted for the Democratic Senators and for Roosevelt and Garner on the National Ticket. Mr. Hall is an enthusiastic supporter of Roosevelt and The New Deal.

"Specialist in Negro Statistics" is a new position which Mr. Hall has created by efficient and long sustained effort in this field. He has had various experiences as Assistant Secretary of the Illinois League Republican Club, Managing editor of the Illinois Record of Springfield, Ill., before he was appointed through civil service, to a clerkship in the Census Office in 1890. During the forty-five years of his clerkship he has maintained a high record of efficiency and has often been assigned to special tasks in connection with Negro statistics. He compiled the statistics and wrote the bulletin on the clay products of the United States in 1906. This was the first report on a commercial subject ever compiled by a Negro and published by the Federal Government. He arranged the tables for Bulletin 129, "Negroes in the United States 1790-1915." He has often been assigned to special tasks in various parts of the country in connection with Negro statistics and until his recent promotion, served as a section chief. Mr. Hall has been compiling data for a new volume, the title of whcih is "Negroes in the United States 1920-1932." This volume is now in the Printing Office and will shortly be available for distribution. It covers twenty chapters and is supplementary to the volume on the same subject which covered the field from 1790 to 1915. These two volumes cover a period of one hundred forty four years and contain all the most important statistical data related to the Negro race since the first Census was taken in 1790. Taken together these two volumes contain a storehouse of information which for comprehensiveness, thoroughness and reliability cannot be duplicated anywhere in the world.

In recognition of his long sustained efficient service Mr. Hall was recently promoted to the rank of "Specialist in Negro Statistics." This new position which Mr. Hall has created will be a permanent part of the Census office and in all probability will be filled by colored men of special training, experience and fitness in this important branch of inquiry.

When the civil service law was first enacted, colored men and women of position and influence throughout the country rushed to Washington to recruit the clerical ranks of the Government. This seemed at that time to furnish a more remunerative career than school teaching or the ordinary pursuits open to colored men and women. Race and color furnished no positive bar to appointment or promotion in the early days of the civil service, especially in the time when Theodore Roosevelt was Civil Service Commissioner. But in these latter days race prejudice has almost completely eliminated colored men from the clerical ranks of the Government. Very few, if any are admitted except in the Post Office Department where the duties are semi-manual. Colored men and women can no longer look to the civil service as a career. Charles E. Hall is about the only colored man that one can think of who has risen to a place of distinction in the civil service since the administration of Roosevelt. It is also worthy of note that this promotion was made in the Department of Commerce, presided over by Daniel C. Roper, a South Carolinian. Mr. Roper was at one time a specialist in the Census office and has known Mr. Hall for a number of years for whom he maintains the highest respect and esteem.

The value of Mr. Hall's work can hardly be overestimated. Students, scholars and investigators interested in the field of Negro inquiry, must need resort to these volumes, both of which are in large part, the handiwork of Charles E. Hall. It might not be amiss to step aside for a moment to pay tribute to Robert A Pelham, for a long time a section chief in the Census office, who with the assistance of Mr. Hall, worked out material for the first of these important Census volumes.

Kelly Miller.

Plan to Oppose Re-election of Chicago Congressman Believed In the Making—"Guns" Trained On Italian Ward Leader.

CHICAGO, June 6--The makings of what is believed to be a determined plan to oppose the renomination and election of Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell were observed in certain published statements made here last week relative to the Democratic political leader of the Second ward. Although no names were called, it was plain that those speaking had Joseph Tittinger, the Italian committeeman, in mind when they talked.

The bulk of the congressman's support comes from the First and Second wards. The First ward vote is white and is handed to him on a silver platter by the party leaders. But the vote of the Second ward is still Republican, despite the fact that the voters in the last election endorsed the sterling record being made by Mayor Edward J. Kelly.

But they do not intend for it to be understood that because they are for Kelly, they are for Mitchell. They have heard about the congressman insisting that the white vote sent him to Washington and that therefore he feels responsible to the white voters in the district. The colored voters want a congressman who will have them in his heart even though he has the white folks on his mind. As a consequence, guns are now being cocked at Joe Tittinger, the Italian Democratic leader of the Negro Democrats of the Second ward.

As long as the Tittinger organization served them as they wished, the colored voters were willing to string along behind the white committeeman and not make too much noise. But they are now determined that Tittinger shall not cram Mitchel down their throats. To deprive Mitchell of the Democratic organization support if he should seek renomination, the drive has opened to pry Mitchell and Tittinger lose. If Tittinger insists on endorsing Mitchell, the colored voters declare they will place a colored man in the position Tittinger now holds; that is to say, they are going after his meal ticket.

Attorney A. L. Williams, an old-line Democrat and veteran campaigner in the Second ward, stated last week:

"The people in the Second ward voted for Mayor Kelly because they believed that he would use his influence to help them to rid themselves of white leadership in the ward."

"They know that no other ward in the city would stand for a political leadership that did not represent the race who gives 90 per cent of the votes to the party.

"I propose to fight until the Democratic organization in the Second ward becomes representative of the people of the ward. We don't need any political overseers, some of whom we can hardly understand their language. I don't expect men who have no courage to fight for their rights, but I am self-supporting and intend to continue to battle for the recognition of the race until it has been obtained.

"Why should a ward comprised of some of the most intelligent people in the city be politically dictated to by men who have nothing in common with us except what they make off us?"

Although Tittinger has been fair and hard-working as white political leaders of Negro groups go, it is felt that he, an Italian, will suffer in influence because of the animosity aroused in certain Negro groups by Italy's campaign against Ethiopia. Certain groups of the extreme type are pressing a vigorous street-corner campaign against Mussolini. One of these soap-box orators and inspired historians drawe a map of Ethiopia upon the face of the street, surrounding it with Italy's colonies and lectures to the people on the selfish aims of Italy. The people who take these speeches in will welcome an attitude to take a long-distance crack at Mussolini by casting a vote against Tittinger even though the Italian dictator would not feel the blow.

Political - 1935. D.C.

Office Holding.

Charles E. Hall Appointed Census Bureau Specialist

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Promoted in recognition of thirty years of service in the U. S. Census Bureau, Charles E. Hall has been appointed as specialist in statistics on colored people in the Department of Commerce, it was disclosed this week.

Hall's new salary will be $4,200 per year. He is reported to have been receiving a salary of $1,800 per year during the thirty years of his connection with the Census Bureau. He will be installed in offices in the old civil service building, 1724 F street, northwest.

Hall is the author of "The Negro in the United States," which is scheduled for publication shortly.

Negro Democrat Touring Alabama

An interesting negro personality of the Mississippi Valley who is on a tour of Alabama, as well as other Southern States, is Dr. William J. Thompkins, recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia, and editor of the only Negro Democratic newspaper published. There have been a total of 611 Negro Democratic newspapers, but only The Kansas City American, edited by this negro physician and surgeon, has survived to tell the tale.

Dr. 8hompkins is on a good will tour through the South. He has made many addresses to colored and white citizens, one of which was recently delivered at Old Ship Church in Montgomery. Friday night it is said that he spoke to more than 3,000 people in Birmingham.

"It is my first trip South," said the Missouri negro leader, "but I am delighted. Everywhere I go people of both races are cordial to me. I seem to get along as well with whites as with blacks, probably because I thoroughly like both races.

"I am interested in arousing interest in the negro's cultural history, not alone among negroes, but whites. I am interested in arousing the negro's political sense and especially am I interested in getting the negro to vote the Democratic ticket and abandon his blind attachment to the Republican Party.

"Thomas Jefferson, founder of the Democratic Party, emancipated his personal slaves 80 years before Lincoln was President. He wrote most of the anti-slavery articles which Lincoln subsequently used as his own on the stump."

Dr. Thompkins visited the State Capitol yesterday and made a special point of standing on the Jefferson Davis star.

"Mr. Davis was a remarkable, sincere leader of his people and is worthy of all respect, and admiration," said the recorder of deeds.

"Out our way, that is to say, in Missouri, most negroes, you might be interested to know, are Democrats. Fortunately after the War Between the States, the Democratic leadership of that State put its arms around he negro and looked after him intelligently. The result is that there is a unique political situation in my State with reference to the negro. As for myself, my background is all Southern and all Democratic. General Sterling Price was the Confederate commander in Missouri. He escaped capture by a hair's breadth. It so happened that he and one or two others in his party hid in the hut of my old grandmother for a long period and were protected by her.

"I was a mascot at the age of 8 of a Democratic club. I've always been a Democrat. I do not know what it is to be anything else."

Regarding President Roosevelt the negro surgeon and editor says: "He is the greatest President we have had, in my opinion."

TAMPA, FLA.
TRIBUNE

FEB 22 1935

Negro Leader Talks Here on New Deal

Dr. William J. Thompkins, negro recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia, addressed an audience of 1500 persons at the St. Paul A. M. E. church last night on "What the New Deal is Doing for the Negro." He is president of the National Colored Democratic association and is a former health commissioner of Kansas City, Mo.

President Roosevelt, he said, was the greatest humanitarian ever to occupy the white house, and he added that 25 government agencies in Washington are headed by negroes. He reviewed the benefits of home loans, subsistence projects and other administrative activities, all beneficial to negroes.

He urged his hearers to avoid industrial centers and turn more to farming as "the new abolition." He praised a growing spirit of interracial friendliness in the southern states.

Mobile, Ala., Register
March 2, 1935

COLORED LEADER SPEAKS IN MOBILE

Dr. W. J. Thompkins, Washington Democratic Officeholder, Gives Address Series

Urging better understanding between the white and negro races in America, Dr. William J. Tompkins, colored political leader, physician and health authority, is giving a series of addresses in Mobile.

Thompkins, one of two negro attendants at the Democratic national convention which nominated Franklin D. Roosevelt, spoke at Dunbar High school Friday and at the State Street A. M. E. church Thursday. He is to talk at a luncheon given at the colored Elks home today.

Dr. Thompkins is on a good-will tour sponsored locally by negro fraternal organizations. He is a staunch supporter of the New Deal and terms President Roosevelt the "greatest humanitarian since Christ."

"The promotion of a social justice, which this move stands for," he declared, "will continue to advance. The movement has been launched with such power that nothing can stop it.

"The New Deal no longer depends upon one man—it is now the cause of the people of both races, and when this present administration has passed into history, it will go forward with increased momentum until financial security, industrial employment, peace and contentment prevail throughout the country.

"The great need of our race is to have every one of our organizations strengthened by constructive ideas so that we may better present our problems and ambitions to the white man for assistance in carrying them out," he concluded.

Dr. Thompson is recorder of deeds in Washington, a post accorded him last April by a unanimous vote of the senate.

Mobile, Ala., Press
March 1, 1935

NEGRO POLITICAL LEADER HEARD

Dr. Thompkins, Holding Place in Administration, On Good Will Tour

Dr. William J. Thompkins, one of the two colored attendants at the Chicago convention in which the Democratic party nominated Franklin D. Roosevelt for president and now recorder of deeds for the government, is in Mobile on a speaking tour in behalf of a better understanding between his people and the white race.

He spoke at Dunbar High school Friday afternoon and at the State Street A. M. E. church Thursday night. Saturday he will speak at a luncheon to be given at the colored Elks home.

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Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
March 10, 1935

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Regarding President Roosevelt the negro surgeon and editor says: "He is the greatest President we have had, in my opinion."

Washington Recorder Is Tuskegee Speaker

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., March 11.—(Special)—Dr. William J. Thompkins, recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia, told students of Tuskegee Institute assembled Sunday for the vesper service to equip themselves while in school to meet the great world challenge and changing conditions. Unusual opportunities await the college trained men and women and those who will win are those who become fit to serve, he said.

Dr. Thompkins paid a great tribute to Booker T. Washington, the distinguished educator, who led the way in industrial education and encouraged mental efficiency of the highest order, and also praised Dr. Robert R. Moton for his conspicuous service in the cause of education.

Dr. Thompkins made a tour of inspection of the Institute campus and visited the U. S. Veterans' Hospital. He was accompanied by E. Davidson Washington, of the visitors bureau, Capt. A. J. Neely, dean of men and register, and Oscar O. Safford, of Montgomery.

3 Negro Women Named To Department of Labor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Three additional appointments of qualified members to our group have been made to the staff of the United States Department of Labor recently. They persons appointed are Miss Gertrude Porcher of New York, who has been assigned to the Research Division and Miss Louise Oger of the District of Columbia who, with Miss Vernice T. Clifford of Maryland has been assigned to the Tabulating Division.

U. S. Recorder of Deeds Makes Able Address at Capital

Washington, D. C.—Direct from a speaking tour of the South which included the States of Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana, Dr. William J. Thompkins, Recorder of Deeds and former medical advisor of Kansas, delivered a scathing attack on the sanitary and economic conditions affecting Negro citizens of Washington.

Addressing the first quarterly conference of the Junior, Intermediate and Young People's Christian Endeavor Societies of the Third Baptist Church, Sunday, the Recorder renewed his fight for better health conditions in the city. It was his first public appearance since his southern tour and attracted a large congregation including delegations from the local Elks lodges.

Deplores Infants Deaths

Deploring the high infant death rate of Washington which was 500 last year, Dr. Thompkins said: "The condition existing here in this great city of culture and learning is deplorable. There are no Neighborhood Nursing Stations where expectant mothers can go and receive care for herself during the trying period of her life. There are no places where they can prepare for the Little Strangers."

The lack of such places in Washington was due to the failure of civic organizations' demands for health centers, Dr. Thompkins declared. The one clinic at Freedmen's Hospital is not enough for colored people, the Recorder said, for the economic condition here won't permit some of the people to pay the transportation costs to the institution three or four times a week. Dr. Thompkins also blamed the failure on the medical profession of Washington, claiming that doctors had stood by for 39 years without protesting to Dr. Fowler, recently resigned Health Commissioner of the District, for that many years.

Only 90 Beds

Dr. Thompkins cited the fact that only 90 beds are available at Gallinger Hospital for colored persons. "When they are filled," the Recorder charged, "they tell you that they have no place for you." Dr. Thompkins expressed confidence in the new health commissioner, Dr. Rumland, formerly of New York, and declared that with the cooperation of church, civic and fraternal organizations a New Deal in health would be forthcoming.

Dr. Thompkins declared that "if Negroes distributed their earnings as near as possible among Negroes, what a difference it would make in the economic life here." Comparing the local situation with the Southern Negro problem, the Recorder said "the Negro in the South is moving steadily forward because of segregation and prejudice."

"What we need today is a Booker T. Washington to show us the value of methodical training and aspire us to specialize in one particular trade or profession," declared in conclusion.

Minister Speaks

Others who appeared on the program were the Rev. George O. Bullock, pastor; Mrs. B. R. Taylor, Mrs. M. F. Brown, Mrs. Gladys Braddie, L. W. Freeman and Clarence Reed who presided.

ARMOND SCOTT PUT ON BENCH

Receives Judge Cobb's Place in Municipal Court at Capital

WASHINGTON, April 25 (ANP).—Armond W. Scott, a resident of the capital for three decades, today sits as judge of the District of Columbia Municipal Court.

Mr. Scott, who was named Monday succeeds Judge James Cobb, Republican. He is the third in succession from the late Judge Robert H. Terrell.

The new jurist is active in legal and fraternal circles, and once served as grand legal adviser for the I. B. P. O. E. of W. after he succeeded in having Harry Pace, now an insurance company head, elected grand exalted ruler.

Judge Scott was born in North Carolina sixty years ago. While a young man he was a letter carrier at Wilmington, N. C. During the "red shirt" race riot there Negro leaders blamed him for their failure to receive a letter from white leaders, which they contended would have prevented the outbreak. Mr. Scott denied the charge. Later he left the South and came to Washington, where he was graduated from Howard University.

SCOTT NAMED JUDGE

WASHINGTON, April 25—Attorney Armond W. Scott, Democratic stalwart and a resident of this city for the past 30 years, was nominated Monday by President Franklin D. Roosevelt to succeed Judge James Cobb as a Judge of the Municipal Court.

His nomination marks the third time in succession that a Negro has been appointed to the position. The late Judge Robert Terrell served before Cobb.

Howard Graduate

The new judge is a graduate of Howard University, and has been extremely active in legal and fraternal circles for a number of years. He is one of the leaders of Columbia Lodge of Elks.

In some aspects, the career of Attorney Scott, now approaching his 60th year, has been both historic and spectacular.

Born in Wilmington, N. C., he started life as a mail carrier. It was here that one of the most dramatic episodes in his life occurred, during the infamous "red shirt" race riots. The true story will probably never be told.

Leaving Wilmington, Mr. Scott came to this city, entered Howard law school and was graduated. He became a power in Elkdom, and some of the organization's most stirring fights occurred between he and Harry Pace. Scott was Grand Legal Advisor for two terms and served as Grand Exalted Ruler for one term.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
HERALD
MAY 3 193

FARLEY ADMITS SCOTT POLITICS

Frankly admitting his indorsement of Armond W. Scott, colored Democratic attorney who has been nominated for a place on the Municipal Court bench, is purely political, Postmaster James A. Farley yesterday predicted the Senate would confirm the nomination.

Hearings on Scott's nomination as a successor to Judge James A. Cobb, colored, will begin this afternoon before a subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Leaders of the local bar and representatives of national bar organizations are expected to appear before the subcommittee to oppose Scott's nomination.

Judge Cobb had the almost unanimous indorsement of District legal and civic organizations to serve another term. Although judges here usually are selected by the Department of Justice, Mr. Farley announced some time ago that he would recommend Judge Cobb's successor. Judge Cobb was appointed by President Coolidge.

D.C.

Political - 1935

Office Holding

Walton to be the 26th U.S. Minister to Liberia

The Afro-American
6-29-35

WASHINGTON. — The new minister to Liberia, who is the twenty-sixth to fill the post, is Lester Walton, of New York, it was announced this week.

Recently, the United States recognized Liberia after a break of several years. The post pays $10,000 a year, but a year at Monrovia is reported to be as difficult as three years in Moscow, Russia.

Mr. Walton will succeed Charles E. Mitchell, of West Virginia, who was recalled in 1932 when the United States broke off relations with the African country.

Diplomats Named

Among those who have filled the post are: John E. Forney, John Seys, Abraham Hanson, J. Milton Turner, John H. Smythe, Henry Highland Garnett, Moses A. Hopkins, C. H. J. Taylor, Ezekial E. Smith;

Alexander Clark, William D. McCoy, William H. Heard, Owen L. W. Smith, John R. Crossland, Dr. Ernest Lyon, W. D. Crum, Dr. G. W. Buckner, James L. Curtis, Richard C. Bundy, Dr. Joseph L. Johnson, Solomon P. Hood, and W. T. Francis.

Mr. Seys and Mr. Smythe



LESTER WALTON

served two terms in the African Republic.

Dr. Lyon and Mr. Turner served the two longest terms of seven years each.

Benjamin L. Gaskins to Take Oath as Member Of Education Board

Washington Tribune
6-29-35

Tribune Attorney Appointed to Important Position in Educational System

MANY CANDIDATES ASPIRE FOR POST

Appointee is One of Most Brilliant Members of Bar and is H. U. Law Grad.

By GARLAND MACKEY

Benjamin L. Gaskins will be sworn in as a member of the Board of Education at the next meeting of that body on July 1, it was announced at Franklin Administration Building today.

Attorney Gaskins was appointed by the justices of the District of Columbia Supreme Court, last Thursday. He succeeds Charles H. Houston, vice dean of the Howard University Law School, who resigned the post to take a position with the national office of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in New York.

Was Not a Candidate

Mr. Gaskins was not a candidate for the position and was among the most surprised when he was informed of the appointment. A number of candidates had been endorsed for the post by the various organizations.

Among those most frequently mentioned for the position were Col. West A. Hamilton, who had the backing of the American Legion and veterans' organizations; Judge James A. Cobb, Dr. Charles H. Wesley, of Howard University; Dr. Herbert Marshall,



BENJAMIN L. GASKINS

George E. C. Hayes, Henry Lincoln Johnson, Jr.; Dr. R. C. Terry, John H. Wilson, George A. Parker and Belford Lawson.

Born in Virginia

The newly appointed member was born in Fairfax County, Va., May 26, 1880, at a little settlement called Mount Pleasant, about 10 miles from Washington. He is the son of Benjamin L. Gaskins, Sr., and Rosanna Strother Gaskins. Although Mr. Gaskins, Sr. was born before the Civil War he was free and self educated. His first contact with a school was as a teacher. He was well versed in most subjects and was considered one of the best informed men of his day.

His mother was the daughter of Samuel and Rosanna Strother and she was born near Haymarket, Va. She was a remarkable woman of great native ability. "Aunt Rose," as she was familiary known, was the adviser of all family disputes between her and her husband's relatives.

One of 8 Children

The family moved to Washington in order to provide suitable education for the eight children. Mr. Gaskins is the oldest living child.

Mrs. Pansy Baltimore, a sister of Mr. Gaskins, is a matron at Howard University. She graduated from the old M Street High School and won her degree at Howard at the same time her oldest daughter, Ruth, was graduated. Miss Ruth Baltimore is now engaged in social service work in St. Louis.

Mrs. Baltimore's second daughter, Margery, graduated, with honors, from Fisk University and took a special course in medical social service at the University of Pennsylvania and worked one year in social service work in St. Louis. She is now spending a year in post graduate work in New York City.

Mr. Gaskins' oldest sister, Mrs. Clara Lockley, has one daughter, Rosa Lee, who is a student at Miner Teachers' College.

Johnson E. Gaskins, a brother, is one of Washington's leading exterminators and is a man of some means. His son, Everett, is a dentist in Washington.

M Street School Grad

Rosa Lee, a sister, is the wife of Robert H. Logan, a clerk in the city postoffice. A younger sister, Effie, is the wife of Dr. William L. Logan, a prominent dentist, of Petersburg, Va.

Mr. Gaskins graduated from the M Street High School in 1900. Some of his fellow classmates were: Mary Reese Europe, a leading music teacher in the local public schools; A. Kiger Savoy, assistant superintendant of elementary schools; Dr. William J. Howard, Miss Julia Brooks, assistant principal of Dunbar High School; Ferdinand Q. Morton, his closest personal friend, who is now civil service commissioner of New York City; Robert L. Hartgrove, assistant district attorney, Newark, N. J., and John Newton Griggs, prominent attorney of New York City.

He graduated from the Howard Law School in 1905. Some of the members of this class were: Zeph P. Moore and Thomas Beckett, members of the District bar and George H. DeReef, well known member of the Milwaukee bar.

The Tribune, for whom Mr. Gaskins has long been the attorney, has followed his career for many years and is personally acquainted with many facts of which he would be reluctant to speak.

Among the many outstanding cases which he has conducted were the Elks' case in Richmond which established the right of the order to use its rituals; represented three of the four colored persons charged with murder in the famous race riots in 1919 all were acquitted; the famous Pollyana case, which grew out of the riots, and involved Mr. Gaskins' fight to secure certain funds for conduct of the case.

His brief in the Court of Appeals in defense of a rapist named Green was commented on by the court as being "able and exhaustive." He tried any number of civil and criminal cases. The case of the U. S. Vs. Leo West, was regarded as a leading one in the jurisdiction of inferior courts and the Gray Vs. Ward case is outstanding in the municiapl courts on questions concerning titles to real estate.

Was Food Adminstrator

During the World War he was Food Adminstrator for the Eighth District, one of the largest and most densely populated sections of the city. His services in this position was regarded as efficient and were expeditiously rendered. Robert A. Maurer, Sr., white, who was appointed amember of the board at the same time as Mr. Gaskins, was executive secretary of the city's setup on food administration.

During the war Mr. Gaskins was in charge of a station at Twelfth and U Streets, which was used for soldiers in filling out questionaires. He had a trained staff of 10 assistants, under his supervision.

Is Republican

In politics Mr. Gaskins is Republican. He ran as delegate to the Chicago convention in 1906. He managed the campaign for Frank Hogan for delegate to the

Chicago convention in the last city-wide primary in the District and organized 10,000 voters, colored and white.

When the so-called convention plan was adopted and hand picked delegates met at the Riggs Hotel Mr. Gaskins, who had been selected by those in control as a delegate at large, refused to go and denounced the meeting in the public press as "unrepublican." Since that time he has taken little interest in politics, but is still a member of the Republican party although he is a close personal friend and admirer of Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell.

Not a Fraternity Man

He is of the Baptist faith, although his family has been affiliated with the Lutheran Church. Dr. D. E. Wiseman, who married a cousin of Mr. Gaskins, is pastor.

Mr. Gaskins is not a member of any fraternity, society or fraternal organization, although formerly very active in the Elks. He frequently attends moving pictures and his favorite sport is baseball. His greatest enjoyment is a social evening spent with personal friends. He appreciates a good joke, especially if its on himself and despite his white hair he has a jolly disposition and is well liked.

Within the year he married Miss Sadie Jackson, a native Washingtonian. He has been a member of the faculty of the Robert H. Terrell Law School since 1930.

He enters his new position with an open mind and will devote his energy to making the Washington system one the best in the country.

Mrs. Mary McNeill, whose term expired this month, was again reappointed by the justices of the court for another term.

Washington Renamed Tuskegee Postmaster

WASHINGTON—President Franklin D. Roosevelt last Saturday sent to the Senate the nomination of James B. Washington to be postmaster at Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

The nomination was a reappointment, his commission having expired March 18, 1934.

The President also nominated Ernest W. Thompson, white, to be postmaster of the town of Tuskegee, Ala., in place of A. M. Wallace, white, who was removed from office.

Dr. Johnson, Mrs. Bethune Appointed By Roosevelt To Youth Administration

WASHINGTON, D. C. — President Roosevelt appointed Pres. Mordecai W. Johnson of Howard University, Washington, D. C. and Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Florida, as members of the National Youth Administration which will spend $50,000,000 during the coming year to help the depression-stranded youth of the nation.

The primary objectives of the National Youth Administration, as outlined upon its creation, are to provide vocational and general education for youth; to help students continue high school, college and advanced study; to find employment for the youths through a system of apprenticeship and to provide work relief on projects designed to meet the needs of youth.

NEW YORK TIMES

AUG 4 1935

DIPLOMATS CHOSEN BY NO FIXED RULE

President Roosevelt Selects Some From Career Ranks and Some From Outside.

TESTS GIVEN TO BEGINNERS

By OLIVER McKEE Jr.

Special Correspondence, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—President Roosevelt recently reverted to an old Presidential custom of picking non-career men for diplomatic posts when he named Anthony J. Drexel Biddle Jr. of Pennsylvania to be Minister to Norway; Hugh Gladney Grant, former secretary to Senator Hugo Black of Alabama, to be Minister to Albania; Finley Howard of Nebraska to be Minister to Paraguay, and Lester A. Walton, Negro journalist of New York, to be Minister to Liberia.

Nevertheless, Mr. Roosevelt, in past assignments and promotions, has given substantial recognition to men who "grew up in the service." Of the sixty diplomatic missions, about half are headed by career men.

In the heyday of the spoils system, and not so many years ago, those who had deserved well of the party in power were in line for foreign diplomatic honors. An Ambassadorship was one of the blue-ribbon prizes in the gift of the President. Diplomatic appointments were often tendered to those who had contributed heavily to the party war chest, or as a reward for other political services. Although the remuneration of American diplomats has never been large, and, in fact, it has been difficult for those not possessed of private means to live on their pay, the prestige connected with their office was sufficient inducement to attract many candidates.

Examination for Some.

In the Rogers act of 1924 Congress combined the diplomatic and consular services into a single foreign service, interchangeable in its two branches. Except for chiefs of missions, all appointments to the foreign service were to be made through competitive examination. Because few vacancies have existed, however, no examinations have been held for several years.

On an average, about 300 applicants have taken the examinations in previous years. Of these, about sixty, on an average, pass the written examinations, and of these only about fifteen to twenty pass the oral tests, leading to appointment as foreign service officers of the lowest grade. Some time in 1936 the State Department will probably again hold an examination to fill vacancies in the foreign service.

Since the Rogers act does not cover chiefs of mission subject to confirmation by the Senate, American Presidents continue to choose their own Ambassadors and Ministers as they see fit. Presidents Harding, Coolidge and Hoover all made many "political" appointments in filling diplomatic vacancies—Ambassadors and Ministers, that is, who had had no preliminary training.

Choices Are Varied.

President Roosevelt, in his non-career appointments, has covered a wide range. For the Mexico City post he picked Josephus Daniels, under whom he served as Assistant Secretary of the Navy in the Wilson administration. For the Court of St. James he chose Robert Worth Bingham, publisher of The Louisville Courier-Journal and a Democratic leader. For Berlin—now one of the most active sectors on the diplomatic front—he appointed William E. Dodd, historian and scholar.

To literature and journalism Mr. Roosevelt turned for several of his representatives abroad, notably Claude G. Bowers, Ambassador to Spain; Meredith Nicholson, the novelist, Minister to Venezuela, and Leo R. Sack, former Washington newspaper man, Minister to Costa Rica. He chose Ruth Bryan Owen, daughter of William J. Bryan and a former member of the House, as Minister to Denmark—the first of her sex to head an American diplomatic mission.

Career Men Chosen.

Among the career men who have done well by the present administration is Joseph Grew, a diplomat of wide experience. Mr. Grew, a former Under-Secretary of State, has been retained in the important post of Ambassador to Tokyo, to which he was appointed in 1932. Robert P. Skinner, a veteran of the consular service, received recognition by being made Ambassador to Turkey in June, 1933. Another consular veteran, George S. Messersmith, was promoted Minister in 1934, and is now assigned to Vienna.

At Peiping, President Roosevelt has retained Nelson T. Johnson, a specialist in Far Eastern affairs who has risen from the ranks to the top of the diplomatic ladder. Recently a foreign service officer, Cornelius Van H. Engert, first secretary at Cairo, was transferred to Addis Ababa as Chargé d'Affaires, a transfer that is also a promotion.

As his Under-Secretary of State, President Roosevelt chose William Phillips, who was Assistant Secretary of State when Mr. Roosevelt served in Wilson's "little Cabinet" as Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Phillips has served abroad in many posts, and was the first American Minister to Canada. Wilbur Carr, another career man of long service, has been retained as Assistant Secretary of State.

BRENTWOOD MAYOR



GEORGE W. MELUCA

recently elected mayor of North Brentwood, who was feted by citizens of his town and Washington last Monday at a reception in Brentwood, Md.

Political—1935

Office Holding

D.C.

FEW IMPORTANT POSITIONS HAVE BEEN HELD BY NEGROES SINCE FOUNDING OF NATION

Many Executive Departments Have Seen That Group Has Held Few Positions of Importance Other Than Messengers or Clerks; Some Have Gone On

By Arthur J. Smith

WASHINGTON, What has the colored man received in the major executive departments of this government of the United States in a period of 146 years—1789-1935?

The government is divided into three major divisions:

1. The executive—President and cabinet.

2. The judicial—Supreme Court and subordinate courts.

3. The Legislative—House of Representatives and Senate (Congress'; besides the numerous sixty-seven alphabetical and subordinate bureaus.

There are eleven major departments under the head of secretaries including the Postmaster General, having been established from 1789 to 1912.

Shut Out.

In the first seventy-six years of this country's government, the colored man was not considered capable of holding office or being an elector; he was alleged to be only fit or capable of being an executor over a mule or cattle and do his spencerian with a spade and hoe, and practice the culinary art.

Since 1865, there have been sixteen Presidents, as many as there were when the colored man was looked upon as a being, not with a man's status in this country; but since that time he has risen to the full status of a citizen of the United States.

The highest position a colored man ever held in the executive branch of this government is that of a clerk, now held by the present incumbent, and it took nearly seventy years before a colored man reached that position.

In the Department of State 1789-1865, and 1865-1935, there have been 49 Secretaries of State. The highest rank a colored man has held under the above office was that of a clerk in one of the subordinate bureaus, 1909-1924 (not including colored men who were after 1909 the commerce department was established as an independent department, 1913. It had with the present incumbent seven secretaries; the highest rank a colored man reached in that department is that of chief of National Negro Business (gathering statistics on colored business in the United States).

The Department of Labor, having been re-organized, beginning 1913; it has had with the present incumbent four secretaries; the highest rank a colored man has held under that department is that of advisor on Negro affairs—labor conditions.

Supreme Court

Under the judiciary—the United States Supreme Court, 1789-1935. Since the Supreme Court has been established, there have been eleven chief justices; the highest position a colored man has held under the above (justia et lex) justice and the law, is that of a messenger.

In the House of Representatives and Senate, the Legislative branches of the government, from 1789-1935, there are and have been thirty-seven speakers of the House of Representatives, and thirty-two vice presidents.

The highest position a colored man has held under those two departments was that of doorman, and clerk of the naval affairs committee.

No Jobs

The above eleven major departments of the government carry a large number of sub-bureaus and semi-independent heads; the scope of which covers the United States proper, and the continental United States.

Since 1865 the best the colored man has been awarded in the line of positions under the above heads has been some subordinate place, except in some of the smaller subdivisions, he has been made a subchief, without administrative authority.

It has been the spirit and custom not to appoint colored men to honorable administrative positions, under any of the heads of the several departments; but to call him to war there is little hesitancy.

and are in the consular and diplomatic service).

Once Registrar of Treasury.

In the Department of the Treasury there have been fifty-one Secretaries of the Treasury, 1789-1865, 1865-1935; the highest position that colored men held under this department was that of Registrar of the Treasury.

In the War Department, 1789-1865, and 1865-1935, there are and have been fifty-six Secretaries of War. The highest position a colored man has held as a civilian under that office, was that of a clerk (alleged to be special assistant to the Secretary of War). There have been twenty-eight Secretaries of War since 1865.

Under the Attorney General's office, 1789,1865, and 1865-1935, there have been fifty-four Attorneys General. The highest position a colored man held under that office was that of Assistant Attorney General, 1911-1913.

Solicitors for Post Office.

Under the Post Office Department, 1789-1865, and 1865-1935, there are and have been fifty-one Postmasters General; the highest position a colored man has held under that office was solicitor.

In the Navy Department 1789-1865, and 1865-1935, under that office of the Secretary of Navy there are and have been forty-five secretaries of that department; 21 since 1865; the highest position a colored man held under that repartment is that of a clerk.

Educative Expert.

The Secretary of the Interior, 1849-1865, and 1865-1935, there are and have been thirty-three Secretarier of the Interior, twenty-six since 1865. The highest rank a colored man held under that depart ment, is solicitor and educative expert, held by the present incumbents.

Agriculture Department, 1889-1935, there have been thirteen secretaries of that department since its establishment. The highest rank a colored man has held under that department is that of a clerk.

COLORED MAN TO MANAGE BIG U. S. PROJECT

Government Representative Refutes Claim Colored Workers Would Be Denied Jobs

URGED TO APPLY

Says New Financing Schedule Will Permit Substantial Reduction in Rents

Good news bounded back into Indianapolis this week on the heels of recent reports that colored skilled workers would be "frozen" out of employment of the $3,000,000 federal housing project.

John P. Murchinson, economic advisor in the Department of the Interior, officially denied reports that orders had been issued by Harry L. Hopkins, Works Progress Administrator, permitting contractors to employ only union labor on certain classes of relief projects including slum clearance. Such projects, Mr. Murchinson said upon his arrival here this week, still remain under the supervision of PWA officials, headed by Secretary Harold L. Ickes, Interior Department.

A minimum quota of 3.5 per cent of colored skilled workers, as originally agreed upon by government officials, the project contractor and union labor officials, would be insisted on by PWA officials in construction of the Indianapolis project, the government representative said. The local project, he added, is scheduled to be managed entirely by colored persons, and owing to a new schedule for financing such projects rents for the finished housing units have been reduced approximately 25 per cent, to average about $4 a room a month.

Quotas To Be Maintained

Mr. Murchinson, who accepted a leave of absence from Howard university to aid in the government's plans for economic advancement of colored people, came here to dispell fears of local citizens that they would be treated unfairly in the matter of employment on, and supervision of the huge slum clearance project. He disclosed copy of a recent letter from Angelo R. Clas, director of the housing division of the PWA, to Carl Ferguson, local government representative. calling the latter's attention to the government's provision for certain quotas of colored mechanics and insisting that they be maintained by the project contractor, the N. P. Severin company, Chicago.

In the letter, Mr. Clas said, "The construction superintendent should choose the Negroes whom he wishes to employ and request the local union to issue a work permit for them . . . no difficulty will be encountered."

Mr. Ferguson had previously advised his chief that no applications had been made for employment by colored mechanics.

Workers Must Apply Now

Mr. Murchinson advises all mechanics who wish employment of the projects apply immediately to the superintendent on the site at Minerva and Coburn streets. If selected, work permit cards will be issued them by the proper union officials, and at the proper time they will be give nemployment at regular wage rates.

The new financing schedule, according to Mr. Muchinson, authorizes grants of 45% of the total capital costs, with amortization of the remaining 55% extended a 60-year period, with interest at 3%. Land costs are no longer to be amortized, although each project will carry a 3% annual land rent item. These new terms will effect a marked reduction in the rents on all projects. Tenants will no longer be saddled with the burden of unearned increment from years of land speculation which militated against a reduction of rentals.

The new schedule, Mr. Murchinson points out, will lighten the burden and make it possible for many of the former dwellers be rehoused in the new low-rent projects.

Te Rev. W. M. Clair, Jr., chairman of the local Negro Welfare Advisory committee, which has aided greatly in plans for protection of the colored workers, believes an equitable share of employment will be given colored mechanics, if they follow the directions pointed out by Mr. Murchinson.

E. A. Dept of J

CHICAGO MAN GETS INTERIOR DEPT. JOB

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29—(ANP)—Dewey Jones, managing editor of the Chicago Defender was notified Friday that he had been appointed as an assistant to the Economic Adviser of the Status of Negroes in the Department of Interior, here. Mr. Jones, who has had considerable training in the field of journalism, has been city editor of the Defender for a number of years.

WPA REVOKES HIGH POST OF J. W. JOHNSON

Hints Appointment Was Blocked By Perkins

NEW YORK, N. Y., Nov. 1.—Out of a clear sky James Weldon Johnson, Fisk professor and former secretary of the N.A.A.C.P., was suddenly offered a high post with the national Works Progress Administration, and just as suddenly was notified that the offer was withdrawn.

Government officials have remained mum on the issue and direct inquiries have been ignored. It was only after publicity in the syndicated column that Mr. Johnson consented to talk.

The "Washington Merry-Go-Round," a syndicated column of Washington affairs in daily newspapers carried an item charging that the appointment of Mr. Johnson was recalled because of strenuous objections from Miss Frances Perkins, secretary of labor. No confirmation of this report could be secured by the N.A.A.C.P. this week.

Mr. Johnson received the offer and replied by stating that he could accept only if he would have real authority, and if the duties would not interfere with the lectures he is giving this fall at New York University. WPA officials in Washington telegraphed him that his position would carry authority, and that he could continue his lectures. Thereupon Mr. Johnson accepted the appointment. Hardly had he accepted, however, before WPA recalled the offer, suddenly and without explanation.

Advisor



Joseph H. B. Evans, of Washington, D.C., advsor to Negroes for the Federal Resettlement Administration, who spoke at the annual meeting of the National Recovery Committee in Washington recently. The Negro phases of the resettlement program were discussed in his address.

Vann Leaves Department Of Justice

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24—Robert L. Vann, special assistant to Attorney General Cummings in the Department of Justice, handed in his resignation this week, effective January 1. Mr. Vann has been with the department two and one-half years.

When asked to comment, Mr. Vann said: "I am leaving the Department of Justice to return to my private business."

Asked whether or not he was retiring from political activity, Mr. Vann said, "Most certainly not."

Speculation Rife

Speculation as to Mr. Vann's successor is rife, but among those in close touch with the national political picture, it is intimated that the choice has already been made.

Political-1935

D.C.

Office Holding.

New D. C. Judge Started Out as Mail Carrier

Afro American

His Undelivered Letter Figured in North Carolina Red Shirts' Riot. Battles in Elk Grand Lodge Is Recalled.

4-26-35

Baltimore Sun

WASHINGTON (ANP). — Armond W. Scott, attorney, a resident of Washington for the past thirty years, appointed Monday to succeed Judge James Cobb as a judge of the municipal court, the third in succession from the late Judge Robert Terrell, started out as a mail carrier in Wilmington, N. C.

Perhaps the most dramatic episode of his life occurred at Wilmington, at the turn of the century, during the infamous "red shirt" race riots.



rmond W. Scott

Red Shirt Riots

The white people of the region had grown increasingly restive because of the active political participation of the group and sought by means of arbitration and intimidation to restrict this activity. At the time in question, leaders of the whites and of the Negroes were attempting to come to an understanding and were exchanging letters.

The colored leaders had written the whites a letter and the whites replied, suggesting a compromise which they expected the colored leaders to act upon immediately. The letter of the whites fell into the hands of Letter Carrier Armond W. Scott, who for reasons best known to himself, was charged with not delivering the letter.

Start at Night

That night the riots broke out and many were driven from their homes. When they learned later that Mr. Scott had had the letter which might have averted the riots, they are alleged to have forced him to leave Wilmington.

The story has been often told most eloquently perhaps by the late Charles W. Chestnut, in his "The Marrow of Tradition." Mr. Scott has publicly denied the truth of the report, but friends say he has admitted his part in the incident to friends privately.

Entered Law School

After leaving Wilmington, Mr. Scott went to Washington, entered the Howard law school and was graduated.

Some of the most hectic years in the history of the grand lodge of Elks were featured by the tussle for power between two of its youngest leaders, Armond W. Scott and Harry H. Pace.

Scott Aided Pace

In 1911, when Pace was 27 and grand secretary, Scott nominated Pace for grand exalted ruler. Pace was elected; the other candidate, Merwyn Bibb of Chicago now dead, receiving only the votes of his own lodge.

Pace made Scott grand legal advisor, in which position he served throughout the two terms of Pace. In 1913 when Pace gave up the office of grand exalted ruler, Scott sought to succeed him, but the two men drew swords and Scott was defeated when Pace ran in Gillis T. Nutter. Nutter served three years and Scott was then elected. At the end of his three-year term, Scott sought the post again, but Pace arose across his path in behalf of George McMechen of Baltimore.

McMechen Elected

At a dramatic session of the grand lodge, Scott was forced to openly withdraw from the race, and McMechen was elected.

Number of Candidates

Ever since the Roosevelt administration took charge, the campaign to supplant Judge Cobb has been under way, and there were a number of candidates, although Mr. Scott seemed to be in the lead all the way.

Chief among the colored candidates for the post was Emory B. Smith, now a lawyer, but formerly a Congregational minister. Smith worked in the Roosevelt campaign and was able to bring considerable pressure to bear through important friends. He was at one time in charge of public relations at Howard University.

Hoover Weakness Reason Judge Cobb Not Promoted

Afro American

4-27-35

Baltimore Sun

Feared to Rile South by Appointing Him to Vacancy on Supreme Bench; Cobb Made Blease Pay $186 Debt; Blease Held Up the Cobb Confirmation; Roosevelt May Have Been Moved by Political Propaganda.

(AFRO Bureau)

WASHINGTON — The passing of Judge James A. Cobb from the bench of the Municipal Court here, recalls to political observers that it was in 1931 that the jurist missed appointment to the District Supreme Court because Herbert Hoover, then U.S. President, feared that such an appointment would alienate the South.

It was declared then that Democrats from Southern States would unanimously oppose the appointment of the Republican jurist on the ground that a judicial position of this character has never been been filled by a colored man. With this excuse, the lily-white Hoover administration failed to consider Judge Cobb.

Made Blease Sore

As early as 1930, no less a rabid Southerner than Senator Cole Blease made a futile effort to prevent the confirmation of Judge Cobb to the municipal bench. Ten days prior, the jurist had handed down a decision ordering the South Carolina solon to pay $186 with interests and costs to the Industrial Loan Bank of South Carolina, after C. H. Seebold, the bank's agent, had filed suit in the municipal court here to recover on a judgment awarded against the senator in the county court of Richland County, S.C. on a debt incurred in 1925.

While Blease ranted on the floor of the Senate and made a withering attack on n—— judges his efforts were unavailing as Judge Cobb was confirmed.

Flood White House

In recent months, persons opposed to the renaming of Judge Cobb to succeed himself flooded the White House with tales that the jurist had made campaign speeches for Hoover and against President Roosevelt.

Friends of Judge Cobb vigorously deny any such allegations, pointing to the absurdity of any judge's even considering taking part in a political campaign. None of these opponents, however, was able to produce a copy or report of any such speech.

Two local dailies editorially urged the reappointment of Judge Cobb and not only did the bar associations of both races endorse him, but the local white Democratic club and white women lawyers advocated his retention on the bench.

Say Vote Would Be Lost

Charges were made that the retention of Judge Cobb would lose the colored vote in the 1936 elections, and it is thought that President Roosevelt may have been influenced by some of the political propaganda which was issued in opposition to Judge Cobb. Two of the prominent New Deal Democrats are knownto have openly opposed him.

For eight years, Judge Cobb was a special assistant U.S. attorney in the office of the U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia. Justice Department officials frequently called him to advise upon matters after his elevation to the municipal court bench.

Josiah Objects

Senator Josiah W. Bailey, white (Dem., N.C.), announced he will not vote to confirm Armond W. Scott for municipal judge in Washington because he was chased out of Wilmington in 1898 in connection with the November 11th Red Shirt riots. Mr. Scott was described as insolent.

The Red Shirt riots were staged by whites to keep colored people from running for office in Wilmington and from voting. An organization of whites wearing red shirts and carrying out a program of terrorism similar to that utilized by the Night Riders and Ku Kluxers, began the rioting. Dr. John R. Hawkins and many another able citizen were driven from the state.

Bailey's opposition to Mr. Scott then is due to the fact that Mr. Scott believed in voting and holding office in North Carolina thirty-eight years ago. Well, Mr. Scott believed it then and believes it now. Result: President Roosevelt has appointed him to a judgeship.

"Insolence" applied to Mr. Scott, consists in the charge that he does not raise his hat in greeting white men. That type of insolence (?) would also disqualify ninety per cent of the colored people north of the Virginia-North Carolina state line, so that if we interpret Senator Bailey correctly, he is opposed to any colored candidate for judge in Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
POST

APR 25 1935

The Municipal Judgeship.

In the selection of judges politics should be less than the last consideration. It should not be a consideration at all. This elementary principle of government is recognized everywhere, it seems, except by some high officials who actually select judges.

Nearly a year ago the Department of Justice recommended the appointment of Armond W. Scott, colored, to succeed the present Negro judge on the Municipal bench, James A. Cobb. The coolness of legal groups in Washington toward Mr. Scott apparently delayed action. Both the white and colored bar associations favored the reappointment of Judge Cobb in recognition of his excellent record as a jurist since 1926 and his previous service as assistant district attorney. But the Department of Justice apparently places the counsel of politicians above that of those competent to give technical advice.

A fight against the confirmation of Mr. Scott's appointment is under way. The fact that Negro lawyers who are also closely identified with the Democratic party in the District are leading this movement suggests that something more than politics is involved. Fortunately, some citizen groups are more interested in the judicial qualifications of the new appointee than in his politics.

Whenever a public servant renders good ervice it is sound policy to reward him. Adherence to that practice would undoubtedly have resulted in the reappointment of Judge Cobb. That, however, is not the most important consideration in the case as it now stands. The first objective is to secure a highly-trained and judicially-tempered candidate for this important local office. The attitude of disinterested legal groups warrants careful examination of Mr. Scott's qualifications from that viewpoint.

Reviewing Unpleasant History

THE appointment by President ROOSEVELT of ARMOND W. SCOTT as a judge of the municipal court in Washington has been the occasion for re-living discussion of the Wilmington (N. C.) riot that occurred way back in 1898.

ARMOND SCOTT, a mere youth, just out of college, was then connected in a minor capacity with a Wilmington newspaper published by a member of his race. By tactlessly publishing the details of an inter-racial love affair the paper lit the fuse that set off the Wilmington riot. Young SCOTT had nothing to do with the story, or its publication, which has been authoritatively attributed to the late A. L. MANLY, publisher of the newspaper. But in the course of the riot, during which a large number of innocent colored people were killed, maimed or driven from their home, SCOTT was forced to flee the city.

He settled in Washington, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and having been named for a rather important District judgeship, we assume he has been a success as a lawyer and a credit to the profession.

But Senator JOSIAH W. BAILEY, of North Carolina, has announced his intention of opposing Mr. SCOTT'S confirmation because he was run out of Wilmington by the "Red Shirts" in 1898 for being "insolent." Of course, to Senator BAILEY, any person belonging to Mr. SCOTT'S race who aspired to the higher life and later won appointment as a judge of a court of law was insolent in 1898 and is insolent now.

But to show how far-reaching is the prejudice of the professional southerners, who must be distinguished from the thoughtful and fair-minded southerners of whom there are plenty, we quote the following from the *Charleston News and Courier* "the South's oldest daily newspaper":

> The other day President Roosevelt appointed a Negro lawyer in Washington, one Armond W. Scott, to be judge of the municipal court in his town, in place of a Republican, James A. Cobb, white man, and now it transpires that Scott has "a record."
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> In 1898 occurred the "Wilmington, (N. C.) riots." That was during the Republican-Populist fusion government in North Carolina. Conditions in Wilmington became intolerable to the white people. They drove hundreds of Negroes out of Wilmington, they dismantled the plant of a Negro newspaper that had been particularly obnoxious, and Scott, who as a Wilmington newspaper, "The Star," said at the time was "considered by the white people as partially responsible for the rioting....was escorted to the southbound train by five white citizens and given specific orders never to return to Wilmington in any circumstances."

Here we have two typical intellectual and emotional symptoms—typical of the professional southerners—displayed by the oldest daily newspaper in the South. First it misstates the facts as to Judge COBB'S racial identity. COBB is a colored man. That is typical of their ignorance, which is both pernicious and malicious and in this case inexcusable. Secondly it misstated the facts as to what caused the riot. A colored newspapers in South Carolina could start a similar riot now at any time it chose to tell bluntly the same truth the Wilmington paper tactlessly told in 1898.

Everyone may rest assured that if the unhappy incidence of Mr. SCOTT'S residence in Wilmington at the time of the riot, and his unfortunate connection with the newspaper can be used against him to defeat his confirmation, the professional southerners will seize the opportunity, although to do so would be to penalize him for something for which he was not responsible; and incidentally, something which North Carolinians and South Carolinians, like Senator BAILEY and the *News and Courier* should wish most devoutly to forget, and to be forgiven, by both civilized America and their Heavenly Father.

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After no one had come forward to speak in opposition to confirmation of the nominee, the subcommittee voted unanimously to recommend a favorable report to the full committee.

Senator William H. King, Democrat, of Utah, chairman of the subcommittee, asked three times if anyone wished to speak in opposition to the nominee. No one answered. Several lawyers, including Levi H. David, George C. Gertman and Crandall Mackey, white, spoke in Mr. Scott's behalf.

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Several letters and petitions signed by a small group of lawyers were read in opposition to the appointment, but offsetting these were scores of letters and petitions in his behalf.

Leo A. Rover, former United States Attorney, and Needham C. Turnage, United States Commissioner, sent communications in behalf of Mr. Scott.

Mr. Mitchell testified he had known Mr. Scott for 20 years; that he is a good lawyer, a man of integrity, and is fully qualified for the post.

Questioned by the subcommittee, Mr. Scott said he had been a member of the bar for 38 years, that he was a native of North Carolina and that he held the degrees of A. B. and LL. B. He is a former grand exalted ruler of the Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World.

The favorable report of the subcommittee will be submitted to the full committee at its next meeting.

Appointments of Negroes to Office

To the Editor of The Robesonian:

I wonder why Senator Bailey has decided not to vote for the confirmation of Armand W. Scott, negro, who was appointed last week by President Roosevelt, as a judge of the municipal court in Washington, D. C.? Mr. Roosevelt has appointed and placed more negroes to official government positions than any previous President and his cabinet members and other subordinates have kept pace with him, appointing negroes to many places not heretofore accorded negroes and Mr. Bailey has not said one word against it until now.

Mr. Bailey comes up for reelection in 1936 and of course has no other idea than that of offering himself for senator again. He knows that members of the Democrat party are certainly to learn of at least a portion of the negro appointments made by this administration. He also knows that the Democrat party in North Carolina and the Southland has been able to deceive the voters for more than a quarter of a century into believing that only Republican administrations appoint negroes. He knows that a great portion of the support for the Democrat party must yet come from voters who yet believe such. He wants to be able to come back and tell the voters of North Carolina that he opposed the confirmation of this negro, hoping that that will be sufficient to lead them to believe that no others were appointed and unfortunately many will know no better and continue to believe in his selfstyled 'white supremacy' which does not exist at all. Mr. Bailey will no doubt offer some reasonable excuse for opposing Scott's confirmation but as a matter of fact the continuation of this Democratic myth is what he most desires.

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After Mr. Scott had repeated after Justice Gordon the words of the oath and both had signed it, certifying its administration, an impromptu reception was held in the courtroom.

Mrs. Athalia Scott of Wilmington, North Carolina, 86-year-old mother of Judge Scott, proudly looked on as Justice Gordon administered the oath to her son.

Other relatives who witnessed the ceremony were Arthur Scott, a brother, of Philadelphia; Thomas Scott, a brother of Wash-ington, and his wife; Miss Athalia Scott, a niece, and Mrs. Juanita Wilson, a cousin.

Other persons prominent in Government and fraternal circles also attended the ceremonies.

The taking of the oath of office by Judge Scott was the anti-climax of the Democratic filed their applications with the Department of Justice, but all were eliminated with the exception of Democrat should Mr. Scott.

The President nominated him April 22, last. The Senate confirmed his nomination May 8, last.

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The bar associations of the District of Columbia backed Judge Nearly a year ago Attorney General Homer S. Cummings recommended to the President the appointment of Mr. Scott. The White House returned his recommendation and endorsement of Mr. Scott for further study.

In the interim several candidates ships ought to be kept out of politics.

Judge Scott was the first Negro to be appointed to a contest for the place on party, however, the opposition held by that a colored Democrat a judge of the municipal court bench in Washington, D. C. for more than nine years.

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Lumberton, N. C. Robesonian
May, 1935

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Political—1935
Office Holding—

D.C.

Greensboro, N. C., News
April 26, 1935

DISTRICT BAR VOICES OPPOSITION TO NEGRO

Senate Is Asked Not to Approve Negro For Judge of Washington Court.

BLAMED FOR RIOTS

Daily News Bureau and Telegraph Office 623 Albee Building (By Leased Wire)

Washington, April 25. — J. Y. E. Allen, former secretary of the North Carolina society here, is among members of the District bar association who are opposing the appointment of Armond W. Scott as one of the judges of the municipal court, Mr. Allen today addressed a letter to Senator Bailey, expressing the hope that the senator would oppose confirmation of the appointment, recently announced by President Roosevelt.

In his letter to Senator Bailey Mr. Allen said:

"You no doubt remember the race riot in Wilmington about the year of 1900 when so many negroes were killed, and I am told that Scott had much to do with starting that trouble, and I am also told that he left the state as soon as he could get away, and for years and years dared not go back there.

"As a practicing lawyer of the District of Columbia, Virginia and North Carolina, my home as a regular Democrat, I want to register my protest with you over Scott's appointment. I wish to say with all the emphasis that I am able to command on this occasion, please don't vote to confirm that sassy, uppish, arrogant negro.

"President Roosevelt could not have made a more unpopular choice, nor of all the negro lawyers here that I know, he is the least fitted for the position for which he has been appointed. He has no judicial temperament, and I predict that he will cause trouble if he is elevated to the bench.

"What will the people of North Carolina say when they find out that Scott has been named judge? I don't think it can be proven that he was ever associated with the Democratic party."

Fayetteville, N. C., Observer
April 29, 1935

APPOINTMENT OF NEGRO JUDGE RECALLS WILMINGTON RIOT.

(Raleigh Times)

Appointment by President Roosevelt of Armand W. Scott to be a judge of the municipal court of Washington serves to revive memory of one of the most dramatic and politically fateful happenings in State history.

It appears that Scott was one of scores of both whites and negroes who were informally but none the less effectively banished from Wilmington following the bloody riot and municipal revolution which occurred early in November, 1898.

The race war was precipitated by the action of the famous Fusion legislature of Republicans and Populists ruled by Governor Dan Russell, Jeter C. Pritchard and Marion Butler in exercising its power to legislate government for cities in eastern North Carolina. The result was that mayors and boards of aldermen were appointed from Raleigh, and they in turn named many negroes to office. Especially obnoxious were the negroes appointed to be policemen and to exert the authority of law over the white populations of the towns and cities in question. Fusion had become

npletely effective on January 1, 1897, en Russell was inaugurated. It was election year and the beginning of t was to become the Red Shirt move- t—almost a reincarnation of the orig- Ku Klux—that rescued the South the Reconstruction regime following e Civil War.

tern North Carolina was in a fer- Ignorant negroes had been incited dreams of power. The whites were rate. In Wilmington a negro editor nported from the North and publish- lammatory matter. A spark set off the exploson which found Wilmington in open revolt. Its citizens organized themselves into a semi-military body. Fighting broke out and a definite number of negroes were killed and an indefinite number disappeared without trace. Committees took things with a high hand. They ordered officials of all kinds to resign. City officers were cleaned out. The postmaster and the collector of the port were not saved by their Federal authority. Wilmington made a clean sweep and, having taken charge of its government by force, its vigilante committees expelled the trouble-makers. There was an actual wholesale banishment—some of the deportees, like G. Z. French, being white men of political prominence and material possessions.

Now, after nearly 37 years, the Wilmington riot gets place in the newspapers once more. Armand W. Scott is revealed to have been one of the negroes forced to vacate the city. He turns up as a lawyer who must be around sixty years of age, who has been named for a judicial post in Washington. Since he has been selected to take the place of another negro on the bench, who is a Republican, it is the guess that Scott has become a black Democrat.

Senator Bailey, who can be counted upon to remember as much or more than most men, has announced that he will oppose his confirmation. We wonder whether he will be denounced by the White House as a "Tory" for doing so!

New Washington Municipal Court Judge Will Probably Enter Upon Duties On May 27—Departs On Visit to North Carolina.

WASHINGTON, May 16—The Senate on May 8 confirmed the nomination of Armond W. Scott, an attorney, to be judge of the Municipal Court to succeed Judge James A. Cobb, whose term expired in March, 1934.

Mr. Scott is not expected to take the oath of office and enter upon his duties until May 27.

The precedent set by the replacement of a colored Republican by a colored Democrat on the bench of the Municipal Court of the District of Columbia will be followed in the cases of three white Republican judges of that court, it was learned last Monday.

The replacements are slated to be made within the next six weeks. Those slated to go are Judge Mary O'Toole, whose appointment expired in January, 1934; Presiding Judge George C. Au[illegible] and Judge Nathan Cayton, whose appointments died in February. Judge Robert E. Mattingly, the oldest on the bench from point of service, will not be disturbed.

Judge Scott left Monday to visit relatives in Wilmington, N. C., where he was born. He will also fish while in North Carolina. He will bring his mother with him when he returns.

Baltimore Sun
5-18-35

WASHINGTON, D. C.
NEWS
MAY 2 1935

Scott's Confirmation Predicted by Farley

Postmaster General Farley today admitted that he "knows nothing about the qualifications" of either Judge James A. Cobb, Negro Republican incumbent in the District Municipal Court, or Armond W. Scott, local colored Democratic attorney, who has been named to replace Cobb.

Farley predicted, however, that the Senate would confirm Scott's nomination despite the protests of local and national bar associations who wish Cobb to be retained.

Farley himself is backing Scott, admittedly on the basis only of politics. Several other persons previously had been selected for the post, but dropped because of the opposition to Cobb's removal. Technically, Cobb's successor should be chosen by the Justice Department. Farley previously revealed that he was making the selection, however.

Hearings on Scott's nomination will begin tomorrow at 4 p. m. before a sub-committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Says Mitchell Demands Crowds of 500 for Talks

Virginia Town Which Had Audience of Two Hundred Says Congressman Felt Insulted.

ALEXANDRIA — Samuel A. Tucker, president of the Voters' Club of this city, is awaiting a reply from his letter of Aprill 22 to Represntative Arthur W. Mitchell, calling the Congressman's attention to his conduct toward the club when he was its guest speaker at Alfred Street Baptist Church.

Mr. Mitchell, in his introductory remarks, according to Mr. Tucker, told the assembly that he could not afford to take up his time speaking to small audiences like the one before him. He had been assurd of an audience of 500 persons, he said. Slightly over 200 persons were present.

Denies Promise of 500

At the end of the Representative's speech, Mr. Tucker said, he got up to explain to him that the club had not promised to have an audience of 500 on hand, and to explain further that there were a number of affairs going on in the small town at the same time, including a circus.

He did not have the opportunity to get far with his explanation, he said, before the Representative from Illinois cut him off and told a story which he called synonymous with the occasion.

The story related an incident in **the life of Booker T. Washington's** the life of Booker T. Washington's brother and a football team of which he was the manager.

Others Verify Charge

The team was trying to make excuses for losing a game or several games, when Washington's brother said, "There is no excuse in the world for it."

George Gaddis, another member of the club, who was present at the time of Mitchell's speech, verified the remarks of Tucker, as did a number of other persons who were present.

ILLINOISAN IS APPOINTED TO BIG U. S. JOB

C. E. Hall Promoted To High Office in Census Bureau Post

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31—Establishing a precedent, the Bureau of the United States Census department appointed Charles E. Hall, native of Illinois, to the position of "Specialist in Negro Statistics," recently, according to an announcement made public this week.

It is the first time a civil service "career man," a member of the Race, has been elevated to such a position of responsibility. This responsibility carries with it full authority to disseminate all available statistical data relating to the Race population and he will sign all official correspondence.

For 35 years, Mr. Hall has been employed by the Census Bureau and it was in recognition of his long and efficient service that Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper and William L. Austin, director of the census, made this important appointment. Mr. Hall is the uncle of Lloyd Hall of Chicago, member of the Wabash Avenue Branch Y.M.C.A., board of management, in that city.

Report on the progress of the Race in continental United States from the statistics of the general censuses of 1920 and 1930 and from subsequent annual reports has been in process of compilation by Mr. Hall during recent months. Copy for this report, "Negroes in the United States: 1920-1932" is now in the government printing office and the volume will soon be available for distribution. It covers 20 chapters and is supplementary to the volume, "Negro Population in the United States, 1790 to 1915," issued by the Bureau in 1918.

GROUP ASKS FOR POLICE COURT JUDGE

Democratic League Seeks to Place Another Negro on Judiciary Bench

By W. HAROLD FLOWERS

Now that the United States Sente has unanimously confirmed the omination of Armond W. Scott as judge of the Municipal Court to succeed Judge James A. Cobb, the Colored National Democratic League, composed of representatives from various parts of the Nation, has instituted a fight to place a Negro on the Police Court Bench, to occupy a position now held by a Republican holdover.

The league authorized its legal adviser, Timothy W. Fisher, to write a letter to the Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, James A. Farley, calling his attention to the vacancy.

The letter to Mr. Farley states:

Wants Another Judge

"On behalf of the Colored National Democratic League, composed of representative Negroes from most of the populous centers of the United States, I have the honor to request that you recommend the appointment of a Negro judge in the Police Court of the District of Columbia, where we now understand there occurs a vacancy, the position now being held by a Republican holdover.

"As you doubtless know, there are four judges on this bench, and although more than 70 per cent of the business carried on there concerns colored people, yet the Negro is not represented on that bench.

"Most of the many thousands of dollars which is garnered by that court in fines comes from pockets of Negro defendants. Not only that, according to the last census figures, the Negro constitutes more than 28 per cent of the population of the District, and they contribute daily to their share of citizens' burden in taxation and devotion to the common-wealth.

Negro "Forgotten Man"

"In this Federal controlled city, the Democratic Party has an opportunity to demonstrate that the concepts of the New Deal are intended for America's original "forgotten man." the Negro, as well as for other elements in our population.

"The young Negro who led in the revolt in '32, against the Republican chicanery and deceit, is watching the New Deal as it affects the Negro. He has not mortgaged his life to the Democratic Party, but is willing to continue its support only as long as the party demonstrates tangibly that it appreciates its support.

"This administration could point to no greater achievement in the '36 campaign than to the appointment of a Negro to a place hitherto closed to them by their Republican predecessors here in the capital of the Nation.

"I trust that you will use your good offices to see that this request ripens into fruition by the appointment of a Negro to the vacancy in question."

Emory Smith, former Howard University director of publicity and candidate for the Municipal Court judgeship, was endorsed by the local bar association for the Police Court about a year ago. Attorney Smith is a Democrat and has secured the endorsement of several outstanding party leaders.

Edgar Brown Has Resigneds FERA Publicity Post

(AFRO Bureau)

WASHINGTON—Edgar Brown former national tennis champion who was appointed as an assistant in the publicity department of the FERA last October, by Administrator Harry L. Hopkins, resigned February 25 to accept a CCC post, FERA files disclosed.



Edgar Brown

Mr. Brown denied this, saying that he was going away for several weeks and planned to return. Reports as to the status of Mr. Brown were conflicting among FERA officials.

According to W. L. Milford white, director of public relations Brown has been shifted to the CCC to do publicity work under the direction of M. McKinney white.

Was to Remain Few Months

"He came here with the understanding that he would remain with the FERA for a few months and would then be shifted to the CCC and the housing project for publicity work there," Milford said.

By telephone, McKinney denied that Brown was on his staff, or with the CCC in any capacity.

"He has been around here several times looking for a berth," McKinney said, "but we have not put him on yet because he has not made formal application."

Wrote Articles

McKinney admitted that he had written one or two articles on CCC work, but that he was not paid for them by his department.

"He is not on our pay-roll," McKinney said, "but if he applies, I may recommend that he be employed."

Smith Talks

Alfred Smith, special assistant in the correspondence division, told the AFRO that he knew nothing of the situation. He admitted, however, that he had missed Mr. Brown for some time, and that all of Brown's telephone messages and callers were being referred to him.

Political - 1935 General

Office Holding

FILL VACANCY IN 369TH REGIMENT

Lieut.-Col. Roche and Others Promoted

A new executive officer was appointed this week to fill a long existing vacancy in the 369th Infantry, Harlem's own unit of the state national guard, in the person of Lieut.-Col. James M. Roche, white, who has served the regiment since 1925 as a company commander, battalion commander, and as plans and training officer. He was the senior major in the regiment. The post of lieutenant colonel has been vacant since December when Col. John G. Grimley, the present regimental commander, was promoted from the lieutenant-colonelcy to succeed Col. William A. Taylor.

With the promotion, a revised roster of officers was released from the office of the regimental adjutant, Capt. James W. Johnson. The list shows a number of changes in company commanders and in the rankings of junior officers. Col. Grimley, Lieut.-Col. Roche and Capt. Elfried W. Lang are the only white officers out of a total of sixty-five. The roster follows:

Col. John G. Grimley, commander; Lieut-Col. James M. Roche, executive officer; Capt. James W. Johnson, adjutant; Capt. Elfried J. W. Lang, supply officer; Capt. DeMaurice Moses, assistant plans and training officer. The post of chaplain is vacant.

Medical Detachment: Major Leo Fitz Nearon, surgeon; Capt. Thomas D. Johnson, dental officer; Capt. Frank H. White, Capt. Thornton H. Wood and Firt Lieut. Robert C. Grier, medical officers.

Regimental Headquarters Company: Capt. Vernon C. Riddick, commanding; Second Lieut. Bascom F. Hodge, communications officer.

Service Company: Capt. Alonzo S. Ward, commanding; First Lieut. Samuel A. Williams, assistant to regimental adjutant; Second Lieut. John A. McDonald and Sceond Lieut. Theodore R. Anderson.

Howitzer Company: Capt. Leon G. Brown, commanding; First Lieut. Walter L. Neville and Second Lieut. Percy L. Clarke.

First Battalion: Major Chauncey M. Hooper, commanding; Second Lieut. Luther A. Smith, commanding headquarters company; Second Lieut. Herbert L. Bryar, communications officer.

Company "A"—Capt. DeForest D. Johnson, commanding; Second Lieut. Charles S. Fleming and Second Lieut. James E. Holt, Jr. **Company "B"**—Capt. Roy F. Morse, commanding; First Leut. David A. Gaines and Second Lieut. Isaac C. Live. **Company "C"**—Capt. Walter A. Hume, commanding; Second Lieut. Monroe D. Dowling and Second Lieut. Frank Baker. **Company "D"**—Capt. Rufus A. Atkins, commanding; Second Lieut. Lawrence C. Rowland and Second Lieut. Leslie C. Wainwright.

Second Battalion: Major Wilmer F. Lucas, commanding; First Lieut. Napoleon Johnson, commanding headquarters company; Second Lieut. Cato L. Baskerville.

Company "E"—Capt. Robert W. Pollard, commanding; First Lieut. Robert A. Banks and Second Lieut. Leo W. Gibbons. **Company "F"**—Capt. Harry B. Reubel, commanding; First Lieut. Edwin B. Adams and Second Lieut. Roger Hoagland. **Company "G"**—Capt. Douglass R. Grier, commanding; First Lieut. Jesse R. Harper and Second Lieut. William H. Uter. **Company "H"**—Capt. Floyd H. McDonald, commanding; First Lieut. Earle H. Charles and Second Lieut. Leo B. Stephens.

Third Battalion: Major Clinton J. Peterson, commanding; First Lieut. Percy E. Daniels and Second Lieut. William H. Cooper.

Company "I"—Capt. Ira L. Aldridge, commanding; First Lieut. William R. DeKalb. **Company "K"**—Capt. Daniel L. Bailey, commanding; Second Lieut. John T. Blow and Second Lieut. Joseph A. Harris. **Company "L"**—First Lieut. Edward I. Marshall, commanding; First Lieut. Albert C. Grier and Second Lieut. St. Elmo P. Henderson. **Company "M"**—Capt. Jesse W. Pollins, commanding; Second Lieut. John S. Brown and Second Lieut. Byron B. Blissett

CHICOPEE NAMES ITS CANDIDATES

Dench and Edwards to Run for Offices

The Chicopee Democratic Club, regular Tammany unit of the Twenty-first Assembly district, and the Ramapo, rival organization, have decided on primary candidates for the aldermanic and assembly posts in the Twenty-first Assembly district, it was reported yesterday.

The Chicopee captains met Wednesday night at the clubhouse, 72 St. Nicholas avenue, and designated Attorney Eustace V. Dench for alderman and Attorney Lucille Edwards for the Assembly. Dench was an unsuccessful primary candidate last year for the Assembly on the Chicopee ticket.

At a meeting earlier in the week the Ramapo redesignated Assemblyman William T. Andrews and Carson DeWitt Baker for the aldermanic post. Baker came out last year for the Assembly as the representative of the New York County Colored Democratic Association, but his name was left off from primary ballots when he failed to comply with the regulations of the Board of Elections as regards petitions.

CANDIDATE GETS COMMUNIST AID

Dr. Geo. E. J. Banks Endorsed Fully

Antonio Lombardo, white Communist party organizer of New Rochelle, announced Tuesday that Dr. George E. J. Banks, prominent Negro dentist and councilmanic candidate, had received the unanimous endorsement of the Communist Party of New Rochelle. Previously when interviewed Lombardo had said that the Communist agreed with the major things that Dr. Banks advocated, but at that time the endorsement was not said to be unanimous.

In Lombardo's statements Tuesday he said:

"After looking over Dr. Banks' program we feel that it is most excellent. Though it has some shortcomings, if his program is realized it will win for the oppressed Negro people many rights that they don't have now.'

Dr. Banks advocates the passage of a city ordinance forbidding discrimination against Negroes in restaurants, theatres, hotels ,and other places of amusements, and all public and semi-public institutions. He further advocates the appointment of Negroes to administrative positions in the New Rochelle relief department. He further advocates the appointment of Negroes to the Board of Education. He holds that union wages should be paid on relief jobs, and cash relief kept in pace with increasing living costs.

Dr. Banks said Wednesday that he planned opening his campaign for the councilmanic office with a series of talks in various New Rochelle churches.

Morton Is the Man

FERDINAND Q. MORTON, civil service commissioner and a favorite son of Tammany Hall, has thrown his hat into the ring. Mr. Morton has declared for leadership of the Democrats in the Nineteenth Assembly district, and will fight for the post held by Martin J. Healy, white.

Many other Negroes have declared themselves candidates for Mr. Healy's post, but none impresses us with the strength and possibilities with which Mr. Morton is endowed. Weeks ago we urged that our advocates of Negro leadership avoid dividing their strength. If we are sincere in desiring Negro leaders, our entire support must be packed behind one man only in each district where we are in the majority.

The Amsterdam News has never had any particular love for Mr. Morton. Quite the contrary. Neither have we supported Tammany candidates in any elections except the primaries. The important considerations are these:

Mr. Morton is regarded with more favor by Tammany than any other member of his race. He has the ear of the important men who sit in the hall in Seventeenth street.

If he wins (he is far too conservative to jump into a fight where his chances are poor) he should be able to secure more consideration for his people than any white leader. The old argument that a Negro leader cannot secure patronage is blasted to bits in this case.

Negroes cannot win if they split their support. They can win with Morton or they can flounder about and wail for two more years. If you voted as a Democrat in the Nineteenth district last year, you MUST be a Morton supporter.

STEPHENS IS PUT ON AVIATION BODY

Denies He Will Run for Leadership in 19th

Assemblyman James E. Stephens of the Nineteenth District was appointed to the State Commission of Aviation Tuesday by Speaker of the Assembly Irwin Steingut. The Harlem representative also holds the position of chairman of the Committee on Printing and Engrossed Bills.

The duties of an aviation commissioner include traveling throughout the state and country to study landing fields and aviation facilities for recommendations. The post carries no additional salary, but expenses of the seven commissioners are paid by the state. Senator A. Spencer Feld is chairman of the aviation commission.

In announcing his appointment, Assemblyman Stephens denied reports that he would be a candidate for the Tammany leadership of the Nineteenth district in the coming primaries. It had been rumored that he might be substituted for Martin J. Healy, incumbent white leader,

U. S. MINISTER TO LIBERIA.

President Roosevelt's nomination of Lester A. Walton for the post of Minister to Liberia deserves the appreciation of all who are interested in that Republic. Our State Department has evidently given consideration to the qualifications required to deal with the vital relationships between the American Government and Liberia. Mr. Walton's personality, training and experience are unique in their adaptation to the service to be rendered.

Born in St. Louis, Mo., his early life enabled him to know conditions both in the North and in the South. Through association with the leading journalists of that city, he acquired the habit of impartial survey and interpretation of events. As a reporter of the St. Louis Star he achieved a reputation for accurate observation and clear presentation of news. For over a quarter of a century he has been associated with The New York Age, officiating for years as managing editor. His services as reporter and feature writer of the New York World were highly appreciated by the leading journalists of the country. In these important positions he has been closely associated with the outstanding leaders of the Negro race and he has won the friendship and confidence of both white and colored people.

Since 1918 Mr. Walton has had numerous contacts with international affairs. At the close of the World War, President Wilson and Secreary of War Baker associated him with Dr. Moton in a visit to France for the purpose of studying the condition and achievements of the colored American troops. This experience enabled him to acquire intimate contact with great international forces. For many years he has been a student of Liberian affairs. He has contributed numerous articles to current magazines and newspapers on the relationship of Liberia to the United States. In the summer of 1933 he visited Liberia and made a careful study of the economic, educational and political life of the Republic. These studies included governmental conditions in Monrovia and the general status of the native people in the interior. Returning from Liberia he made an extended visit to Geneva where he attended sessions of the International Committee on Liberia and also the meetings of the Council of the League of Nations. In all his contacts he won the friendship and confidence of those with whom he conferred.

He has been intimately associated with the American organizations especially interested in Liberian affairs. The officers and members of the American colonization societies and the secretaries of the mission boards maintaining schools and churches in Liberia are unanimous in their belief that Mr. Walton is prepared to render substantial service in the cementing of friendship and cooperative relationships between the United States and the Republic of Liberia.

Mr. Walton has a profound appreciation of the unique significance of Liberia as a demonstration of self-government by native Africans. He understands fully the historic relations between the United States and Liberia and he is convinced that such relationships can be mutually helpful. Through his association with the late Dr. Booker T. Washington and Rr. Moton, the principals of Tuskegee Institute, he has learned the value of interracial cooperation and of education related to the actualities of life. He has a deep appreciation of all types of education from the elementary to the university graduate. He has consistently advocated the need for industrial and agricultural development as well as for technical and professional education. While he is sincerely devoted to interracial cooperation, he is vitally conscious of the rights of all peoples and never fails to appeal for every opportunity and every right necessary to the development of the colored people.

As the United States Minister to Liberia his friends have every confidence that he will be a worthy representative of American ideals and that he will make a substantial contribution toward the historic friendship between the United States and the Republic of Liberia.

Urban League Secretaries Called To Govt. Service

Information has just been received in the office of the National Urban League that Eugene D. Jones, formerly Employment Secretary of the New York Urban League and at present Industrial Secretary of the New Jersey Urban League, has been called to the Government service under the Works Progress Administration. Mr. Jones is to act as Assistant Advisor on Labor Relations and his field covers the whole state of New Jersey. Mr. Jones has rendered significant service in New Jersey in the interest of Negro workers, being responsible for a large number of openings being made possible for them even during the present depression. In his present capacity as Advisor on Labor Relations, it is expected that he will see that the Negroes of New Jersey receive fair treatment under all the projects under the PWA.

Another Urban League official called to the Government service is James Harvey Kerns, formerly Secretary of the Omaha Urban League. Mr. Kerns, who recently resigned his office in Omaha, has been appointed Supervisor of Workers' Education in the State of North Carolina, with headquarters in Salisbury. The appointment of Mr. Kerns to this post assures the Negroes of North Carolina a fair opportunity to gain needed adult and workers' education.

The National Urban League is making strenuous efforts to place more Negroes in positions where they might protect the interest of Negro workers as well as those who seek to avail themselves of the opportunities offered by the Federal Government.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS
REPUBLICAN

DEC 18 1935

One gathers from an Ohio correspondent of the New York Times: (1) that Hoover has no chance in that state as a presidential candidate; (2) that Ogden Mills has none either; (3) that Landon and Borah are too dry for the Buckeye cities; (4) that Borah has alienated the numerous Negroes in the state by opposition to the federal anti-lynching bill; (5) that Col Frank Knox is the candidate of Wall street and, therefore, untouchable; (6) that Senator Dickinson of Iowa is too much of a mossback; and (7) that there is less talk of Senator Vandenberg even. Ohio is particular. Or, perhaps, she has her eye on one of her own darlings still unknown to fame.

Political–1935

Office Holding

Georgia

Lucy Laney's Niece Is Probation Officer

AUGUSTA, Ga.—Miss Margaret Louise Laney, a niece of the late Lucy Laney of Haines Institute, this city, has been appointed to succeed the late Mrs. Willie Mae Oliver as probation officer of the juvenile court here.

Miss Laney taught for a number of years in the school which her aunt founded and was its principal for two years following the founder's death.

She is a graduate of Atlanta and Columbia universities and has studied at Smith College, Northampton, Mass. She is a member of the Delta Sigma Theta sorority.

Illinois.

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MITCHELL'S VISIT

Representative Arthur W. Mitchell, of Illinois, the only negro elected as a democrat to congress, who will be the principal speaker tonight at the 50th anniversary exercises at Morris Brown College is an able and constructive leader of his race.

During his service as a member of congress, Representative Mitchell has conducted himself in a manner that has won the admiration of his democratic colleagues, especially those from the south. A native of Alabama and for many years a resident of Chicago, Mitchell is intimately familiar with the problems and opportunities of the negro on both sides of the Mason and Dixon line.

He has shown a clear and helpful realization of the danger of harm, rather than benefit, to his race as the result of unwise and radical policies, and it is not surprising that his good judgment and level-headedness have made his public service of value to whites and blacks alike.

Mitchell comes to Atlanta to speak before a college that has done splendid work in educating the negroes of this section in a manner to fit them to meet the problems with which they will be confronted in everyday life. It has been chiefly supported by the African Methodist Episcopal church and by contributions by white and negro friends in the south. In its support and direction it is more entirely southern than any other negro institution of higher education.

Representative Mitchell merits a cordial welcome to Atlanta and there should be general interest in the celebration of the 50th anniversary of a local institution that has rendered such fine service in bettering the condition of the southern negro and in promoting better relations between the races.

Arthur W. Mitchell, U. S. Congressman

Coming at the close of the Lane College Farmers' Conference week an interesting visit to Jackson, Tennessee was made by the Honorable Arthur W. Mitchell, recently elected to our Congress from the First Congressional District of Illinois, Chicago. Aside from his being as he claimed, "a dyed-in-the-wool Democrat" there's nothing else to him of personal or national interest. To the point that the Jackson Sun, a daily, did not see fit to make mention of him on its first page, nor editorially, all because it either felt that Mr. Mitchell was straddling issues, or that a Colored man just cannot be a democrat especially in the south. It is of interest for one Negro to stand in a crowd of more than two thousand other Negroes in the South and say, "I'm a dyed-in-the-wool democrat." Mr. Mitchell is one of our Ego-centric characters, and as such, he took up his time reading letters and newspaper editorials about himself to his audience when he was invited here to speak to the farmers about the AAA, and the NIRA schedules and codes of his Administration; if he thinks he touched upon any of these it was to assert that: "Every evil that happens in the South, is due to a misunderstanding;" everybody who believes that, stand on your head. Inadvertantly Mr. Mitchell contradicts himself when he gave us a reason for his moving North, that "One day he sent his seven year old son to the Post Office to get mail, when a white man's dog attacked the boy's horse, the boy in turn tried to run down the dog with the horse. Over that bout the white man became enraged, and threatened to kill boy and horse." He emphasized, a big "grown white man wanting to kill a seven year old boy" for a thing of that sort, made his wife say to him, "We can live in the South, but we must raise our children somewhere else." Was that a misunderstanding?

Mr. Mitchell's "Special Bill" to have enacted a code by which three Negroes, and two whites will constitute a Committee to investigate social and other race relations in economics as from a Congressional point of view, is purely "Jim Crow" legislation. We have that all over the Southland, why take it to Washington and legalize it? As a real man among men first, we hope Mr. Mitchell will stand up and play the man and reflect that quality in the interest of his race ; nothing else can possibly count or stand the TEST. He was introduced by Bishop J. Arthur Hamlett.

For Home Consumption?

MR. ARTHUR W. MITCHELL, the only Negro member of Congress, has introduced a bill which would provide a federal Negro industrial commission designed to give us another "Indian Bureau" with no powers of administration. We think such a bill is foolish, ill-advised and likely to be harmful, but that is not our chief concern here, because we think it will die a natural and much-desired death. Our real quarrel with Mr. Mitchell is on another score.

When the congressman spoke to Harlemites in January he revealed that Congressman Emanuel Celler of New York had introduced such a measure. Mr. Mitchell lauded the proposal as constructive and asked that Mr. Celler be supported. A short time later we learned that he had introduced his (Mitchell's) Negro commission bill, and it was almost identical with that of his colleague. We really don't get the idea of praising a man's proposal and then offering ancther like it. Neither can we see why Mr. Mitchell put in his anti-lynching bill when he should have known that the only one with a chance of being adopted was the Costigan-Wagner measure.

We recall that in Mr. Mitchell's Harlem speech he said that many legislators introduce measures for home consumption only, and really do not want them passed. We wonder whether the gentleman from Illinois falls in that class.

Mitchell Says F. D. Is Pulling Out of Woods

Scoffs at Hoover's Administration before Church Audience.

PUTS HUEY LONG IN INTERFERENCE GROUP

Brings 3 White Congressmen to Testimonial.

WASHINGTON. — Representative Arthur W. Mitchell (Dem., Ill.), told a capacity audience, assembled at the Metropolitan Baptist Church to do him honor, Sunday night, that the present administration is slowly, but surely, pulling America out of the woods.

The Congressman was accompanied by Mrs. Mitchell and three white Representatives, Emmett O'Neal, Kentucky; Chester Thompson, Illinois, and John Kee, West Virginia, all of whom made brief talks.

"The greatest thing in life is to make friends," Mitchell told the audience. "It is not expected that this meeting be a serious one. We have come here for the purpose of renewing our acquaintance, and smiling at each other."

Scoffs at Hoover

Reviewing his attention to national politics since his days of campaigning for Roosevelt, he pointed to various indications of returning prosperity. He scoffed at the Hoover administration and compared the country to an automobile, and former President Hoover and Mr. Roosevelt to the two chauffeurs who were trying to drive the car out of the woods.

The former drove recklessly and went to sleep at the wheel, he said, and let the car get into the mud, while the latter patched it up temporarily so that "we could travel a little."

Raps Huey Long

"We are not on the highway," he exclaimed, "but we are making our way toward the highway. It would seem that all good people would like to help to push this machine back, but there are those who try to drive it further into the mud." He asserted that Huey Long was in this group.

At the conclusion of his talk, a basket of flowers was presented to Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, on behalf of the church, by Mrs. Cecil Smith Mrs. Mitchell was dressed in a dark blue dress, with a small black straw hat, trimmed with black velvet. She wore white gloves.

J. Finley Wilson was expected to introduce Representative Mitchell, but he did not reach town from New Orleans in time to attend the affair. E. L. Persons, chairman of the trustee board of the church, introduced him instead.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
March 12, 1935

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How Mitchell Voted in Congress This Week

Afro-American
3-23-35

WASHINGTON. — Representative Arthur W. Mitchell, Democrat, of Illinois, voted on important roll-calls in the House of Representatives last week, as follows:

On the bill of Representative Robert L. Doughton, Democrat, of North Carolina, to repeal the income-tax publicity provisions of the Revenue Act of 1934, passed, 302 to 98—yea.

On the Home Mortgage Relief Bill of Representative Henry B. Steagall, Democrat, of Alabama, to authorize the Home Owners' Loan Corporation to issue additional bonds to a total of $1,750,000,000 to take care of pending loan applications as well as those received within 60 days of the effective date of the act, passed, 400 to 2—not voting.

THE MAN MAKES US ASHAMED:

Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell is proving a disappointment. He is devoting too much time to looking backward. No body cares what he thinks about Oscar DePriest, whom he defeated for the seat in Congress from the first district of Illinois. Nor should he care now that he has assumed the great responsibility.

To Mitchell as to other members of Congress comes the opportunity to name cadets to be trained at West Point. He had no need to say white boys have as much right to represent his district as black. In every other one of the nearly five hundred districts white boys do the representing. Mitchell could have kept his mouth shut and had the same conditions in his district. However, the country as a whole thinks DePriest was a patriot and a statesman when he opened the way for Negroes to earn a commission in the army, because the national defense was made stronger by the recognition of a hitherto loyal but neglected group.

3-29-35

When Mitchell says Negroes should look to their southern white friends for their salvation, he resembles the disputant who insisted "Jeff Davis freed the Negro," and then proved it by saying that had Davis not refused to give up the slaves there would have been no Civil war and no freedom. It is all a matter of definition. Disfranchisement, lynching, peonage, illiteracy, the commissary and the convict camp exist in the south. Under the new deal to them is to be added another evil, — no relief for the tenant farmer. Let the Congressman do his own explaining how these are the work of friends.

Kansas City Mo-

Mitchell can explain—as easily as he can explain his utterly amazing declaration that he is opposed to the anti-lynching bill. It must be that his tongue slipped. If not, then his brains certainly went awry. Whether the anti-lynching bill proposed will work or not cannot be told until it is tried. But this he must know: public opinion has crystalized into law in some states, and is growing stronger against lynching everywhere. Mitchell might help the cause. He prefers to scoff.

The last burst of nonsense delivered by Congressman Mitchell reads him out of court. He opposes the anti-lynching bill because it is not effective. Mitchell campaigned to become a member of a law making body. He must have known at the time that every law is violated at some time. If violation is sufficient reason for not passing a law, why did he want to become a law maker?

We suggest that Congressman Mitchell retire from the public platform. He is not a safe speaker. Until 1936, he is our first citizen, though he shout to high heaven that he represents the first district of Illinois and not the twelve million Negroes. If he, our leader no matter how he tries to disown us, has not had time to think through what he should say, or if he is incapable of it, at least he will save us from being pitied if he says nothing.

One thing can be said of Oscar DePriest, whom Congressman Mitchell seems unable to stop abusing,—he let the world know that so long as he was in Congress the Negro had an advocate. He was our Joseph. Today we have a Jeremiah!

MITCHELL HEARD BY LARGE CROWD

Globe
3-23-35

A crowd estimated at 2,000 including more than one hundred white people was present Sunday afternoon to hear the address of Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell which was delivered at the Ryman Auditorium. The speech was made under the auspices of the New Deal Progressive League of which Jasper C. Horne is president, and was the "opening gun" in a drive of the League to enroll 5,000 members.

A promised address of Mayor Hilliary E. Howse, together with Mr. Mitchell's unique role of being the first Negro democrat ever elected to the United States Congress were strong factors in bringing out a splendid crowd for the affair. Music for the occasion was furnished by singers from A. and I. State College, the National Baptist quartet, the Allegro Male Chorus and the choir of First Baptist church of East Nashville. The singing of these groups was exceptionally good and was highly enjoyed by all.

The general trend of Congressman Mitchell's address was along the line of previous addresses delivered in other parts of the country. He extolled President Franklin D. Roosevelt as being equal in greatness to Lincoln or any of the other illustrious men who have held the Presidency, advised Negroes to stop following the Republican party "blindly" and pleaded for them to enroll in the New Deal Progressive League.

The address while interesting, apparently was void of results as far as getting members for the League. This is attributed to the fact that for the most part the audience was made up of colored men and women who either were staunch Republicans or Independents, and they were not convinced by Mr. Mitchell that they should change their political beliefs. A number of distinguished men and women occupied the platform, however none of the leading white Democrats were there. Mayor Howse, Gov. McAlister and other leaders sent greetings.

Illinois.

Political—1935

Office Holding.

Congressman Mitchell's Inconsistencies

Beacon Democrat
3-30-35

Congressman Mitchell is just as right as a fox when he says "The political downfall of the Negro has been his failure to see virtue in any party except the Republicann

On the other hand, when the representative from the first Illinois district asserts that he is not the representative of 15,000 Negroes, he is as far apart from reason as a college boy's sox are from his B. V. D.'s. If Congressman Mitchell had been born in the North we might be inclined to take him seriously; but every Negro born below the Mason and Dixon line, knows that he was black a long time before he secured political designation.

We wish Congressman Mitchell and every other Negro were free to xercise his suffrage, and attempt administration of government upon the broad plane of American citizenship. But that day is in the remote future. If Congressman Mitchell believes that his political designation as congressman frees him from the thought of black problems, all he has to do is to go back to his native Southeland and be standing around loose when the mob starts out "looking for a stray nigger." Better still, if Congressman Mitchell believes that he has advanced beyond a color line, a good way to correct his thinking is to return to Georgia and offer himself as a congressional candidate.

From the humble trash hauler and ditch digger, up to the halls of Congress, every black man must understand and know that we must battle for security and respect for all Negroes. We must hang together or hang separately.

In an attempt to be convincing on this subject, Congressman Mitchell says, "I'm not going to draw the color line. Because I'm a Negro is no reason why ten million Negroes should expect me to represent them."

While Congressman Mitchell may not draw his color line, someone else has been kind enough to define it for him. He should have been aware of the fact that the Negroes in Atlanta, whom he was addressing, already had a color line drawn against voting in their state. The same color line is drawn in Georgia against intermarriage of the races, in travel on street cars, buses and railroads the color line stands out in bold relief. Why need Congrssman Mitchell draw a line already drawn? What black folk are interested in is what he as congressman intends to do about it.

The amusing part of Congressman Mitchell's Atlanta address develops out of his statement that, "We can't stop lynching by the enactment of anti-lynching bills. We have anti-murder bills and people are still killing; anti-larceny bills, and people are still stealing. Lynching will be stopped through Christian education."

In the next breath the astonished Atlanta audience heard Congressman Mitchell announce that he had introduced one of the best "useless" anti-lynching bills in congress. "I've introduced the best anti-lynching bill that has been introduced, and the only one that is going to pass," he confided.

If in his sober and honest judgment lynching will be stopped only through Christian education, why under high heaven did not Congressman Mitchell introduce a bill providing for Christian education instead of his prohibitory measure. which if passed. according to his philosophy, will be only a "play-pretty" and of no effect upon the morals of the American people?

Let's see what w can actually get out of Congressman Mitchell's illogical reasoning. His argument is that law is no deterrent to crime. Applying his theory regarding governmental prohibition of murder, larceny and all violations of the Ten Commandments do no good. If Congressman Mitchell really believes this to be true, why would it not be a good idea for him to introduce a bill abolishing Congress, because its only function is to pass laws, which Congressman Mitchell argues have no restraining effect upon the populace.

In another address in Baltimore, Congressman Mitchell expressed an equally foolish viewpoint when he said, "I contend that no leader should seek to please the people." We do not know just what Congressman Mitchell had in mind when he made the above statement. We will agree in the proposition that many times there is a vast difference between what the people need and what the people want. On the other hand we are also certain that the voice of a submerged group is usually focal in that which is right. We are not ready to agree that the agendum of 15,000,000 Negroes in this country is wrong, while the program of Congressman Mitchell is right.

People usually elect men to office because they feel the individual they select to represent them will carry out their ideas and notions regarding government. Congressman Mitchell is due to receive a severe jolt from the Negroes in his district if he follows the theory that in office he can entirely ignore the ladder up which he climbed.

Laurel, Miss. Call
March 23, 1935

OSCAR'S ENDORSEMENT

Oscar Depriest, the negro ex-congressman Illinois, who, being a Republican, was beaten in last race by a negro Democrat from the same dis is still busy, working for "social equality" for his e is a great admirer of Huey Long. He is quoted iving the following endorsement to Louisiana's Kingish:

"Senator Long has released the negro from the bonds of political slavery in the South by passing an act which does not make it necessary for them to pay poll taxes. This is our first step toward political freedom and the exercise of our rights that have been guaranteed to us. We are entitled to business, political and social freedom. You have gotten your first step and with the registering of the negroes now in New Orleans, you can accomplish what you want. Senator Long's strength is with the votes. The negroes in this state have the votes and can make their strength felt. Senator Long has been our friend and we shall remember our friends."

PORT CHESTER, N. Y.
ITEM

MAR 25 1935

De Priest Republicans To Plan For Campaign

A discussion of the coming Spring election and the launching of a membership drive will be the features of the monthly meeting of the De Priest Republican Club tonight in the Capitol Theater Building. President O. M. Gilliard will preside.

COLUMBUS, O.
OHIO STATE JOURNAL

MAR 29 1935

Criticizes Mitchell

Editor Ohio State Journal:

Arthur W. Mitchell, weak-kneed successor to Oscar de Priest, fiery and much alive former congressman from the Illinois district, was the guest speaker at the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Morris Brown University, recently in Atlanta, Ga.

During the course of his remarks Mr. Mitchell said he does not represent 10,000,000 Negroes. He represents the constituency of the first congressional district of Illinois. He said further that because he is a Negro is no reason why the colored people of America should expect him to be their spokesman.

Mitchell panned De Priest for not recommending a white man from his district to West Point or Annapolis, saying the white boys have as much right to be represented from that district as Negroes. Mitchell also hit at the Costigan-Wagner anti-lynching bill, saying lynching cannot be stopped by the enactment of anti-lynching bills. Mitchell advised colored people to look to the northern white man for their salvation, according to the northern congressman, the northern white man doesn't understand the Negro.

Reading the account of such a speech made by a supposed representative Negro makes one wonder how the colored people of Illinois and especially Chicago, where they are supposed to be up on their toes, could have been asleep to the extent of electing such an Uncle Tom as Arthur Mitchell to a seat in Congress.

O'CONNELL TONEY.
Columbus.

OLD AGE PLAN IS BACKED

Negro Congress May Urge Security Program For All States

WASHINGTON, April 15.—(INS)—Representative Arthur W. Mitchell, Democrat, Illinois, only negro member of Congress, was applauded in his maiden speech today when he appealed for federal grants to states for old age pensions.

Mitchell, while backing the administration social security measure, urged amendments so that the federal government would guarantee pensions in states now financially unable to make payments.

"It is not enough that my own state of Illinois pay pensions and the poorer states such as Alabama and Mississippi not do so," he said. "The federal government should take upon itself the burden of seeing that not an old person over 65 is left in want."

Mitchell was applauded by members from both north and south.

Pace on Legal Staff of Ill. Commerce Comish.

CHICAGO (ANP)—In recognition of various services performed for the Democratic party, Harry H. Pace was recently appointed assistant general counsel for the Illinois Commerce Commission.

How Congressman Mitchell Voted

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The votes of Representative Arthur W. Mitchell, Democrat, of Illinois, on important rollcalls in the House last week were as follows:

On the bill of Representative Compton I. White, Democrat, of Ohio, to increase by $1000 the annual allowance of each Congress for clerk hire so that each might employ another assistant, defeated, 241 to 146--nay.

On the bill of Representative Hatton W. Sumners, Democrat, of Texas, to enable justices of the United States Supreme Court to retire on full pay at the age of 70, after ten years of sehrvice, rejected, 210 to 144--yea.

CONGRESSMAN MITCHELL ACTIVE IN SUPPORT OF COMMISSION BILL

(By KELLY MILLER)

Hon. Arthur W. Mitchell, the only Negro member of Congress, introduced a Bill to establish a Federal Commission on Negro affairs. Proposals to this effect have been suggested and engaged public thought and discussion for the past thirty years. None of them, however, have gotten beyond the stage of being introduced in Congress and hearing before appropriate committees. Mr. Mitchell, however, is thoroughly convinced that his proposed measure will shortly be enacted into law and put into practical effect. Judging by the esteem in which Congressman Mitchell is held by his colleagues and the widespread favor with which this Bill is received, in and out of Congress, there seems to be good reason for believing that the hopes of the author will be realized. The hearing was held on this Bill by the House Judiciary Committee on Tuesday, June 18, 1935. Congressman Sommers, of Texas, Chairman, and practically the full committee were in attendance and gave most considerate attention. Several members of Congress, both from the North and South, expressed their interest in the measure. Dr. R. R. Moton of Tuskegee, Hon. Perry W. Howard, Mr. J. E. Mitchell, Editor of the Argus, St. Louis, Mo., Att'y. Scipio Jones of Little Rock, Ark., Dr. Alain Locke and Dean Kelly Miller of Howard University, appeared in behalf of the Bill. The N.A.A.C.P. through its attorney, Mr. Charles Houston, telegraphed requesting the privilege of filing with the Committee its opposition to the proposed measure. Mr. Mitchell advises that this is the only semblance of opposition yet developed.

Although Mr. Houston did not indicate the nature of the brief requested to be filed with the Committee, yet it is easy to divine that it must be of the nature of opposition to what seems to smack of class legislation. During the entire life of the N.A.A.C.P. similar proposals have been before Congress and the public, and if I mistake not, it is the first time that this organization has registered itself in the oppositon.

Several proponents of the Bill anticipated the objection based upon the appearance of class legislation. The writer of this release addressed himself mainly to this point. In principle the Federal Government is opposed to all forms of class legislation. It is sought to keep the statute books free from the stain of race or class discrimination and yet, as Dr. Moton pointed out, we are confronted with a condition and not a theory. The Federal Government recognizes race distinction but not race discrimination in sundry Federal provisions. The separate schols of Washington, the establishment and maintenance of Freedman's hospital and of the Veterans hospital at Tuskegee, Ala., the authorized appropriations for Howard University, Colored regiments in the United States army and sundry

upon race distinction. Differentiated treatment on account of race or color is contrary to the spirit and genius of democratic institutions and especially repugnant to the sensibilities of the Negro race. Whenever there is set up distinctions on account of race, it is always on the expressed or understood basis that there must be equal, even though separate, accomodations. The grants to Howard University represent, I believe, the only instance in Federal legislation where race distinction is clearly avowed. But this discrimination is in favor of the Negro, no other institution enjoys similar Congressional favor. But as the Negro suffers the heavy brunt of discrimination in the administration of law, though not in the legislation itself, the special favor enjoyed by Howard University is only to partly offset for the Negro's many disadvantages. After all none of us can be logical in dealing with the race question. Race prejudice frustrates all the formulas of logic. Under existing circumstances and conditions, a Commission such as Congressman Mitchel proposes will be a most desirable instrument in promoting the interest of the Negro race and the welfare of the nation.

There is one interesting feature in the Mitchell Bill which was not to be found in any of the similar measures which preceded it. It proposes to take steps against subversive propoganda calculated to lead the Negro away from the ideals of American citizenship. The demagog and promoters of wild propoganda are ever prone to seize upon the grievances of the Negro race as a means of inducing them to join the ranks of the restless and dissatisfied trouble makers. The reds, the communist, the fascist, the nazist have nothing to offer the American Negro but would beguile him into a sea of troubles by which he would be engulfed.

The Negro today is faced by a situation which is more serious than any which has confronted him since the Emancipation. Here is a practical constructive proposal which offers immediate help in the midst of present troubles. All Negroes of whatever school of thought or shade of opinion should uphold Mr. Mitchell's hand in putting over this race Commission. It was interesting to see the Hon. Perry W. Howard, the arch Negro Republican, working hand in glove with Congressman Mitchell, his Democratic antitype, in promoting this proposition for general racial good. I urge Negroes from all parts of the country to deluge Congressmen and Senators with telegrams and letters for the support of Mitchell's Commission on Negro affairs.

Lexington, S. C. Dispatch-News
September 5, 1935

A NEGRO DEMOCRAT

Whatever differences may exist between the republican party and the democratic party can no longer be charged to the "negro issue." At present there is only one negro in the United States congress and he is a member of the democratic party and elected on that ticket. He is Representative Mitchell of Illinois.

Speaking at Athens, Alabama, last week the negro congressman appealed to the members of his race to support President Roosevelt and the democratic party. He called the New Deal the "salvation of the country and the salvation of the negro," and paid high tribute to President Roosevelt.

Congressman Mitchell attacked the republican party as being responsible for "great industrial giants" which "oppressed the common people and boldly challenged the right of government to control them."

Political - 1935

Illinois.

Office Holding.

Congressman in Clash with AFRO Editor at Forum

Mitchell and Murphy Lock Horns in Good-Natured Discussion.

Afro American

REPRESENTATIVE TELLS OF TALK WITH F. D.

3-30-35

Says President Will Sign Any Anti-Lynch Bill.

Baltimore Md.

BALTIMORE—Tension held an audience of nearly two thousand persons at the City-Wide Young People's Forum in Bethel A.M.E. Church. Friday night, when Carl Murphy, AFRO editor, and Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell (Dem., Ill.) clashed in an impromptu, but sharp debate.

During his speech on various panaceas for innumerable problems, the Congressman made several attacks on the press in general and the AFRO in particular.

Mr. Murphy, who was seated in one of the front pews, was the first speaker to take the floor when the period of discussion arrived.

He stated that he wanted to ask the Congressman three questions.

He asked Mr. Mitchell whether the newspaper he referred to which put stories of chicken-stealing on page one and of Booker Washington's address to five thousand on the last page weren't white papers. The Congressman said they were, but flayed the weekly press for sensational front-page stories and the absence of news concerning achievements.

Mr. Mitchell told of his experience as a lawyer in Chicago, when he was approached by a reporter for the Chicago Defender and was asked to give tips on his most sensational divorce cases which could be played up on the first page.

Editor Thanks Mitchell

Mr. Murphy stated that he wanted to thank the Congressman for coming to Baltimore and the forum for inviting him. His second question asked was, what had Mr. Mitchell done concerning recent discrimination in CCC camps on the Third Corps Area which includes West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland and the District of Columbia.

"A few days ago," the Congressman stated, "the paper sent a letter, asking me to investigate the discrimination of the C.C.C. boys in the Third Corps Area. I cooled that fellow off. I wrote back asking, 'What are you doing, what is your paper doing, what are the people of Baltimore doing about this matter, since it concerns the Maryland C.C.C. boys?' And I haven't heard from him since."

A murmur of amusement spread through the audience at this personal turn of the Congressman's address.

Mr. Murphy pointed out that he had written to Maryland and Pennsylvania Congressmen on the same subject, and as a result of their activity, the order had been modified. He asked Mr. Mitchell whether he wished to be advised about such matters in the future.

The Congressman asserted, in answer, that the whole thing was up to Baltimoreans and the AFRO.

Mitchell Halts Editor

"If you know so much about a job," he queried, "why not go and do it yourself?"

The AFRO editor prefaced his third question with the statement that there will always be honest differences of opinions between conservatives and progressives, Democrats and Republicans, and even members of the same race, and that absolute unanimity of action was impossible.

Mr. Mitchell interrupted with the query: "What are you doing, asking a question or making a speech?"

Chicago Better Organized

Mr. Murphy said the Congressman had inferred that some cities were lacking in unity since they did not have police or firemen. He asked the Congressman whether he considered Chicago people better than those of Philadelphia and Baltimore because they were able to elect a Congressman, or was it the simple fact that Chicago had more liberal white people. Mr. Mitchell said Chicago was better organized.

Anti-Lynching Hit

Mrs. Howard Young asked the Congressman whether he is supporting the Costigan-Wagner anti-lynching bill, and Mr. Mitchell stated that he is supporting any bill against lynching which the committee reports although he has introduced one himself.

Previously Mr. Mitchell said that he had had a long talk with the President recently, and that the latter said that he will sign any anti-lynching bill passed, but feels that such laws are unconstitutional.

Commision Sought

The Congressman was asked what measures of specific benefit to his people is he supporting or introducing. He replied that he has introduced one bill calling for the establishment of an industrial commission on the affairs of his race with the idea of keeping the President informed on the state of members of his group throughout the country. He quoted Dr. Moton and others as calling this measure the most advanced piece of legislation in many years.

J. Howard Payne, attorney, who made several attempts to gain the floor before being recognized by the chairman of the meeting, asked the Congressman what is the

Mitchell Votes for Bonus Bill

Afro-American

3-30-35

Baltimore Md.

WASHINGTON—The votes of Representative Arthur W. Mitchell, Democrat, of Illionis, on important roll-calls in the House of Representatives last week were as follows:

On the amendment of Representative Wright Patman, Democrat, of Texas (a substitute for the Vinson Bonus Bill) providing for, immediate payment of the bonus by issuing $2,000,000,000 of new money, adopted, 202 to 191—yea.

On the motion of Representative Fred M. Vinson, Democrat, of Kentucky, to recommit the Bonus Bill to the Ways and Means Committee with instructions to substitute the Vinson bill, which called for immediate payment of the bonus without the "currency expansion" clause of the Patman bill, defeated, 207 to 204—yea.

On the motion of Representative Allen T. Treadway, Republican, of Massachusetts, to recommit the Bonus Bill to the Ways and Means Committee with instructions to substitute the compromise bill of Senator Millard E. Tydings, Democrat, of Maryland, and Representative Walter G. Andrews, Republican, of New York, under which the veteran would receive in exchange for his bonus certificate a 3 per cent negotiable government bond, defeated, 319 to 82—not voting.

On the final passage of the Patman Bonus Bill, passed, 318-90—yea.

BLOWING HOT AND COLD.

Editorially accusing Congressman Mitchell of "blowing hot and cold" in his address recently delivered in Atlanta, the Atlanta World comments:

Age

3-30-35

Baltimore Md.

But perhaps after all in the path of Mr. Mitchell's type of leadership lies the ultimate solution to the race situation in the South. It is the very same course pursued by the late Washington and followed by Principal R. R. Moton.

Neither Washington nor Moton was guilty of "blowing hot and cold." Both established reputations for tact. Either they spoke out or judiciously kept silent, but never two-faced. No two other Negroes have been as frank and honest with the white people of Dixie as Washington and Moton. The former had a shrewd way of telling a joke and while his hearers were laughing make a biting criticism of the white man's treatment of the Negro. Dr. Moton is more direct and pointed. Members of the party who accompanied him on a tour of Georgia some years ago will never forget his verbal blasts against discrimination. As customary, he gave no offense. One reason was he never scolds or denounces, but talk to white audiences in a heart-to-heart manner. Another reason is that he confines the making of his criticisms of the South to that section. He never speaks illy of white Southerners in the North.

Let critics of Washington and Moton go into the South, make speeches critical of its white people and get away with it as they have done.

Light And Leading From Alabama

BEING a Democrat as well as being exactly opposite to his predecessor in political technique Congressman ARTHUR W. MITCHELL of the First Illinois district has received some jeers from quarters where his predecessor received nothing but cheers. Mr. MITCHELL, however, has received from his native state, and the native heath of his predecessor, Mr. DEPRIEST by name, many bouquets while his predecessor has been receiving many brick-bats. That is to say from the white press of Alabama.

What made the two Alabamans so unlike in the estimation of their native white folks was more than party labels. The two men are unlike temperamentally and constitutionally. DEPRIEST believes in the direct, frontal attack upon civil disabilities. MITCHELL believes in diplomacy. How that makes a difference in Alabama is stated in the following words by the *Anniston Star*:

"There will, of course, be shortsighted white persons all over the country who will resent the election of a Negro to Congress. But the ANNISTON STAR does not share this view. We believe it would be well if we could have one or two Negroes of the MITCHELL type in every state legislature to speak for their race. Indeed, there is probably not another civilised country in the world where a minority race as considerable as is the Negro race in America is given so little opportunity for self expression. They have rights that should be recognized and the white race is hurting itself as long as these rights are denied in the various channels of social control."

Regardless of whether Mr. MITCHELL is as big and as bold as Mr. DEPRIEST, we submit that he accomplished more for the Negroes of Alabama by being the subject of the elicitation of that statement from an influential Alabama newspaper than Mr. DEPRIEST accomplished for his folks back home in the four years of his tenure in Congress.

It is worth much more to Negroes in Alabama and elsewhere for MITCHELL to mould public sentiment in Alabama and elsewhere in favor of his race receiving a voice in social control than it is for MITCHELL to make ever so many speeches in Congress denouncing the political enemies of the race. The race scored a real gain when the Alabama newspaper editor wrote that "it would be well if we could have one or two Negroes . . . in every state legislature to speak for their race."

That is what we need. Negroes in every state legislature to speak for us. For God knows we have no one in legislatures in southern states to speak for us. If MITCHELL can so impress *one* southern editor that it would be just and proper for Negroes to be so represented, he has justified his election to Congress.

ARTHUR W. MITCHELL AGAIN AROUSES IRE OF HIS OWN PEOPLE

Illinois Congressman Is Denounced After Making Attack on N. A. A. C. P.

New York, Sept. 6.—Nearly everything the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People does is vicious," declared Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell of Illinois in Norfolk, Va., Saturday, August 31.

Mr. Mitchell's statement was featured in Norfolk dailies in connection with his speech before the colored division of the Norfolk and Western Railroad Veterans' Association. The Norfolk **Ledger Dispatch** quotes him as saying to its reporter:

"You can say that I believe everything the association does is vicious."

Both in his speech and in his interview Mr. Mitchell expressed his disapproval of discrimination, saying it was "wrong", but he urged colored people to use "friendly" means to get rid of it.

Slap at Virginia Case

Mr. Mitchell's direct attack on the Association was inspired by inquiries from white reporters about his attitude toward the test case which the N. A. A. C. P. is preparing to bring in Virginia courts to secure the admission of a colored girl student to the graduate school of the University of Virginia. This case is part of a national campaign being conducted by the N. A. A. C. P. to secure in fact the equal school facilities guaranteed by state and national laws even in states which have separate school systems. No provision is made for graduate and professional training for Negroes in Virginia by the state, although these facilities are provided for whites. Public opinion has been housed in the state by the proposed court action and reporters pounced upon Mr. Mitchell for his opinion.

The Illinois congressman admitted that he knew nothing about the facts in the case about the campaign of the N. A. A. C. P., but despite his ignorance he stated emphatically and repeatedly that the associaion's work was "vicious."

Thinks Jim Crow Signs Wrong

The **Ledger-Dispatch** quotes Mr. Mitchell as saying that in motoring from Washington to Norfolk to make his speech, he saw signs all along the road which said "For white people only." "I believe this is wrong," the congressman said Nevertheless, in his speech to the veterans in which he touched upon discrimination against them by the labor unions and by industry in general, Mr. Mitcheel told them their condition could be improved by "friendly means vastly more satisfactorily than by forcible means." He counselled Negroes to adopt this attitude toward the problems of racial discrimination rather than a beliligerent attitude.

"No Good", Says Virginian

In a letter to the N. A. A. C. P. David N. Harrell, of Portsmouth, Va., says:

"The consensus of opinion down his way and especially among his own people is to the effect that he is no —— good. When this man's time expires by limitation, special efforts should be employed to have his position filled by some other colored man without an exaggerated idea of his own importance. Every statement I have the pleasure of reading, purporting to fall from this man's lips, contains many vituperative and insinuating remarks addressed either to some individual or organization of his own group."

A brief statement by the N. A. A. C. P. here said: "This Association is not the least bit disturbed by Mr. Mitchell's ravings. We have nothing to do with his election. That is business of Chicago voters. He is running true to form in his obsession of currying favor with the reactionary and vicious elements in the South. At least he is consistent, for immediately after his election he announced to the world that he did not intend to offend the South. In consequence we were treated to the amazing spectacle of the Jackson, Miss., **Daily News** in an editorial actually welcoming Mr. Mitchell to Congress, with the statement that he was a 'good Negro' who would behave himself.

"This Association believes that when a northern Negro from Chicago is patted on the back by a daily paper like the Jackson, Miss., **News**, it is sufficient evidence that that man is a menace to the Negro race.

"Neither cajolery, threats, bootlicking or anything else emanating from politicians, white or black, will cause us to swerve one iota from a militant, uncompromising fight for justice and equality to Negroes wherever they may live."

A CONGRESSMAN'S CHEAP CRITICISMS

Negro newspapers were the subject of somewhat bitter criticisms in an address made in Indianapolis last week by Congressman Arthur Mitchell of Chicago.

This man is credited with having said in effect that the colored press of the country is not worth the paper it is written on.

But is Mitchell holding Negro newspapers responsible for his pitiful failure to measure up to the bigness of his Republican predecessor, in congress, Oscar DePriest?

Why didn't the Chicago representative tell his hearers in Indianapolis something about his accomplishments in congress instead of disgusting intelligent people with such bunk about incompetent Negro newspapers?

Is it because this man Mitchell has done nothing in Washington to tell about except may be to sit around and say "Yas Sur", when called upon to do so?

No, fellow citizen Mitchell colored newspapers are here to serve the people's best interest, not the selfish ends of misfit, made-to order, Marse Charles congressman.

And has it nveer occurred to you Mr. men, that it never occurred to you Mr. Mitchell, that you are that least in the thought of the Negro journals you sought to belittle with the cheapest of criticisms?

pers because the average citizen, outside of those perhaps in your immediate Chicago, don't even know there is such an individual as a Congressman Mitchell.

Political - 1935
Office Holding.

Illinois.

DePriest Tactics Scored By Successor in House

Representative Mitchell Urges Macon Audience to Co-operate With Whites

Telegraph

By JAMES P. ETHERIDGE, JR.

Suave disciple of peaceful progress by which the Southern white man and Negro may advance to prosperity hand in hand, United States Representative Arthur W. Mitchell of Chicago, only Negro Democrat ever in congress, addressed an audience of 500 persons in the Macon auditorium last night.

Twenty-five white persons, seated across center aisle from more than 400 Negroes, led frequent applause for statements by the handsome, gray-haired Negro, whose summary conclusion, turned to persons of his race, was:

"Too long we have been fighting those whose support we most need. Too long we have been listening to false leaders of our own race who preached making trouble. Too long we have been magnifying our troubles in our imagination and have not been trying as hard as we might to cultivate the friendship of those who want to help us.

"Let us lay down this hate which has been holding us back. Let us realize we are all God's children and can enjoy God's blessings together. We have seen that none of us can get anywhere by holding the other one down," he declared earnestly.

Anderson Is Heard

Earlier on the program, W. T. Anderson, Macon publisher, speaking on the same theme, called on the federal government to give Southern white men and Negroes all their share of aid and pointed out the sad plight of the South after the Civil war.

"Then, they sent scalawags down here to set white people against the Negro and the Negro against the white," continued Mr. Anderson. "And we haven't gotten anywhere since. As this man's great tutor, Booker Washington, said, you cannot keep a man down in a ditch without staying there yourself."

Mr. Anderson and Representative Mitchell used virtually the same language in pleading that "sympathy, understanding and co-operation are the only ways either of the two races will ever make any progress." Frequent and loud applause interrupted both speakers.

DePriest Tactics Condemned

In the course of his address, Representative Mitchell condemned the "trouble-making tactics" of his predecessor, Oscar DePriest, Negro Republican; earnestly praised President Roosevelt and his administration and congress; discussed the Mitchell bill which would make lynching a federal crime; and promised legislative vigilance in behalf of the South "where friendly relations between white and black and the social welfare of all have long been neglected."

An Alabama-born Negro who taught several years in Dooly county, Georgia, Representative Mitchell, vouching for the "truth of what Mr. Anderson says," cited his own record in congress as proof of his interest in the South, Negro and white.

"There are those calling me traitor to my race because, like Booker T. Washington, I will not cause trouble between the races. I know the only real progress being made by any group in this country is being made by those who use peaceful methods and it is the only way," the representative said.

Doomed By Division

"DePriest made no friends for himself nor his race by his trouble-making tactics for six years. He complained about the congressional dining room in which he had been eating for years and which was thrown open to me, as was everything else. I will not make trouble though 100 Negro newspapers are condemning me.

"Any man who holds trouble-making as the solution to any problem is dangerous to his community. We all know a divided home, a divided family and divided community cannot move forward and is doomed to destruction. We must face facts lest friction and trouble continue.

"I suggest college courses to assist our boys and girls in friendly relationship. Let us teach them, white and black, that it is their duty to get along with their neighbor, regardless of his color. And the great majority of white people want to see this come about.

"The great white nations of the world have told Italy she is the aggressor against Ethiopia, a black nation. To me, that means that the people of this country condemn wrong whether it is in the white or black races," he said.

No Trouble Foreseen

In an interview after the address, the representative told a reporter for The Telegraph that he was confident the Negroes of America will not start any trouble with Italian Americans, although there had been some disturbances. He recently issued a national plea of this kind. He supported the neutrality bill to keep the United States out of war.

The Negro audience obviously was proud and white persons applauded as the representative, as stating facts, recounted he is on the post office and roads committee of the house, representative of the richest district of whites and Negroes in America (the first Illinois including metropolitan Loop), and read letters of personal praise from the president, Speaker Byrnes, Postmaster Farley, and others.

"One of the fool things DePriest tried to do was represent all the Negroes of the country. All a member of the house can do is represent his district, all whites and blacks. You have your representative in Mr. Vinson (applause). When it takes 218 votes to pass a bill, how far would you or I get if I was the Negro's only representative. And let me tell you, members of congress appreciate being called on by my persons in their districts.

Sees No Discrimination

"No congressman from the North or South has ever discriminated against me in any way and none ever will because I know how to get along with folks," Representative Mitchell said. He said DePreist did not appoint a white boy to a federal school in six years and read a letter from a grateful Chicago mother, a Southern woman, thanking him (Mitchell) for appointing her son to Annapolis.

"I am pushing my anti-lynching bill not as a law to completely solve the problem, because I know no law ever solved a problem, liquor, murder or anything else. Only education and wholesome training can stop lynching.

"Since the influence of institutions, and more recently the good white women of the nation, has been thrown against the problem, lynchings have been decreased from more than 200 per year to only eight per year in 1932. We must not be discouraged, especially since women are now getting behind the problem and will win just as they did their vote after a fight of 100 years," he said.

Quoting an editorial from the Anniston, Ala. Star, the representative concurred with the article which said at least two Negroes should be in every state legislature. Several white persons applauded. "We appreciate the white people working for us. Probably our greatest problem is false leaders of our own race," he said.

Praise for Roosevelt

"We have in the White House the greatest president this country has ever known, fair to all citizens regardless of color. And if we do not make progress now, when in heaven will we? Oh how I wish I could persuade my people to lay aside bickerings and false leaders," he said.

The president has given him a tentative promise to name a Negro judge in the Virgin islands where 90 per cent of the population is colored, the representative said.

"Many Negroes think they cannot be anything but Baptist and Republicans. You were born Republicans, but it takes a little courage to be a Democrat—maybe not so much down here. Are you not tired of the Republican party kicking you around? They have taken your money and left you in the lurch.

"But there has never been a time when we were nearer the powers that be than we are right now and we must continue to fight, not with knives and pistols against each other and other races, but with our brains and with the help of each other and other races," he said near conclusion.

White and colored rushed forward to shake the representative's hand and get a copy of his Aug. 15 address which President Roosevelt has said was one of the clearest expressions of aims of the New Deal. A standing audience applauded him at the end.

The A. 'M. E. church sponsored the address of the representative, who leaves early today for Springfield, Ohio, where he will speak before going to New York to catch a boat for the Virgin islands. W. A. Fountain presided last night, climax to the representative's visits to many schools yesterday.

Invocation was by Rev. Frank Moore and Dr. W. H. Hubbard, president of the Negro school at a Forsyth, spoke briefly, as did Mr. Anderson. Dr. W. F. Boddie, Forsyth, introduced the speaker; Corlina Jordan Hale and the Emergency Glee club sang several musical numbers. Rev. H. Vernon Green gave the benediction.

NEGRO CONGRESSMAN PLEADS FOR HARMONY

MACON, Ga., Oct. 12.—(AP)—A plea for interracial harmony and co-operation was made here last night in an address by Representative Arthur W. Mitchell, negro congressman from Illinois.

Before an audience including a number of white persons, Mitchell expressed regret that negroes "too long have been listening to false leaders of our own race."

"We have been fighting those whose support we most need," he said. "Let us lay down this hate which has been holding us back."

He promised legislative vigilance in behalf of the South "where friendly relations between white and black and the social welfare of all have been neglected."

Before Mitchell spoke, W. T. Anderson, Macon publisher, made an address on the same theme, calling upon the federal government to give both whites and negroes of the south their equitable share of aid.

Deserves a Large Audience

Representative Arthur W. Mitchell, of the First Illinois Congressional District, who speaks at the Macon Auditorium Friday night at 8 o'clock, under the auspices of the Ministers' Union of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, should be greeted by a capacity audience.

Telegraph

The Illinois congressman, who is the only Negro now holding a seat in either the House or Senate, belongs to the school of thought fostered by the late Booker T. Washington. Indeed, he began life as an office boy for the founder of Tuskegee Institute and his entire life has been colored by the wholesome ideas of racial relations expounded by Booker T. Washington.

10-10-35

He was born in Alabama, where he received his education. He was at one time a teacher in Alabama and in Georgia. He made his first public speech in this state during the Morris Brown golden jubilee celebration. He was admitted to the bar and attracted wide attention by reason of his ability and the sound views he entertains upon all questions affecting his race.

Macon, Ga.

The Negro, Oscar De Priest, was the representative from the First Illinois District in the Seventy-Third Congress. He was not only a Republican, but was looked upon as very much of a mischief-maker and a breeder of friction between the white and colored races. His insistence that Negroes generally, as well as Negro members of Congress, should be permitted to eat in the House and Senate restaurants attracted national attention.

Representative Mitchell opposed De Priest in the Democratic primary and was overwhelmingly elected to the Seventy-Fourth Congress. He is not only a Democrat in name, but is thoroughly schooled in the history and traditions of his party.

He is a gifted speaker and comes to Macon with a message which will be well worth hearing. A nominal admission charge of 25 cents will be made Friday night to defray expenses. The Telegraph hopes that he will be greeted with a large and appreciative audience.

Mitchell Says A.P. Dispatches Misquoted Him

Didn't Advise People to Quit Demonstrations Against Italy.

ITALY COMPARED TO BANK BANDIT

Thinks U.S. Italians Are Aggressors.

WASHINGTON — Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell (Dem., Ill.) denied this week that he had cautioned members of his group not to demonstrate against Italians in this country because of the Ethiopian situation.

Associated Press reports on Saturday had described him as advising the race on its actions in the controversy. Denying the reports, he said:

"I regard the attitude of Italy as being purely a well-planned and deliberate move to exploit what she regards as a weaker nation. To my mind, there is no more justification in Italy's attack on Ethiopia than there would be in a bandit taking a machine gun and holding up a bank."

Favors Munitions Ban

The Congressman added that he did not feel that members of his group should be held responsible when they "are attacked as they were in recent cases." He referred to incidents in several cities where colored persons and Italians had become involved in demonstrations.

While hostile to what he termed "Italian exploitation in Africa," Mr. Mitchell expressed approval of the policy of banning munitions exports and supported President Roosevelt's peace stand.

Congressman Mitchell And the Robber War

FROM open acquiescence in jim-crow exclusion of Negroes from government-operated restaurants in the House and Senate buildings to subtle defense of Italian Fascism's robber war on Ethiopia is an easy step for Arthur W. Mitchell, reformist Negro Congressman from Illinois.

In a statement to the press on Saturday, Mr. Mitchell attacked as "wholly unwarranted" and "calculated to do my people harm," the recent demonstrations in New York and Chicago in defense of the Ethiopian people upon whom Mussolini's bombing planes are now raining death and destruction. Who, anyway, are Mitchell's "my people"? Ever since his election, this renegade has time and again stated that he refuses to represent the Negro people in Congress.

With Mr. Mitchell's statement that Italians in this country are not responsible for Mussolini's attack on Ethiopia, we are in whole-hearted agreement. The Daily Worker has repeatedly stressed the sole responsibility of Italian finance capital and its fascist regime for the bloody onslaught on Ethiopia. But when Mr. Mitchell attacks the right of Negro and white workers to protest this outrage and to carry out actions in defense of Ethiopia, including picketing of Italian Consulates, every sincere friend of the Negro people and of peace must challenge the Illinois Congressman. Mr. Mitchell's attack on anti-war demonstrations is nothing less than a shameless defense of the brutal police attacks on Chicago Negro and white workers protesting Mussolini's war to enslave the last independent Negro State in Africa.

SOLON PRAISES ISLAND GOVERNOR

Congressman Is Proud of His Trophies

Concluding a six week's vacation in the West Indies, Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell of Chicago landed in New York City at noon Saturday, and immediately entrained for Washington in the company of his wife, who met him at the pier.

The Congressman, in a brief interview, praised the work of Governor-General Cramer of the Virgin Islands, declaring that the official appeared deeply interested in plans to make the people of the islands independent and self-supporting. He said the islanders, on the whole, had greatly benefited from the New Deal.

The Congressman said that he had brought back two trophies of his fishing exploits in tropical waters, a 42-pound amberjack and a 25-pound barracuda. These he plans to mount and exhibit in his home.

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Office Holding.

Illinois.

CONGRESS APPLAUDS 'MAIDEN SPEECH' OF ARTHUR W. MITCHELL

Courier 4-20-35

Pittsburgh Pa.

WASHINGTON, April 18—In a brilliant plea for America's "forgotten men," Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell of Illinois, Democrat, who succeeded Oscar DePriest, received his baptism of fire in the House last week.

Speaking in favor of an old-age pension as a "piece of humane legislation," the Congressman, in his maiden speech, was interrupted several times as applause rocked the chambers.

His speech, uttered fearlessly and with evident sincerity, was felt to be a direct defense of poor, forgotten, underprivileged people of all races.

Originally given five minutes to speak, his time was extended three more minutes. His speech in detail follows:

Mr. MITCHELL of Illinois. "Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen of the Committee, I am glad, indeed, to have an opportunity to speak my word of approval for this great piece of humane legislation. I have sat here in the House for several days and listened with the greatest interest to the debate on this bill. I have heard the objections raised to it, and have been wondering what can we say against this legislation that has any weight. I have been wondering if we can conscientiously object to an old-age pension such as is provided in this bill. Can we object to trying to insure the wages of these men without jobs? Can we have any objection to providing for the welfare of children and mothers? Who objects to better health conditions?

"It seems that there is a great deal of alarm here among the Members of that side of the House because of the tremendous burden that this humane legislation will place on industry. I do not share that alarm. It so happens that I come from a group of people who are used to bearing burdens. They have been bearing the burdens of this country since they were brought here almost four centuries ago. I am happy to represent such a group. I am glad to be one of those who have borne the burdens and helped to build up this country.

"May I not remind you that at this very moment when we are expressing alarm at the burden this legislation will place upon industry, we have in our vaults in this city, nearly half the gold of the world. We boast that our country has the greatest natural resources of any country in the world. What are we to do except to use this gold and these resources for the citizens of this country who are now handicapped because of age, or because of disease, or because of the fact they are unable to secure work? Is it not the custom of those representing our industry to cry aloud when industry is about to be called upon to do its part in carrying the burdens of the Government?

"We complain of this bill being written by experts of the administration. It is such a change from what we have been used to with another party in control of the Government. Then bills were written by people on Wall street.

"Only a few years ago, this Government, under a former administration, turned over to a citizen in my city, $85,000,000 with which to try and keep a bank alive that was at the time insolvent.

"In contrast to this, the present administration, in keeping with the customs and platform of the Democratic Party, went to the rescue of Sylvester Harris, a poor Negro farmer in the heart of Mississippi's Delta when he called the President, and informed him that he was about to lose his farm because he could not pay the mortgage and wanted the Government to come to his rescue.

"It was a new day in politics when this Government went to the rescue of this poor Mississippi Negro farmer. It has long since been the custom of our Government, under another party, to go to the rescue of railroads, great industrial corporations, insurance companies, and so forth, where the benefits went direct to the privileged rich. It is a new day in politics when citizens of this Nation at the bottom of the ladder can call upon their Government and receive immediate relief. That was a new idea, and the President said to the man at the bottom of the ladder, 'It is the purpose of this Government not only to help the rich but to help those who are overburdened and poor.' [Applause.]

"The only objection I could have to the bill is this: It seems to me that instead of helping these poor States that have no money, you are trying to forget them at least for the present, as the bill is drawn, and help those who in some measure can help themselves. I believe the bill ought to be so amended that there would not be a State in the Union, poor as it might be, whose citizens could not share immediately in the benefits of the bill. [Applause.] I do not think it means much for us to pass a law that will help Illinois, my State, because it might have resources to meet the requirements of the bill; and Massachusetts, that has already met them, and a number of other States, while the State of Alabama and the State of Mississippi and the State of Minnesota, and other poor States could not meet the requirements."

The CHAIRMAN. "The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired."

Mr. SAMUEL B. HILL. "Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 3 minutes more."

Mr. MITCHELL of Illinois. "Mr. Chairman, the people in these poor States are suffering just as much as the old people in these other States, and must they starve and continue to be a burden on their relatives who cannot administer to their wants, while others from more favored States benefit under this bill? I believe the bill ought to be so amended that the Federal Government would take the burden or itself to see to it that there is not an old person in the country above the age of 65 who would be left in want.

"I know the purpose of those who framed this legislation in this way. You are afraid that you will encourage some States to remain indifferent on that particular point, but I believe an amendment could be drawn so that you could give these States a certain length of time to qualify, and all the time that they are qualifying these old people in these poor States would be taken care of as in other States. I believe the time has come when we ought to think of all the suffering people in the country. The President's message which was delivered to us on the 17th of January, admitted that there were a great many States unable to carry this burden, but after all, are not those the people we should help? How will we feel in our hearts if we make it possible for those of the more fortunate States to enjoy the benefits of this legislation while those that are suffering most in these other States which are not able to take care of that burden, must continue to suffer. It is like saying to a sick person, 'You are sick and you need some help, but you cannot get medicine until you are able to walk to the drug store and get it.'

"Mr. Chairman, I am new in this body and I do not want to take the responsibility of coming forth with an amendment so important as that, but I do hope some of those who are versed in that sort of thing will see to it that that amendment is offered so that I shall have an opportunity to vote for what I consider a most perfect and humane bill." [Applause.]

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
INQUIRER-PUBLIC LEDGER

APR 8 1935

URGES PHILA. NEGROES TO SUPPORT ROOSEVELT

Representative Speaks at Booker T. Washington Service Here

Support of the Roosevelt Administration was urged on Negroes yesterday by Arthur W. Mitchell, Negro Representative from the First Illinois District, who spoke at a Booker T. Washington memorial service in the Royal Theatre, South Street near Sixteenth.

He derided the "apparent effort to build up Hoover again as Presidential timber," declaring that Hoover was opposed to the best interests of the Negroes.

Mitchell said Roosevelt's approval is assured if the Costigan-Wagner Anti-Lynching Bill is passed by Congress.

SAYS EDITOR IS UP TO OLD TRICKS AGAIN

Courier 4-20-35

WASHINGTON, D.C., April 19.—Perry W. Howard, when asked about the alleged display and loss of check by Congressman Mitchell at the Mu-So-Lit Club, indignantly said, "that the whole thing is a lie" and Bob Vann ought to find something else about which to write.

Mr. Howard said further, "first of all Mr. Mitchell has not lost any check nor has he been robbed of any check.

"In the second place he was not displaying and waving any check in the club.

"Congressman Mitchell and Mr. Vann are both members of this club and both are members of the Democratic party. Now, just what Brother Vann has against the Congressman I do not know but I do know that the members of the club who were present on the night of the 12th severely criticize 'Brother Member' Vann for his false and mischievous statement.

"I have at no time admonished or suggested to Mr. Mitchell with respect to any check.

"Representative Mitchell and I are of different political parties and whenever the political 'call to arms' is sounded we are arrayed on different sides. But socially we are personal friends and he has deported himself in and around the club in a dignified manner commensurate with his high position and has made many friends among the membership.

"We boast of the best club in the entire race and that it is politically non-partisan and all religious and political creeds are drowned in the Red Sea of goodwill and mutual helpfulness.

"The membership resents the idea that any of them can't come and go and enjoy the opportunities and privileges afforded without being libeled or slandered by some fellow who has an ax to grind.

"But after all those of us who know Bob Vann understand that he is up to his same old tricks—throwing bricks and hiding his hand."

Mr. Vann is editor and publisher of the Pittsburgh Courier and assistant U. S. attorney general.

Portsmouth, Va. Star
May 17, 1935

THE COLORED CONGRESSMAN

(Petersburg Progress-Index)

Representative Mitchell, of Chicago, the only colored member of the House of Representatives, admits he has not been specially interested in the pending anti-lynching bill. He says that he believes it better that lynchings should cease as a result of education than to attempt to suppress them by act of Congress. He observed that there were 25 times as many lynchings in the United States years ago as there were last year, although the population of the country has doubled. The view expressed by Representative Mitchell is sane and possibly the correct one, although we have been inclined to favor the Federal legislation proposed. In this connection, attention may be called to the sensible manner in which the sole colored man now in congress has conducted himself since taking his seat in that body. His manner and attitude appear to have won him the respect of his white colleagues. His general course is in striking contrast to that of De Priest, his colored predecessor, who constantly seemed bent upon arousing discord over racial questions. DePriest caused a row of considerable proportions as a result of his attempt to have colored patrons generally admitted to the House restaurant. He failed. Representative Mitchell takes his lunch there regularly and without the slightest objection from anybody.

CHICAGO ALDERMAN VISITS SAN ANTONIO

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Aug. 8.--(ANP)--San Antonio's official family--represented by the mayor and the four city commissioners--met, Tuesday morning in the spacious quarters of the City Hall, Chicago's Grizzled veteran of 35 years of political campaigning and public life, Major R. R. Jackson, alderman of the city of Chicago. Major Jackson was introduced to the "City fathers" by a committee consistion of Mr. Curtis Parrish, Dr. C. A. Whittier, Rev. C. F. C. Curry, Mr. Charles Bellinger, and Mr. Vamo Bellinger, who acted as spokesman of the group. Mayor C. K. Quin headed the official family of commissioner of Parks Jacob Rubiola Commissioner of Taxation, Frank H. Rushick; Commissioner of Fire and Police, Phil Yright; and Commissioner of Streets, Paul E. Steffler.

The searchingly observant and keenly analytical Chicago alderman extended his congratulations for the progressive steps forward by the city since his last visit here in 1916--he was stationed in San Antonio during the Mexican border troubles with the Eighth Illinois Infantry--such progress being so plainly manifested by the extensive construction of modern buildings, the improvements on, and maintenance of st streets, and the excellent park system. He also commented that the city's political treatment of the Race here compared most favorably with the treatement given in his own city. He declared that in Chicago, the element of loyalty to friends was traditional, deep-rooted and outstandingly characteristic of the Negro voter. He further divulged that more and more, the Race is voting the man not the party, and that if a candidate is worthy of support and warrants such, regardless of party affiliations, he gets in. During the course of the conversation it was also disclosed that the Chicago alderman's salary was $5,000 a year, with $48 a month being allowed for expenses of automobile transportation.

Park Commissioner Rubiola discussed at length the Chicago park system which Rubiola has had opportunity to study during visits to the Windy City, and which he is deeply interested in.

Many pertinent and interesting topics pertaining to the respective city governments, their problems, solutions, and policies, were touched on during the flow of conversation, with the reiteration by Alderman Jackson that the Alamo City's governmental set-up compared most favorably with that of the "I Will" metropolis.

Mayor Quin assured Major Jackson if there was anything that the official family moght do th make his stay here more pleasant, or any consideration that ght be extended, the officials stood eady to do whatever, and all, possible to insure that his recollections of San Antonio would be pleasant ones.

BLACK DISPATCH

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.
8-10-35

EVERETT, WASH.
NEWS

OCT 30 1935

The Proper Spirit

We might all take a lesson from Representative Arthur H. Mitchell of Chicago, the only Negro member of the present congress.

He urges all members of his race to avoid demonstrations against Italians in this country on account of the Ethiopian war.

We hope to hear our leading citizens of Italian descent returning the favor with emphasis.

The United States has done enough toward this disgraceful war already through providing mules and other munitions without having the various groups of sympathizers using America for a battle ground.

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Political-1935

Office Holding.

Illinois.

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
October 10, 1935

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He is a gifted speaker and comes to Macon with a message which will be well worth hearing. A nominal admission charge of 25 cents will be made Friday night to defray expenses. The Telegraph hopes that he will be greeted with a large and appreciative audience.

A Congressional Misfit

Every time he speaks Congressman Arthur Mitchell puts his foot in his mouth. In a recent address at Norfolk, Va., Congressman Mitchell declared that "everything the N. A. A. C. P. does is vicious." This congressional dumbbell admitted that for years he had been a member of the N. A. A. C. P. He admitted he had for many years sent copies of the Crisis to his white friends. It remained for Congressman Mitchell to get into the federal legislature before he discovered that the N. A. A. C. P. was vicious.

Congressman Mitchell has also made another startling discovery. He has found out that most Negro journals are "no good." Measured by his yardstick, it would be better for Negroes and the American public to swill in the propaganda printed in white newspapers rather than hear the other side of the same subject as published in Negro journals. Wonder if Congressman Mitchell also purchased and sent Negro papers to his white friends before he landed in Washington?

You can readily see that with the disposal of the N. A. A. C. P. and Negro journals, Congressman Mitchell has taken the entire race problem as his individual responsibility. By his proposed bill, now before congress, Bro. Mitchell promises soon to have the Negro's status in this nation demoted somewhat to that of the Indian, who requires a guardian at every turn of the road. This fine movement backward will be accomplished by Bro. Mitchell through the enactment of his Uncle Tom legislation creating an "Industrial Commission" to study Negro life. The only objection we can make to this bill is that Bro. Mitchell should have made his proposal an omnibus project and have had the congress to include "monkeys" along with Negroes, since we are going to separate Negroes from the rest of American citizens. Monkeys and Negroes should be given special study in this country. The Constitution was made for white folk.

Lynching is another little, inconsequental matter Congressman Mitchell will forget as soon as he has disposed of the N. A. A. C. P. and Negro newspapers. In a recent speech down in Georgia, Congressman Mitchell's imbecility was fairly well expressed in his discussion of black folks' futile effort in fighting the evils of mob violence, and our attempt to enact laws to control such violence.

It will hardly be necessary for the N. A. A. C. P. or Negro newspapers to move up to Chicago during the next campaign to give expression to their estimate of Uncle Tom Mitchell. We believe in the level-headed good sense of the black folk who live in the Windy City. They know now, without anyone telling them, that they made a serious blunder when they retired Oscar DePriest and substituted a man whose brains have been waterlogged since birth. This much is true: there will be virtue, services and value in the N. A. A. C. P. and in Negro newspapers long after Illinois and America have forgotten the senseless and asinine ravings of a congressional misfit.

Macon, Ga., News
October 12, 1935

NEGRO REPRESENTATIVE URGES HARMONY OF RACES IN ADDRESS

Arthur W. Mitchell Addresses Mixed Audience at Macon Auditorium at Night

Arthur W. Mitchell, Negro member of congress from the First Illinois district—only Negro ever to hold a Democratic seat in the national house of representatives—drew applause from an audience of nearly 500 Negroes and about 25 white persons in the Macon auditorium last night when he made a plea for inter-racial harmony and co-operation.

He was introduced by W. T. Anderson, Macon newspaper publisher, who also referred to the need for greater understanding and sympathy between the races. He mentioned conditions in the South after the War Between the States, when "scallawags were sent down here to set the whites against the Negroes, and the Negroes against the whites."

"We haven't gotten anywhere since," Mr. Anderson observed. "As this man's great tutor, Booker Washington, said, you cannot keep a man down in a ditch without staying there yourself."

DePriest Condemned

In the course of his address, Representative Mitchell condemned the "trouble-making tactics" of his predecessor, Oscar DePriest, Negro Republican; earnestly praised President Roosevelt and his administration and congress; discussed the Mitchell bill which would make lynching a federal crime; and promised legislative vigilance in behalf of the South "where friendly relations between white and black and the social welfare of all have long been neglected."

An Alabama-born Negro who taught several years in Dooly county, Georgia, Representative Mitchell, vouching for the "truth of what Mr. Anderson says," cited his own record in congress as proof of his interest in the South, Negro and white.

"There are those calling me traitor to my race because, like Booker T. Washington, I will not cause trouble between the races. I know the only real progress being made by any group in this country is being made by those who use peaceful methods and it is the only way," the representative said.

Doomed By Division

"DePriest made no friends for himself nor his race by his trouble-making tactics for six years. He complained about the congressional dining room in which he had been eating for years and which was thrown open to me, as was everything else. I will not make trouble though 100 Negro newspapers are condemning me.

"Any man who holds trouble-making as the solution to any problem is dangerous to his community. We all know a divided home, a divided family and divided community cannot move forward and is doomed to destruction. We must face facts lest friction and trouble continue.

"I suggest college courses to assist our boys and girls in friendly relationship. Let us teach them, white and black, that it is their duty to get along with their neighbor, regardless of his color. And the great majority of white people want to see this come about.

"The great white nations of the world have told Italy she is the aggressor against Ethiopia, a black nation. To me, that means that the people of this country condemn wrong whether it is in the white or black races," he said.

No Trouble Foreseen

In an interview after the address, the representative told a reporter for The Telegraph that he was confident the Negroes of America will not start any trouble with Italian Americans, although there had been some disturbances. He recently issued a national plea of this kind. He supported the neutrality bill to keep the United States out of war.

The Negro audience obviously was proud and white persons applauded as the representative, as stating facts, recounted he is on the post office and roads committee of the house, representative of the richest district of whites and Negroes in America (the first Illinois including metropolitan Loop), and read letters of personal praise from the president, Speaker Byrnes, Postmaster Farley, and others.

"One of the fool things DePriest tried to do was represent all the Negroes of the country. All a member of the house can do is represent his district, all whites and blacks. You have your representative in Mr. Vinson (applause). When it takes 218 votes to pass a bill, how far would you or I get if I was the Negro's only representative. And let me tell you, members of congress appreciate being called on by my persons in their districts.

Sees No Discrimination

"No congressman from the North or South has ever discriminated against me in any way and none ever will because I know how to get along with folks," Representative Mitchell said. He said DePriest did not appoint a white boy to a

federal school in six years and read a letter from a grateful Chicago mother, a Southern woman, thanking him (Mitchell) for appointing her son to Annapolis.

"I am pushing my anti-lynching bill not as a law to completely solve the problem, because I know no law ever solved a problem, liquor, murder or anything else. Only education and wholesome training can stop lynching.

"Since the influence of institutions, and more recently the good white women of the nation, has been thrown against the problem, lynchings have been decreased from more than 200 per year to only eight per year in 1932. We must not be discouraged, especially since women are now getting behind the problem and will win just as they did their vote after a fight of 100 years," he said.

Quoting an editorial from the Anniston, Ala. Star, the representative concurred with the article which said at least two Negroes should be in every state legislature. Several white persons applauded. "We appreciate the white people working for us. Probably our greatest problem is false leaders of our own race," he said.

Praise for Roosevelt

"We have in the White House the greatest president this country has ever known, fair to all citizens regardless of color. And if we do not make progress now, when in heaven will we? Oh how I wish I could persuade my people to lay aside bickerings and false leaders," he said.

The president has given him a tentative promise to name a Negro judge in the Virgin islands where 90 per cent of the population is colored, the representative said.

"Many Negroes think they cannot be anything but Baptist and Republicans. You were born Republicans, but it takes a little courage to be a Democrat—maybe not so much down here. Are you not tired of the Republican party kicking you around? They have taken your money and left you in the lurch.

"But there has never been a time when we were nearer the powers that be than we are right now and we must continue to fight, not with knives and pistols against each other and other races, but with our brains and with the help of each other and other races," he said near conclusion.

White and colored rushed forward to shake the representative's hand and get a copy of his Aug. 15 address which President Roosevelt has said was one of the clearest expressions of aims of the New Deal. A standing audience applauded him at the end.

The A. M. E. church sponsored the address of the representative, who leaves early today for Springfield, Ohio, where he will speak before going to New York to catch a boat for the Virgin islands. W. A. Fountain presided last night, climax to the representative's visits to many schools yesterday.

Invocation was by Rev. Frank Moore and Dr. W. H. Hubbard, president of the Negro school at Forsyth, spoke briefly, as did Mr. Anderson. Dr. W. F. Boddie, Forsyth, introduced the speaker; Corlina Jordan Hale and the Emergency Glee club sang several musical numbers. Rev. H. Vernon Green gave the benediction.

Raleigh, N. C. Observe
October 9, 1935

Mobs and War

Arthur W. Mitchell, of Illinois, only Negro member of Congress, has given sound advice to his race in urging them not to demonstrate against Italians in this country because of the Ethiopian situation.

"I don't believe we ought to charge the Italians in this country with any responsibility for it," he said. "I think demonstrations such as we have had in New York and Chicago are wholly unwarranted and are calculated to do my people harm."

Indeed, the Negro who has suffered much merely because he belongs to his group, from the actions of mobs ought to be the first to realize the horrid injustice of mob demonstrations against Italians in America who have no more to do with the brutal Italian invasion of Ethiopia than have the demonstrating Negroes themselves. It is one of the saddest facts about man that those who are oppressed too often have no hesitation in oppressing in their turn.

Whatever the course of the war chain which began in Ethiopia may be, it is devoutly to be hoped that sentiment in America will not express itself in mob action against the natives in this country of nations against which the United States may find itself opposed. The mob's fury never has helped but often has stained a cause.

CONGRESSMAN ARTHUR MITCHELL IS VIRGIN ISLANDS GOV. GUEST

ST. THOMAS, V. I., Nov. 8.—ANP)—Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, democrat of Illinois, the first Negro member of Congress to visit the Virgin Islands arrived here recently as the guest of Governor Lawrence Cramer. He lives at the Governor's palace and has established offices there.

In an interview with ANP the Congressman made it clear that he had already promised to supply the Journal and Guide of Norfolk exclusively with information relative to his activities here, but he said, "I must state in all frankness that this is a wonderful place, and more of my people should come here, they should become acquainted with this place, the people are so clean, hospitable and law-abiding, and living here is much cheaper than it is in the United States. When I return home I will tell my constituents that they ought to come here."

Combines Rest With Work

The Congressman is here primarily on a vacation but he will also do considerable work while here. He prides the fact that he is the first Member of Congress to come to the Islands entirely at his own expense to get a first hand knowledge of what the United States is doing here. He said that he considered it his duty to visit the islands. "Ten years ago, said he," I was appointed a member of a committee, along with other prominent members of my Fraternity, to visit the islands for the purpose of reporting on conditions. Then the awful depression set in and we had to abandon our plans. but from that time I decided that some day I would come. Now, I am aware that considerable legislation for the islands will be proposed at the next session of Congress and when such legislation is presented in the House of Representatives I want to be in a position where I can say to my colleagues I have been to the Islands and I am familiar with their needs. In this way I can better advise as to what should be done for them."

Prior to coming here Congressman Mitchell told friends in the U. S. A. that he would name the U. S. Judge for the Virgin Islands. A white man, Albert Levitt, was appointed, however, and arrived here almost as soon as Mr. Mitchell.

Congressman Mitchell praised highly the attentions shown him by Governor Cramer. A member of the Staff has been placed at his disposal to take him around. The Congressman has made arrangements to spend most of his time fishing. He rented a small yacht and bought considerable fishing tackle. He also plans to confer with islanders so as to get a picture of just what they want the United States to do for them. He finds that things are going on very well here and the people seem happy.

"DUKE" SLATER WINS CITY LEGAL POSITION

CHICAGO, Nov. 14 (ANP).—Frederick W. "Duke" Slater has named assistant corporation counsel here Thursday morning by Mayor Edward J. Kelly. The former star football player of Iowa and the Cardinal professional team, has been practicing law here for several years and his recent appointment has been hailed by his friends as recognition of his legal talents, which heretofore have been overshadowed by his feats on the gridiron

Political-1935

Illinois.

Office Holding.

Swear in Chi Attorney as Civil Service Commissioner



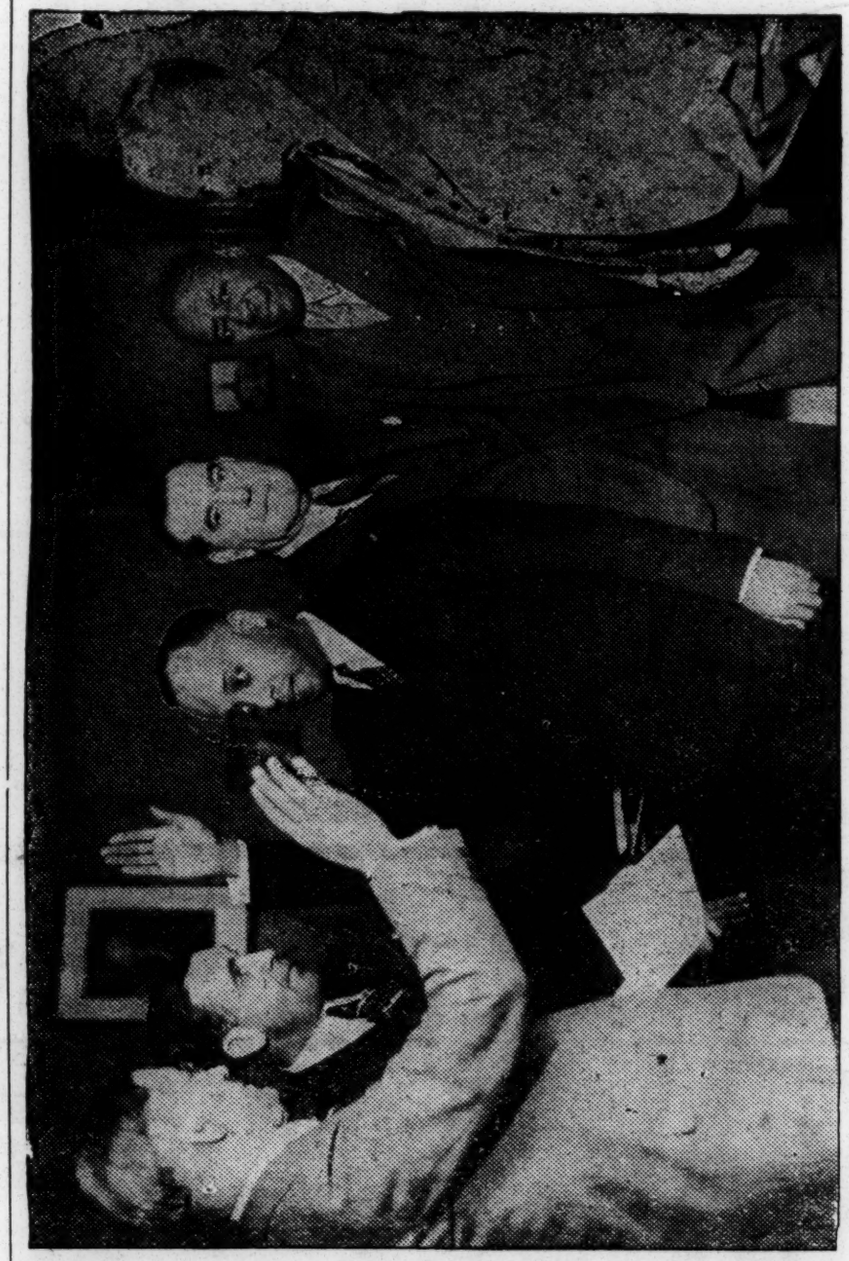
ANP Photo.

Wendell E. Green, prominent Chicago criminal lawyer and civic leader, snapped as he was being sworn in, recently, as a Republican member of the civil service commission following his appointment by Mayor Edward J. Kelly. James McCabe, deputy city clerk, is administering the oath of office. Others in the picture are James S. Osbore, secretary of the commission; Commissioner Joseph P. Geary, Robert S. Abbott, Southside editor, and John P. Harding, president of the commission.

Afro-American 11-16-35 Baltimore

C.S.C.

SWORN IN AS COMMISSIONER ATTORNEY SWEARS



WENDELL E. GREEN

Prominent Chicago criminal lawyer and civic leader, snapped as he was being sworn in recently as a republican member of the civil service commission following his appointment by Mayor Edward J. Kelly. James McCabe, deputy city clerk, is administering the oath of office. Others in the picture are James S. Osboro, secretary of the commission; Commissioner Joseph P. Geary, Robert S. Abbott, Southside editor, and John P. Harding, president of the commission. (ANP photo)

Political - 1935

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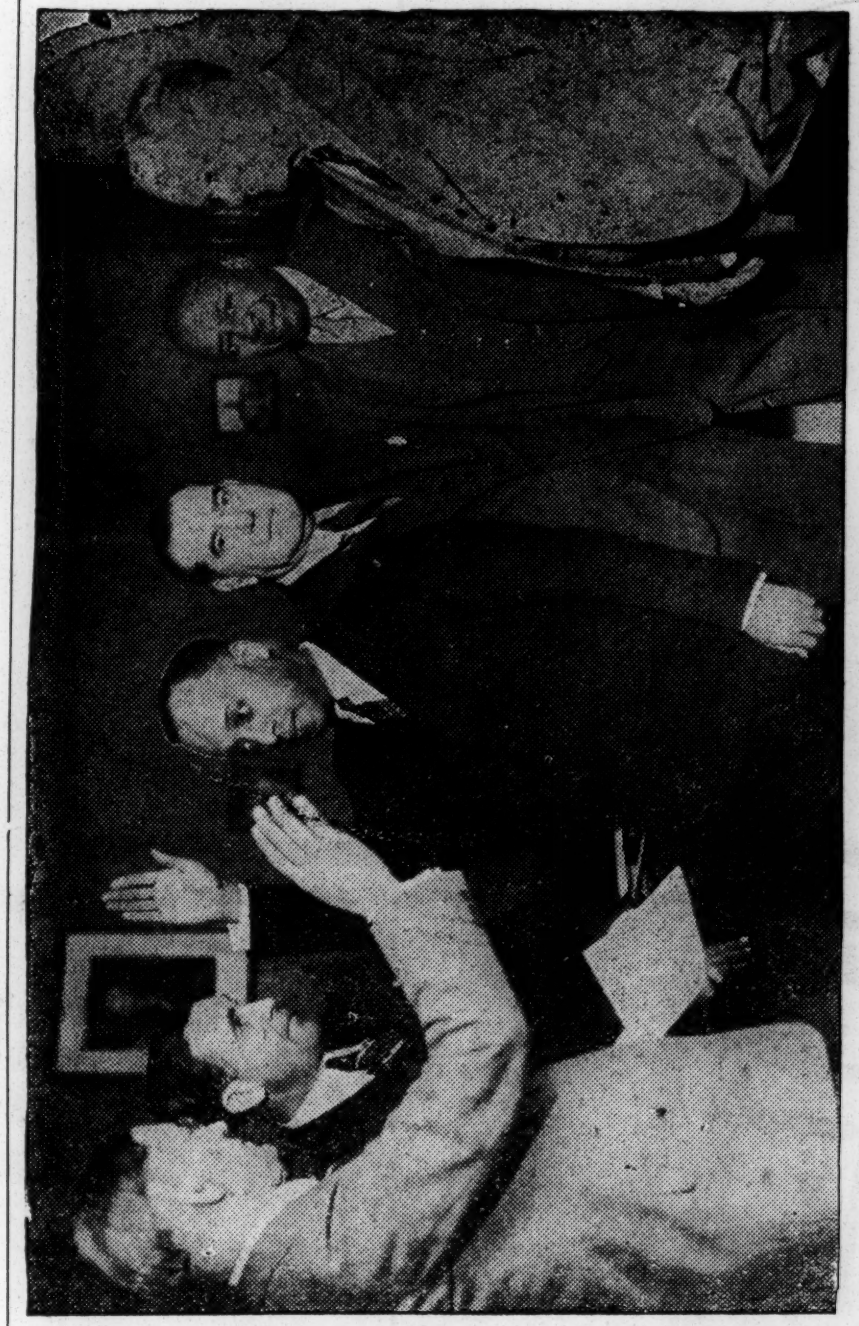
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CHICAGO, ILL.
TIMES

DEC 27 1935

Oscar DePriest to Seek Fourth Congress Term

Oscar DePriest, who was snowed under with other republican colleagues in 1934, will seek to regain the congressional seat from the 1st district in the primaries next April.



Oscar De Priest

Endorsement of the Negro who served three terms in congress was announced today by G. O. P. committeemen of the 1st, 2d, 4th and 11th wards. DePriest was defeated for re-election in 1934 by Arthur W. Mitchell, Negro.

Out in the 9th district, Mrs. Bertha Baur, G. O. P. national committeewomen, will make her second bid for congress next spring. A caucus of committeemen endorsed her for the primary. Several elections back Mrs. Baur lost out in a primary fight with Cong. Fred Britten.

Results of other caucuses on candidates for congress were to be presented at a meeting of the republican county central committee late today in Hotel La Salle.

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Office Holding

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BOSTON, MASS.
MORNING GLOBE

JAN 6 1935

MITCHELL WON'T FIGHT IF HOUSE BARBER SHOP BARS HIM

First Negro Democrat in Congress Says He Was Elected to Work and Refuses All Banquet Invitations—Sees in Roosevelt Only Hope of His Race

By M. E. HENNESSY

WASHINGTON, D C, Jan 5—Born on a farm in the Briar Patch, darkest section of Alabama's black belt, Arthur W. Mitchell ran away from home at the age of 14. He trudged all the way to Tuskegee—66 miles—and the first thing he knew he was office boy for the famed Booker T. Washington, founder and head of Tuskegee College.

If this were a movie story, the next shot would show Mitchell teaching a class of brother and sister Negroes.

Next we would see him taking Summer courses for teachers at Harvard and Columbia.

Then we would see him, himself the founder of a small agricultural college in his native State.

Known in the Back Bay

The scene would suddenly shift to homes of the Back Bay and Cambridge and the business offices of downtown Boston, where teacher Mitchell—hat in hand but shoulders back—is stepping in and asking for contributions for his Armstrong Agricultural College of Alabama.

Another shot would show him being married to a Connecticut-born girl, graduate of Howard University, another famous Negro school, and a school teacher in the South.

The next picture would show Mr and Mrs Mitchell as residents of Washington, where the husband is studying law and, with his wife's assistance, running a little real estate business.

Next we would glimpse him, law degree in hand, stepping into Chicago, with its large, prosperous and powerful Negro population.

In the Anxious Seat

Today I saw him in person, sitting in his office in the Nation's capitol—one of those offices assigned to the members of the national House of Representatives.

Stockily built, his skin more Indian than Negro, 38 years old, quietly dressed, he was dictating to another young man of his race. There was nothing in his appearance to show that he was sitting in one of the most anxious seats of Congress—not anxious for him; but his presence is causing some anxiety.

He is the first Negro Democrat ever elected to Congress. And is his presence embarrassing to the huge white Democratic delegation from the South!

Mitchell came and Washington, studied law and engaged in the real estate business. In 1928 he and his wife and son removed to Chicago, where he practiced law. His joining activities are limited to the Masons.

He owns considerable property here. His wife works in one of the Government departments as an accountant. They live in their own house, 1320 River st N W, where well-to-do Negroes reside.

"Not Elected to Eat"

Since his election he has turned down more than a hundred banquet invitations. "I was not elected to eat, I was elected to work," said he laughingly, exhibiting a stack of invitations to dine with Negro organizations.

I found him at his office in one of the marble buildings occupied by members of the House, working with his secretary, Claud Holman, a member of the Illinois bar, especially trained in secretarial work. "Negro Democrats are not numerous, but a Negro Democratic member of Congress is even rarer," I remarked, opening our chat. "How long have you been a Democrat?"

"Well, suh, I've always been an independent in politics," was his answer. "I went out for Al Smith in '28. I was sick and tired of the hypocritical Republicans. For years I have been preaching to my people to use their heads and not throw their votes away, but use them to better themselves. The younger element of them are doing so. I have been telling them for years that the Republican party of today is not the Republican party of Abraham Lincoln.

"I realize that it is not a popular thing for a Negro to turn Democrat. Most of the older generation believe it is a crime for a Negro to vote the Democratic ticket.

"Not long ago a woman came to my office to probate a will. We went over the papers until she happened to look up and saw a large picture of President Roosevelt hanging on my desk. She looked at me sharply and said: 'Mr Mitchell, are you a Democrat?' 'Why, yes,' I said, 'but what difference does that make in a legal matter?' She gathered up her papers and refused to retain me in the case."

Trailing De Priest

"Being an Alabaman, you must know Tom Heflin," I said.

"Yes, Tom's father was our family physician and it was Tom who fired me with the ambition to become a lawyer. My father took me to our county seat to witness a murder trial which Tom was trying as county attorney. He made what I thought was a powerful and eloquent speech to the jury and I said to myself 'some day I'll be a lawyer.'

"It was almost impossible for a Negro to vote in Alabama with its grandfather clause in its Constitution and its educational test, but neither affected me, for my grandfather was a white man and I was a teacher when I was of voting age.

"In 1932 I was assigned by the Democratic national committee to trail Oscar De Priest and I followed him night after night, combatting his arguments, clear to the Pacific Coast. It was then that I made up my mind that some day I'd go after his political scalp, but I didn't dream that it would come so soon."

"You were nominated in the primary?"

"No, the primary nominee died," said he, "and I was substituted by the Congressional Committee. Do you know a gentleman prominent in Chicago politics named Michael Kenna? Sure you do. He is better known as 'Hinky Dink' and a fine old Irish gentleman he is nearly 80 years old now. I went to him and asked him to support me for the nomination, but he shook his head, saying that he had had some experience in politics and Negroes would not vote the Democratic ticket. He gave me an example to prove his claim.

Carried the White Precincts

"In one of his political contests he gave $200 to a Negro Republican ward leader who promised to deliver a block of votes to his candidate. At the polling place there was a Democratic judge and other election officers. At least he should have received their votes, but when the count was announced Kenna's candidate didn't have a single vote.

"But I told him the Negro had changed with the times, and after further pleading he agreed to be with me for the nomination. After that it was easy sailing. The other leaders fell into line."

"What is the numerical strength of the Negroes in the 1st Illinois District which you represent?" I asked.

"I should say it is about evenly divided. In the white precincts I beat De Priest six to one. In the Negro precincts he beat me about two to one. My majority over him is officially announced as 3134. Among my prized souvenirs of the campaign is a telegram from your Gov Curley congratulating me on my victory.

"From many old white friends all over the South I received congratulations. Influential Southern papers have welcomed me to the Democratic ranks and I have been accorded the same honors as every other member of the Illinois delegation since my arrival in Washington.

"I conducted my race for Congress on an educational basis and argued with the people of the district that it was not a crime to be a Democrat, but a mighty good thing for our race. I am not going into Congress as a Negro with a chip on my shoulder and thinking that I am of an inferior race and that every man's hand is against me. I'm going in as an American citizen, entitled to my rights, no more, no less, and I shall insist on them. I'm going in as the representative of all the people of my district.

Ran as New Dealer

"I expect to meet some opposition but life is a struggle in any activity one engages in. Overcoming barriers makes the victory all the sweeter. I may offend some people, but on the other hand some people may offend me. I don't plan to spend my time fighting out the question where a Negro may eat his lunch at the capital or whether he may be shaved in the House barber shop. What I am interested in is to help this grand President of ours feed the hungry and clothe the naked and provide work for the idle of every race and creed over which floats the Stars and Stripes.

"My campaign? Well, as soon I was nominated I went right after De Priest. First, I proved that he was a carpet bagger, that he misrepresented the district which sent him to Washington, that instead of giving his attention to matters of grave public importance he devoted himself to stirring up race prejudice and had arrayed race against race. The Negro race needs more friends, not more enemies. De Priest's party was out of power and he could get nothing from his district and he was a part of the Republican reactionaries, opposing Roosevelt's recovery program.

"I ran as a New Dealer, a Roosevelt man and for paying the bonus. I sent out a circular to the Negro voters of the district asking what my opponent had done to resent the action of Secretary of War Hurley, who refused to allow Negro gold star mothers to travel on first class ships on their pilgrimage to French battlefields to visit the graves of their sons.

"The fine record of Franklin Roosevelt in his treatment of the Negro helped me in my campaign and I got a break when the story of Sylvester Harris, the Negro farmer in the delta country of Mississippi telephoned the White House to beg for relief from a mortgage burden and Mr Roosevelt personally saw that he got it. That was proof of equality before the law under Roosevelt.

Negroes' Hope for the Future

"I believe the day has passed when Negro voters can be fooled by spurious leaders to believe that they still talk with Abraham Lincoln and that the Great Emancipator wants colored folk to vote the Republican ticket. I have visited Lincoln's tomb many times, but he never gave me any message to carry back to our people.

"If the Negroes can't see that their hope for the future is with a progressive Democratic party led by Franklin Roosevelt, then there is only one thing for them to do and that is re-

main in the Republican party.

"I am going to ask for the passage of an Anti-Lynching law, even though a law of that kind will not prevent lynching any more than the law against murder prevents murder, but I believe that there should be laws against every crime.

"The Negro is in the country to stay. We have to live side by side and learn to dwell together in peace. I know I shall have the support of the best people of the South in my efforts to uplift my race, just as I had the support of men like the late Charles W. Eliot, president of Harvard; Rev Charles F. Dole, the eminent Unitarian divine, and others of equal prominence in Boston, for the support of educational facilities for the Negoes of the deepest South."



MRS ARTHUR W. MITCHELL



CONGRESSMAN ARTHUR W. MITCHELL

Congressman Mitchell Vs. Free Speech

Congressman Mitchell, of Illinois, is proving to be slightly thin-skinned. He does not like to be talked about, unless, of course, Congressman Mitchell has edited and O. K.-ed the copy.

In an interview this week, and published in this issue, the exasperated solon released a verbal attack on Negro newspapers. Many publications over the nation have been rather critical of Congressman Mitchell in the past few months. It appears that the fur has been stroked up instead of down.

The irate Mr. Mitchell states, according to reports, that he will exact reprisals from the offending Negro journals by suppressing their passage through the mails, etc.

Well, that's getting off to a bad start. You know the constitution of the United States guarantees freedom of the press, and millions of Americans, regardless of color will look with suspicion upon any attempt to curb or censor that freedom.

Congressman Mitchell ought to know that he could not introduce legislation solely against Negro publications. Regardless of his wrath he would have to institute a rule which would apply to all newspapers. His proposed prohibitory statute would have to provide for the stifling of all publications in the nation.

It is almost laughable to think of how quickly the new congressman would have the entire press of the nation instantly and solidly against him if he persists in carrying out his threat. Negro journals need pay little attention to it; others more powerful will "Lay on McDuff."

It will be recalled that last year a great furor was aroused all over the nation when a slight intimation came that the present national administration was planning a propaganda agency and that all news would be censored. The newspapers of the nation went up into the air over this rumor and long and lengthy editorials appeared in many outstanding publications.

Stifling freedom of the press in America will be about as difficult as ridding the constitution of the 14th Amendment. Every few moons some excited Negro rushes forth with fulminations regarding its certain casteration from our fundamental instrument. He is certain that Southern politicians will see that this is done.

These shallow persons do not know that while the 14th Amendment was incoporated into the constitution to protect Negroes, it has since that time become the barricade behind which all of the intrenched wealth of the nation has hidden. One might just as well attempt to dig J. Pierpont Morgan out of Wall street as to dig the 14th Amendment out of the constitution. While such a battle raged no one fighting would be thinking about Negroes. The 14th Amendment will remain there because it protects wealth.

Returning to Congressman Mitchell. The new solon should be a good sport. He has accepted a public trust. He is attending to the people's business, and the people certainly have the right to discuss and criticize his conduct of the same. Too often men who fill public positions get the wrong conception about themselves. They assume the idea that in the conduct of the taxpayers' business no taxpayer has a right to have anything to say. A man's private life belongs to himself, his public life belongs to the people.

We haven't as yet formed a definite impression of the new congressman. We have listened to his rather vague and indefinite statements regarding what he proposes to do in the lower house of the federal legislature, but we are willing to bide our time before we form our estimate of him. We think this week's outcry is an exhibition of thin-skinnedness, which he will be able to overcome when he has had time to consider.

Political - 1935

Office Holding.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.
ADVERTISER

JAN 5 1935

CONGRESSMAN MITCHELL GRADUATE OF SNOW HILL

Editor The Advertiser:

I wish to thank you for your splendid editorial endorsing Arthur W. Mitchell's election to Congress from the First Illinois District which recently appeared in The Advertiser. I wish that every negro in the country could have read it.

You erred, however, in stating that Mitchell received his training at Tuskegee and that he is a graduate of that institution. He received his training at Snow Hill Institute and is an alumnus of the same, graduating in the class of 1903, at the head of his class. Also Snow Hill Institute and the writer guided and influenced his educational activities in the State until 1918, when he left for Washington, D. C. Since that time we have heard from him occasionally. I am sure that when the excitement and high state of ecstasy into which he was thrown on hearing the good news of his election are over, he will be glad to correct the error in regard to his training and graduation. Furthermore, I am sure that if necessary, Tuskegee would be glad to confirm the above statement in regards to the Congressman's training and graduation.

So Arthur Mitchell is a child of Snow Hill Institute and a grandchild of Tuskegee Institute, or to put it another way, a child of the writer and a grandchild of Booker T. Washington.

Snow Hill Institute then has the unique distinction of being the only negro institution in America today that has a representative in Congress and the only negro school in the world that has ever sent a Democrat to the United States Congress.

I repeat that we are all proud of the cordial welcome with which the Democratic Party has admitted Mitchell into their fold. In a small measure it is indebted to the Snow Hill Institute for him. Both he and the Democratic Party have now the supreme opportunity, and it is my prayer that they both will live up to it.

W. J. EDWARDS.

Snow Hill Institute, Snow Hill, Ala.

Mitchell and the Press

Democratic Congressman Arthur Mitchell got off to a bad start last week with the statement that he expected to write his own press releases for the newspapers and would find a way to punish those papers which do not keep his good will by publishing his matter as he desires.

Whether Mr. Mitchell knows it or not, he is now in public life, and everything he does or says is now news. Since he defeated Mr. DePriest for office last November, he has received more publicity than in all the previous years of his life. As the single colored Congressman, this will probably continue throughout his term.

If he hopes to read only favorable news items or those he writes about himself, his education for public life has been faulty and he is due to have a most distressing time for the next two years.

If, on the other hand, he follows the example of his colleagues and even of the President himself, by taking the press into his confidence and making newspaper men his allies, he will never need to worry about news articles concerning himself in newspapers.

For, in the last analysis, every newspaper strives to print only the facts. Speculations, rumors and reports are always sidetracked by the simple expedient of telling the truth.

And this brings us to—

Oscar DePriest

Last week Mr. Mitchell gave out an interview in which Mr. DePriest was referred to as a "carpetbagger" who

> "misrepresented his district . . . that instead of giving his attention to matters of grave public importance, he devoted himself to stirring up race prejudice and had arrayed race against race."

The election is over. Two months ago, the people of the First Illinois Congressional District by a small majority chose Mr. Mitchell over Mr. DePriest.

If Mr. Mitchell thinks he owes his election to a great deal more than the Democratic landslide which defeated many a Republican office seeker, he is in error.

Whatever else may be said of Mr. DePriest, it must be admitted that he was able, earnest, energetic, frank and manly.

Despite that fact he was defeated by Mr. Mitchell and we submit that now that the campaign is over and the victor installed in office, it is poor sportsmanship for Mr. Mitchell to call names or by any other means seek to disparage his fallen opponent.

Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell Invited to Reception At the White House

Representative and Wife Receive Invitation From Pres. and Mrs. Roosevelt

BEGINS FIGHT TO ERADICATE CRIME

Receives Response From Governors of 14 States in Racket Fight

(Picture on page 9)

Congressman and Mrs. Arthur W. Mitchell were formally invited to attend the White House reception by President and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Friday afternoon.

Mr. Mitchell found the invitation on his desk Friday when he returned to his office in the House Building after attending sessions on the floor.

The invitation read as follows: "The President and Mrs. Roosevelt request the pleasure of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Mitchell at a reception to be held at the White House, Thursday, January 31 at 9 P.M."

Inclosed with the invitation was a card of admission for the Representative and his wife. All indications are that Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell will attend the White House reception.

To Fight Crime

Mr. Mitchell in an exclusive interview with a Tribune reporter stated that he has secured the cooperation of several governors of states in which colored people live in large numbers in an attempt to stamp out crime.

He has already received pledges from the governors of North Carolina, Virginia Wisconsin. Delaware. Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky Florida, Mississippi, West Virginia Colorada, Wyoming, Illinois and Kansas.

Forced to Bed

Mr. Mitchell has just rounded out his second week in his new office.

Sunday, January 13, he worshipped at the A.M.E. Zion Church.

Monday the Congressman remained in bed all day suffering from an attack of la grippe. His secretary took his daily mail, consisting of perhaps more than fifty letters, to the Congressman's home and despite the fact that Mr. Mitchell was quite ill, he took the time to clear up his correspondence. He is determined, he said, to keep up with his work and serve his constituents with speed and dispatch. After completing his dictation to his secretary, Mr. Mitchell remained in bed the rest of the day.

Week's Visitors

During the week, some of the most prominent persons who called on the Congressman were: Judge James E. Cobb, Attorney Armond W. Scott, and Attorney Emory B. Smith, all candidates for the Municipal Court judgeship of the District of Columbia; Dr. Emmett J. Scott, secretary of Howard University; Dr. R. R. Wright, Jr., president of Wilberforce University, Attorney Vernon Lowrey, prominent member of the District of Columbia bar; and perhaps a score or more of Congressmen from all sections of the country.

Speaking Engagements

Congressman Mitchell has accepted invitations to speak at the following places on the following dates:

New York City, January 27, under the auspices of the Bethel Young People's Lyceum of Bethel A.M.E. Church; Buffalo, N.Y., February 8, under the auspices of the Forum Course of the Michigan Avenue Branch Y.M.C.A.; Pittsburgh, Pa., February 21, under the auspices of a Special Citizens Committee, headed by Thomas Wolven representatives of the Mayor of Pittsburgh; Cleveland, Ohio, February 22, under the auspices of a Special Citizens Committee headed by Alexander Martin, Jr., attorney at law of Cleveland; Atlanta, Ga., March 12, the Congressman will be the principal speaker at the celebration of the founding of Morris Brown College, of Atlanta, Ga.

To Speak at Wilberforce

And on June 13, Congressman Mitchell is to deliver the anual address at the commencement exercises of Wilberforce University. Usually, the Governor of Ohio delivers this address, but this year President R. R. Wright, Jr., extended the invitation to Congressman Mitchell.

On Anti-Lynch Bill

During the last two days of this week, much time was given to the preparation of an anti-lynch bill to be introduced in the House in the near future. In addition to being assisted in this work by outstanding local attorneys, he has the assistance of several Congressmen representing districts in which large numbers of Negroes live and vote.

Mitchell Described As Dangerous Man

Black Dispatch

1-26-35

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 24.—(ANP) — Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, who recently renounced a position on the House District of Columbia committee because he didn't want to be swamped by jobhungry colored citizens of the District, was described to interviewers here as a dangerous "plantation" Negro this week by Melvin J. Chisum, himself a Democrat, and former efficiency engineer for the Insull utility interests in Chicago. Mr. Chisum is field secretary of the National Negro Press Association.

"Mitchell is the kind of man," explained Chisum, "who carries the business of colored people to white people. He is ignorant and crude, eats with his knife and wipes his nose on his arm. He has posed as an educated man, but he is not. The Negroes of Washington aided him to procure his admission to Phi Beta Sigma fraternity, he did not earn admission. As a human being he is like a bloodhound."

Chisum explained this last reference by stating: "You can place a large chunk of red meat two feet from a bloodhound and as long as you stand near, he will not even look at it. You can even go away and he will ignore the meat. But if some other dog comes up and acts as though he wants the meat, the bloodhound will immediately seize it and eat it up."

Congressman Mitchell Tells N. Y. Audience to Look To Their Own Representative In Washington

Says Race Issue Is Not of Paramount Importance; Introduces Own Anti-Lynching Bill And Has Act To Stop Use of Photos in Civil Service

By WILLIAM E. CLARK

Apparently angered by the fact that several preceding speakers had told him what they expect of a Negro Congressman, Arthur W. Mitchell, successor to Oscar DePriest as the Representative of the First Illinois District in the 74th Congress told a large audience at Bethel A. M. E. Church, Manhattan, what he expected of them and 'where to get off.'

The Congressman departed from his planned speech to state that he was not a Negro Congressman, that he represented the Negro race only incidentally, and that his district (contrary to general opinion) had a more than 50 per cent white vote. He said that if a white Congressman was a demagogue for drawing the color line against his colored constituents, a colored representative would be no less one who drew the color line against the white people of his district and sought only to serve his own race. He hoped to represent all the racial groups and varied interests of the First Illinois District with no particular emphasis on race.

Mr. Mitchell stated that he had already gotten several jobs for the people of his district and one of the first of these jobs was for a white woman.

Has Anti-Lynching Bill

The speaker stated that although he did not believe that a law would stop lynching, he had introduced the Mitchell Anti-lynching Bill and had been assured it would be passed in the House. His only reason for introducing this bill, the speaker stated, was that he felt that there should be laws against all forms of crime. But that the present laws against murder and robbery had not succeeded in wiping out these forms of lawlessness and only by education and enlightened public opinion could crime be reduced to a minimum.

The Celler Bill

Another piece of legislation which the speaker considered of great importance to the Negro was Bill No. 129, introduced by Congressman Emanuel Celler of Brooklyn. This bill provides that a Commission on Negro Affairs be appointed by the President, similar to the Commission on Indian Affairs, to be composed of seven members with the chairman and majority of the members of the Negro race. Their work would be to plan a general governmental policy toward the Negro and to recommend action against discriminatory practices within the government.

It was the speaker's first address outside of Washington since his election and he proved a forceful and eloquent orator, stating in plain language that he did not expect to please all people and that he believed in making friends with those with whom he had to work instead of fighting them. He stated that what was needed by Negro leaders of today was more brains and less talk.

Nevertheless, in his general broadside on the racial question, he attacked all former Negro Congressmen as being demagogues on the race question and quoted Dr. Carter G. Woodson, the historian, as saying that the records show only one speech in the halls of Congress by those men that was not based on the race question.

He reiterated several times that although this is a big question to the Negro, in a larger sense it is not of a paramount importance at this time and said that he intended to give some thought to other national issues.

To Stop Civil Service Discrimination

However, he said that during his campaign for election, he pledged to do several things about the race question in Congress and one of these was to introduce a resolution to investigate the use of photographs for applicants for Civil Service jobs in the federal service, and that he would ask that the finger print system be substituted for the photographs.

The speaker paid a tribute to the leadership of President Roosevelt and the late Dr. Booker T. Washington on the race question. And also attacked certain race journals for their tendency to destroy those with whom they did not agree and "yellow" journalistic tactics in general.

He echoed the remarks of Mrs. Vivian Mason, head of the Home Relief Bureau in Harlem, who in her address of welcome, stated that "we in New York should look to our own Congressmen and Senators for whatever legislation we desired instead of to Mr. Mitchell."

Judge Toney Attacks Roosevelt

Judge Charles E. Toney of the Municipal Court was one of those who told the Congressman what the Negroes of New York expected of him and also took occasion to attack the President. The judge stated that while the federal administration had done nothing hostile to the Negro, the President had shown no interest in the welfare of this particular group, had been indifferent and allowed discrimination because of race in Home Relief and the NRA codes.

Mr. Mitchell replied that he believed President Roosevelt knew no race or color and that any discrimination that came into the administration was due to certain subordinates of the President and not the Chief Executive himself.

The meeting was under the auspices of the Bethel Young People's Lyceum of which Samuel Westerfield is president. The guest of honor was extended a welcome to the City of New York by Attorney James C. Thomas, Attorney John T. Doles, jr., former Assemblyman Edward A. Johnson, Dr. Godfrey Nurse, Mrs. Bessye J. Bearden, Henry K. Craft, Judge James S. Watson, Bishop W. J. Walls and Mrs. Vivian Mason.

Assemblyman James E. Stephens told of the work of the Harlem Political Union to get a bill through the State Legislature for a new congressional district in Harlem when the reapportionment is made and circulated petitions for this purpose.

The musical program was rendered by the Salem Epworth League Choir, George E. Simmons director. There was also a soprano solo by Miss Almenia Ellis, and an African folk song in native language, by Miss Elma Fairweather with Mrs. Fowler of the Mwalimu School for the Development of African Music as accompanist.

Assemblyman William T. Andrews introduced the Congressman and Obie McCollum, editor of The Amsterdam News, presided.

Carthage, N. C., News
February 7, 1935

THAT NEGRO CONGRESSMAN

That Negro democratic congressman from Illinois seems to have plenty of sense. Addressing an audience in Harlem, the greatest Negro city in the world, Arthur W. Mitchell, the only member of his color to sit in congress, declared that his aim as a legislator was not so much to be a militant spokesman on the race question 'as a good congressman," and this paper agrees with him that this is the largest contribution he can make to the colored people.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
February 18, 1935

NEGRO CONGRESSMAN SPEAKS IN WILSON

Praises Democratic Party and Denounces Lynching at Meeting of Negroes

Wilson, Feb. 17.—Praising the Democratic party and denouncing against lynching, Arthur W. Mitchell, Negro Congressman from the First Illinois District, spoke to a gathering of his own race at the courthouse here this afternoon.

He told the gathering that for the first time the seat of government is now in Washington, and more particularly at 1600 Pennsylvania avenue, the White House. If this nation is to be saved at all, he said, it will be saved through the Democratic party. He spoke strongly in support of an anti-lynching bill, but expressed the opinion that actually the only way lynching can ever be stopped is through education.

"Only a pessimist can say," he declared, "there is no chance for us in this country. Under the New Deal you have the opportunity of a life time if you measure up to it."

He said he had no apology to make to the Negroes who voted the Democratic ticket in 1934. But hoped that larger numbers of his people would vote that ticket in 1936.

"There are now," he stated, "a larger number of our people who see the light politically. The Republicans have used the Negro as a football, kicking him from place to place in the last 25 years. If you follow that party the cause of the Negro is well nigh hopeless."

"All we ask," said the Congressman, "is to be let alone, and to be treated like all other citizens."

Illinois.

Political - 1935

Office Holding.

DePriest Won't Answer

Ex - Congressman Oscar DePriest's announcement that he will not answer criticisms of his successor, Arthur Mitchell, who defeated him in the recent Democratic landslide last November, appears to us as sound statesmanship.

During his six years in Congress, Mr. DePriest made notable contributions to the public good by his advocacy of appropriation bills for Howard University and the Washington public schools, anti-lynching measures, the opening of Congressional restaurants to the public, and his appointments to West Point and Annapolis. The entire nation was aroused by his public addresses on the significance of the Constitution and the ballot.

Whatever mistakes he made were far outweighed by these constructive activities.

That is his record, and all of us would like to see Mr. Mitchell better it if he can.

Mitchells at White House Reception

WASHINGTON.— Congressman and Mrs. Arthur W. Mitchell attended the President's reception to House of Representative members and their wives, Thursday night, at the White House.

Mrs. Mitchell wore maroon velvet, floor length, and long, light-colored gloves. Her coiffure was simply arranged without decorations of any sort. She was cloaked in a seal coat.

The Congressman is said to have tipped one of the checkroom attendants one dollar.

Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell Greeted By Faculty And Students Of Howard Uni.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The administrative officers, deans and members of the faculties of the nine schools and colleges of Howard University, and members of the clerical staffs of the University, welcomed Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell of the First Congressional District of Illinois, the only colored member of the Seventy-fourth Congres, and Mrs. Mitchell, at an informal reception in Sojourner Truth Hall, Sunday afternoon, February 3, from 5:30 to 7:30 o'clock.

Congressman Mitchell, who succeeded Representative Oscar DePriest, was also accompanied to the University by the Honorable Raymond S. McKeough, of the Second Illinois Congressional District; the Honorable Chester Thompson, of the Fourteenth Illinois Congessional District; the Honorable Emmett O'Neal of the 3rd Ky. Congressional District, and the Honorable John D. Dingell, of the Fifteenth Michigan Congressional District; each of whom represents a large Negro constituency.

President Mordecai W. Johnson presided and welcomed the guests on behalf of the University. In welcoming Congressman Mitchell and those accompanying him, Dr. Johnson referred to the cordial sympathy for the work of Howard University which has always been expressed by members of Congress in the form of individual interest in its problems and increased Congressional appropriations. He also referred to the fact that there was profound pleasure and inspiration in the fact that another representative of the colored people is serving in the present Congress.

Congressman Mitchell declared his well-known views with respect to serving all of the people of his district without regard to their race, creed or color, and sated that of the 28,000 votes cast for him in the last election, less than 9,000 were cast by colored people. He expressed his hearty willingness to serve in every way possible the best interests of the University and to fight for enlightened social justice under the New Deal. Congressman Mitchell's long residence in the South, in Washington, D. C., prior to moving to Chicago, and in Chicago, has served to acquaint him with the problems of the race in all parts of the country. In his remarks he stated that he would always use his best endeavors to serve the highest interests of his race, and emphasize the fact that he would undertake to serve it to his fullest capacity. He spoke of the pledges of support he had received during the thirty days he has already served in Congress, and read an editorial from an Alabama newspaper expressing gratification that a colored man had been elected to Congress as a Democratic member, and stating, among other things, that two members of the Negro race should be in all legislative assemblies so as to give voice to the hopes and aspirations of this minority group.

Congressman McKeough, Thompson, O'Neal and Dingell also spoke, expressing their interest in Howard University and their desire to become better acquainted with its work and the members of the several faculties of the University.

Response on behalf of the faculties was made by Dr. E. P. Davis, dean of the College of Liberal Arts, and chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

The members of the faculties and others present were introduced to Congressman Mitchell and Mrs. Mitchell and the other Congressional representatives present after the close of the speaking program.

North Wilkesboro, N. C. Patriot
February 11, 1935

Negro In House

Washington.—Rep. Arthur W. Mitchell, only negro in the House, is one of the most unobtrusive of its members and gets along well with his Democratic colleagues, even those from the South. Mitchell succeeded a Republican negro, Oscar DePriest of Chicago, who was usually in hot water because of his insistence upon "rights."

Savannah, Ga., News
February 17, 1935

Representative Mitchell of Illinois, the nation's only negro congressman, has proposed in the House an industrial commission on negro affairs, comprised of five members serving six-year terms and each drawing $5,000 annually. The appointments would be made by President Roosevelt. An appropriation of $300,000 was proposed so that the commissioners could make a thorough investigation into the economic conditions of negroes. The bill provides that not more than three of the five members could be negroes.

Mitchell in South Denounces Mobs, Lauds New Deal

Congressman Suggests Education as Cure for Lynching

SLAP IS TAKEN AT GRAND OLD PARTY

Accuses It of Playing Football.

WILSON, N.C. — Praise of the Democratic Party and a denunciation of lynching were expressed by Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell (Dem., Ill.), in an address at the courthouse, Sunday afternoon.

The Congressman told the gatherinng that if the nation is to be saved, it will be through the Democratic Party. He spoke strongly in support of an anti-lynching bill, but expressed the opinion that actually the only way lynching can ever be stopped is through education.

"Only a pessimist can say," Congressman Mitchell asserted, "there is no chance for my group in this country. Under the New Deal we have the opportunity of a lifetime if we but measure up to it."

No Apology to Make

The speaker said that he had no apology to make for members of the race who voted the Democratic ticket in 1934, and announced the hope that larger numbers would vote the ticket in 1936.

"There are now," he stated, "a larger number of my people who see the light politically. The Republicans have used the race as a football, kicking him from place to place in the last twenty-five years. If you follow that party, your cause is well nigh hopeless. All we ask," added the Congressman, "is to be let alone, and to be treated like all other citizens."

Representative Mitchell, Democrat, negro representative from Chicago's black belt, was absent from the president's reception to members of the House a few evenings ago. In the Washington papers observed his absence, no comment was made. His predecessor, De Priest, never missed an opportunity to claim attendance wherever members of the House congregated. Mitchell patronizes the House restaurant for members, but so far has always dined alone. De Priest usually made a spectacle by having a number of negroes as his guests. It may be that Mitchell is an entirely different type, but there is also the additional fact that he is a Democrat.

MR. MITCHELL IN CONGRESS

We have before us a bill, "To create a Negro Industrial Commission," purported to have been written by the Honorable Arthur W. Mitchell, recently elected to Congress from the first district of Illinois. We find, however, in reading the Mitchell bill, known as H. R. 5733, it is, with but few exceptions, a fac simile of Congressman Celler's bill, known as H. R. 129, previously introduced into Congress.

We further find from Associate press dispatches "leading Colored groups over the country are supporting the Mitchell Commission Bill." With this misinformation before us we are taking the liberty to express some observations and to give some reasons, from our viewpoint, why this bill should have neither the sanction nor support of intelligent citizens representative of our group in this country.

We consider this legislation to have been the adopted product of an inferior complex psychology, because we regard ourselves as a part of this national organic unit and, as such, can see no justifiable reason for any special laws or provisions to enable us to

enjoy all of the privileges and immunities of all other American citizens.

If there is no necessity for a bill to create an industrial Italian commission, an industrial Polish commission or an industrial Jewish commission, then there is no necessity of a bill to be passed by Congress to create an industrial Negro commission. We take the position that the proper enforcement and application of such provisions, statutes and provisions as are now a part of the Constitution are sufficient unto themselves to embrace every privilege and to secure every right to which we are entitled in common with other American citizens.

The Mitchell bill, if enacted into law, will change the citizenship of black America, and will make them wards of the government instead of citizens. They will become a human thing apart from other American citizens and will place their destiny in the nation's life in the hands of barterers and sellers who will seek to enhance and perpetuate their own political fortunes by becoming parties to ready agreements hastily arrived at in order to incur favor with those who will have the appointing power.

We disclaim having any problem or problems in America that should be separate—or so considered—from any other American citizen. Congressman Mitchell should be capable of realizing that the largest liberty compatible with the liberty of every other American citizen is justly ours, and that freedom is not properly described in external limitations.

Congressman Mitchell has been previously quoted as possessing no inclinations to represent black American citizens beyond the confines of his own Congressional district. We propose to hold him to his word and consider his bill, "To create a Negro Industrial Commission," as being so insensible as to justify his own assertion. We assume our full responsibilities and count it our obligation to speak out of our best conscience, deliberation and judgment for every black American citizen in this country and, in so doing, we challege this bill as being a mental abortion, premature in birth and conceived in political imaginary polity.

We are asking no isolated destiny in the American citizenry. We are seeking no commission form of government designed especially to define our economic, industrial and political status in America. We maintain our rights to serve as well as share the responsibilities of citizenship in common with every other American citizen. We are unalterably opposed to Mr. Mitchell's bill, to his idea of his relation to his race, and to his viewpoint of representing black people in America. This bill should be defeated.

NEWS
Carthage, N.C.
FEB 7 1935

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RALEIGH, N. C.
NEWS OBSERVER
FEB 18 1935

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"All we ask," said the Congressman, "is to be let alone, and to be treated like all other citizens."

CONGRESSMAN MITCHELL

Arthur W. Mitchell, America's lone Negro Congressman from Illinois, is reportedly measuring up to expectation as a representative of his constituents.

The newly elected race Congressman is described in press dispatches as sane and conservative statesman.

Much significance is attached to this circumstance, for it goes to show that the successor to De-Priest is not of the type of public servants that rendered themselves totally obnoxious and useless with empty self-aggrandizement, worthless ostentation and meaningless affectations.

The time has come when representatives of the people must be capable of producing progressive results or be consigned the political waste basket.

It is to be hoped that Congressman Mitchell will be successful in building up a brilliant record as a member of the National House of Representative.

This is desirable, not only because the Illinoisian is a race man but because he acquired his seat in the Seventy-fourth Congress by virtue of avowed confidence reposed in him by a vast majorty of the voters in his district.

That certainly should be inspirising to the race as a whole, irrespective of political party lines.

Congressman Mitchell is mindful of the fact that he was sent to Washington to serve all the people. That too, is a fortunate circumstance.

Party Leaders Repudiated A. W. Mitchell—Thompkins

Afro-American 3-9-35

WASHINGTON (AFRO Bureau)—Florida dispatches quoting Dr. W. J. Thompkins, District of Columbia recorder of deeds, as saying party leaders had discredited Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell (Dem., Ill.) failed to get a reaction from Mr. Mitchell today.

Advised of Dr. Thompkins's speech as reported in the press, Mr. Mitchell said to the reporter: "Go ahead and write what you want; you newspaper people have been doing that anyway."

What Was Said

Dr. Thompkins was guest of honor at a banquet in St. Petersburg, Fla., Friday night of last week. Next day the newspapers reported him as saying our leading Democrats have repudiated Arthur W. Mitchell, member of Congress, from Chicago because of his lack of racial interest. He also questioned the motives of the large number of Republicans who are now joining the Democratic party.

Dr. Thompkins in Alabama

Dr. Thompkins could not be reached for a statement. His office says he is in Mobile, Ala., and will not return until next week.

Scores Mitchell

Editor, The Pittsburgh Courier.
Dear Sir: 3-9-35

I think the Illinois Congressman, Arthur Mitchell, is one of the most harmful factors of our race. As we all know, Mitchell seems to be a black-faced mouthpiece for the white race. I think the Negroes of that Illinois district, made a big mistake by electing such a numbskull as Mitchell for their representative, I agree with Chisum in saying that Mitchell is one of those Negroes that carries Negro business to white people."

Just recently, Mitchell introduced into Congress, a bill to put the Negro under a commission which I think would be harmful to all Negroes. This would tend to take all citizenship from the race. The Negroes of that Illinois district, should on the next election, vote against Mitchell.

E. C. CHESLEY, Jr.,
Marshall, Tex.

Political - 1935

Office Holding.

Illinois.

De Priest's Successor Lauds Spirit Of Reception by Southern Solons

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—(AP)—Representative Mitchell, of Illinois, says he is more than pleased with the way he has been received by his colleagues as the new negro member of congress.

"If the courtesy I have been shown were any better," he said laughingly today, "I'd think it was a frame-up."

Beating out Representative De Priest, fellow Chicagoan, who for several years was the only negro member, Mitchell has been the object of considerable interest, particularly because he is a democrat. De Priest was a republican.

But, he says, the democrats, those from below the Mason-Dixon line and all, have "made me feel at home." To illustrate, Mitchell related that the first day an Alabama member—Mitchell was born in Alabama—"took a seat beside me and told me I could count on the help of the state's delegation if I needed it, and that they were proud of my record."

Similar reception came from a Mississippi member, he added, and one of his Illinois colleagues took him over to the republican side and introduced him all around.

Well spoken and neatly attired, the Chicagoan gave every evidence of wanting to go about the business of being a legislator without any special attention directed to him. He has attended the caucuses of the Illinois delegation, was on hand for the general democratic caucus and voted when his name was called for four roll calls Thursday.

He has had nothing to say on the question of negroes eating in the house restaurant. De Priest fought spectacularly last session to get void a ruling barring negroes from being served in the public dining room, but Mitchell has given no signs of wishing to revive the issue.



Rep. ARTHUR W. MITCHELL

A. MITCHELL DECLINES D.C. POST

Illinois Congressman Points to Position on P. O. Committee

Declaring that he owed first allegiance to the constituency that elected him to Congress, Arthur Mitchell, representative from the first Illinois district, turned down an appointment to the House District Committee, early this week. Congressman Mitchell told the Tribune he expected to be named to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Many Negroes versed in political affairs were elated over the report that Mr. Mitchell had been assigned to the committee controlling District of Columbia interests. They felt that his appointment to that committee was in the parlance of the laiety—"the answer."

The House is made up of scores of committees of greater and lesser committees and one of the chief tasks of a congressman is to get on the committees that are important. As a rule, such favors come to white congressmen in the course of time. But a colored representative, regardless of his personal qualifications, may languish on an abscure committee without being able to do anything about it.

DePriest's Position

As an example the case of Ex-Congressman Oscar DePriest may be brought to mind. Mr. DePriest was placed in alcohol on three obscure committees for three years. These committees were Indian Affairs, Invalid Pensions and Enrolled Bills.

News of Mr. Mitchell's appointment was cordially received because a position on the House Committee would give him a point of vantage to attack some of the evils which colored citizens of the District have complained they suffered from because they had no effective way of protesting against them.

But the new congressman from Illinois has other views. He told the Tribune, Monday, that while there is nothing he would not do toward the end of helping his people, his first interest would be in those people of his district who thought well enough of him to send him to Washington.

Mr. Mitchell declared that he sought the position on the Post Office and Post Roads committee because he found that there were more of his people in the Post Office department than in any other branch of the government service. It is therefore on that committee that he can serve a greater number of his constituents, he said.

Mitchell's First Ballot Cast for Speaker Byrns

New Congressman's Second Vote Is for Old GOP Gag Rule.

ILLINOIS DEMOCRAT SWORN INTO OFFICE

Only Colored Member Recorded as Voting Twice

WASHINGTON — Arthur W Mitchell, Democrat, who succeeded Oscar DePriest as Congressman from the first district of Illinois, cast his first vote with his party for the election of Joseph W. Byrns, of Tennessee, as speaker of the House, Thursday, at the opening of the Seventy-fourth Congress.

The speaker's first act was to administer the oath of office to the membership. All members took the oath at the same time, Mr. Mitchell along with his colleagues.

After these formalities, the House, which is dominated by Southern Democrats, placed itself under the old "gag rule," by which they can cut off unwelcome legislation by stifling it in committee. Mr. Mitchell again voted with his party.

Discharge Rule Scrapped

The discharge rule which was placed on the scrapheap by the new Congress provided that a petition of 145 members could force the speaker to take a vote on the question of discharging any committee from further consideration of any pending measure. The purpose of the rule was to enable the House itself to appeal from the decision of a committee plainly intent upon killing a bill by pigeonholing it in committee.

The rule was used effectively during the last session of Congress by DePriest to force a vote on his resolution for an investigation of the authority exercised by the accounts committee in the management of the House restaurant and in issuing an order denying service to colored persons in that part set off for the public.

Aimed at Minorities

By the repeal of the discharge rule, the House reverted to the former rule under which a majority of its members must petition for a vote to force a committee to give up a bill. The gag rule, the leaders admit, is directed against minority factions, which include Democrats as well as members of other parties.

Robert L. Vann, of Pittsburgh, a special assistant to the attorney-general and a leader of colored Democrats, saw Senator Joseph V. Guffey, Democratic party leader in Pennsylvania, take the oath of office with thirty-two other Senators.

Mitchell's Second Vote

Congressman Arthur Mitchell's (Dem., Ill.) first vote last week was for the election of the House officers, and his second for a gag rule, under which signatures of 218 Congressmen are necessary to compel consideration of a bill which, opponents are blocking.

Previously only 145 signatures were necessary.

In voting for the gag rule, Mr. Mitchell voted with his party, which is the majority party. However, Mr. Mitchell himself is a member of a minority group within the Democratic party, and the time may come when he will have to use the method of petition to call up bills in which he is interested.

Democrats justify the gag rule, by declaring it will permit them to hold up undesirable Republican bills, which have no chance to pass and would only be used to hamper and delay the Democratic program.

Perhaps after Mr. Mitchell has gotten his feet thoroughly wet in Congress he will not vote for any measure designed to curb the power of minority groups in Congress or in the nation.

A majority of the House is not always right, and even if it were, it should always be possible for a minority and a small minority to insist by petition that the body before it adjourns vote a question up or down.

High Point, N. C. Enterprise
January 6, 1935

NEW NEGRO CONGRESSMAN TAKES UP DUTIES; IS WELL RECEIVED

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"If the courtesy I have been shown were any better," he said laughingly today, "I'd think it was a frame-up."

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But, he says, the Democrats, those from below the Mason Dixon line and all, have "made me feel at home." To illustrate, Mitchell related that the first day an Alabama member—Mitchell was born in Alabama—"took a seat beside me and told me I could count on the help of the state's delegation if I needed it, and that they were proud of my record."

Similar reception came from a Mississippi member, he added, and one of his Illinois colleagues took him over to the Republican side and introduced him all around.

Well spoken and neatly attired, the Chicagoan gave every evidence of wanting to go about the business of being a legislator without any special attention directed to him. He has attended the caucuses of the Illinois Democratic delegation, was on hand for the general Democratic caucus and voted when his name was called for four roll calls Thursday.

He has had nothing to say on the question of Negroes eating in the House restaurant. DePriest fought spectacularly last session to void a ruling barring Negroes from being served in the public dining room, but Mitchell has given no sign of wishing to revive the issue.

A. W. Mitchell to Avoid Mistake DePriest Made While a Congressman

Will Not Try to Represent all of the Negroes in the United States

FIRST DUTY IS TO HIS CONSTITUENTS

Can Give Larger Service by Being Member of Post Office Committee

By GARLAND MACKEY

Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell does not intend to make the same mistake his predecessor, Oscar DePriest, did.

Mr. Mitchell was seated in his well appointed offices in the old House Office Building Friday morning and readily consented to an interview. His office is room No. 141 and can easily be reached without difficulty from the entrance at B Street, and New Jersey Avenue.

His secretary, Claude Holman, is well suited for his post. He is polite, well educated and familiar with the many duties of a man holding such a responsible position as his chief. Mr. Holman is an attorney and studied at Loyola University. Harry McAlpin, a Washington young man and former employee of the Tribune, is stenographer and assists Mr. Holman in the office routine.

His District First

"First I want to make a good congressman," said Mr. Mitchell, when asked what his program will be. He does not intend to represent all of the 12 million Negroes in the United States. Mr. DePriest attempted to do this and as a result he neglected his constituents in the First Congressional District in Illinois. After all politics are politics and a congressman owes something to the voters who sent him to Washington.

One of Mr. Mitchell's strong platforms in his election was that he would represent his district first. He feels it is impossible to represent all of the Negroes in this country. The voters of the district became peeved with Mr. DePriest and showed their dissatisfaction in the election.

Extended Every Courtesy

Mr. Mitchell's office is next to that of Representative Otha D. Wearin, of Iowa with the Hawaiian delegation on the other side. The new representative has been extended all of the courtesies of the House and personally invited to make use of the House restaurant and Barber Shop.

He feels that he can be of more service to a larger number of Negroes by being on the Post Office and Post Roads Committee to which he has been appointed, than on the House District Committee. On the former committee he will be in position to render service to the large number of Negroes in the railroad service. Incidentally he has a large number of railroad constituents in Chicago as the Windy City is one of the greatest terminals in the world with thousands of Negroes employed as porters, waiters, maids, red caps. Already he is besieged with letters not only from Chicago, but Democrats all over the country asking his cooperation in various affairs of the government.

Dismisses Club Incident

Mr. Mitchell does not believe in jim crow. He practices what he preaches. Many letters come from white men, many of whom live in his native state, Alabama. He gives all the same consideration in the order in which they are received.

He dismissed the incident at the Musolit Club with a wave of the hand. "A local real estate man attempted to tell me how I should run my office and I told him where to go," said the congressman. Mr. Mitchell is no weakling. He weighs in the neighborhood of 200 pounds and is ready to defend himself at any time if need be. As a man he objected to the manner in which the real estate dealer addressed him and as a man he was ready to "punch his jaw" if it were necessary. "I will not take orders from persons who want to run my office," he said.

Given Welcome

He ranks 13 on the list of 18 on the Post Office and Post Roads Committee. Five white men are rated under him. He denies he was opposed for the committee by any individual or group. The Alabama delegation extended him a cordial welcome as well as many other members of the House.

Visited By Teachers

Congressman Mitchell got off to a flying start during his first week in office. He held many important conferences the early part of the week preceding January third, the date which he took the oath of office. On January second, he attended the Illinois Democratic caucus and the General Democratic Caucus of all the Democrats in Congress.

His conferences included such men as Garnet C. Wilkinson, first assistant superintendent of schools in the District of Columbia; Attorney W. L. Houston, instructor at Howard University Law School; Attorney Armond Scott, candidate for Municipal judge of the District of Columbia; Attorney George A. Parker, dean of the Terrell Law School of the District of Columbia; Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University; Dr. E. P. Davis, dean of the college of Liberal Arts, Howard University; Dr. W. H. Jernigen, pastor of Mt. Carmel Baptist Church; Dr. Robert C. Weaver, Department of Inttrior; Edgar G. Brown, publicity agent, Department of Interior; Judge James Cobb, of the Municipal Court; Attorney Charles Hemans, Attorney Benjamin L. Gaskins, Attorney Perry W. Howard, Dr. Alain Locke, and a host of other celebreties, including Senators and Congressmen, and other government officials from all over the country. Everyone with whom the new congressman spoke wished him God's speed on his new journey.

Well Equipped Office

After After Congressman Mitchell was inducted into office and administered the oath by Speaker Byrns (Dem. Tenn.), he took his seat with the Illinois delegation, where he was made welcome in the most whole-hearted manner, and was present at every roll call taken.

Following adjournment of the House late in the day, Congressman Mitchell moved into his permament quarters. This suite comprises two extra-large rooms with elaborate furnishings and equipment of the most modern type. The congressman immediately plunged into his work.

Not Afraid of Work

This first day in Congress has been typical of all others since that. Congressman Mitchell has worked exceedingly hard, sometimes as late as midnight, getting his legislative program in shape. He reports that he has encountered absolutely no discrimination, but on the contrary has been made most welcome by all members of Congress and other Government officials. He has even been welcomed and given the glad hand of fellowship by the Republican members of Congress. Speaking to a reporter, Congressman Mitchell said that he anticipated a most pleasant stay in Congress. Hard work, he added, would insure success for his program.

Laurel, Miss. Call
January 14, 1935

SENSIBLE NEGRO

Representative Mitchell, who succeeds De Priest in Congress from an Illinois district, is the first negro Democrat ever to sit in the national lawmaking body. Everybody is wondering how it will work out.

Mitchell seems to be a sensible sort of negro. He was born in Alabama, walked sixty miles as a child to Tuskeegee, was taken in as the office boy of Booker T. Washington and has risen to the degree of prominence that resulted last summer in his being elected to Congress over Oscar De Priest, the Republican negro Congressman.

Mitchell says he is not going to spend his time trying to mix in where he is not wanted; that his idea is to back up Franklin Roosevelt, whom he believes to be a friend of the negro, as he is the friend of other "forgotten folk."

N.C. Democrats Won't Introduce Mitchell

WILSON, N.C.—White Democratic party leaders have refused invitations to introduce Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell (Dem., Ill.) when he speaks at the courthouse here next Sunday.

Several of those approached, who were once thought to be most friendly with the people here, commented on how well Mr. Mitchell "knows his place," as compared with ex-Congressman DePriest.

Efforts are being made to secure the consent of J. E. Shepard, president of North Carolina State College of Durham, to introduce Mr. Mitchell.

Political-1935
Office Holding.

Illinois.

HE RUNS TRUE TO FORM

Arthur Mitchell's attack on the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, made in an address delivered recently in Norfolk, Va., is as silly and ridiculous as has been the Congressional career of this King Fish Uncle Tom. It is quite a compliment to the Association that it has incited the ire and denunciation of this blight to the civil and political aspirations of American Negroes. His praise, in view of his record, is scandalous. Richmond has displayed the good sense to deny him the opportunity to deliver one of his nonsensical harangues in this city and it is hoped that it will continue this sensible course until the handkerchief-head Congressman is thrown out of Congress by the voters of the 1st Illinois District at the next Congressional elections.

Mitchell runs true to form on all occasions and any advice he gives to Negroes is worthless.

GREENSBORO, N. C.
RECORD

SEP 5 1935

Key To Better Race Relations.

While opposed to any form of racial discrimination, Representative Arthur W. Mitchell, the negro Democrat who represents a Chicago district in Congress, nevertheless believes that the methods and activities of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People result in more harm than good.

Deploring the traditional discrimination against the negro in the south, Representative Mitchell in an address at Norfolk Saturday before the negro division of the Norfolk and Western Railway Veterans' association expressed the sensible opinion that the solution of the problem lies in a better understanding and closer friendship between members of the white and negro races.

"I try to get along by being friendly to people and by making and keeping friends," he explained. "There always is a right way to correct a wrong," he declared, "and I am opposed to people who try to stir up strife and hatred among the races."

This is a sane and sensible view and the negro congressman is performing a helpful service to the cause of better race relations by lending his influence and support to those who realize that bumptious efforts to achieve racial equality by legal force can have only an unfortunate and disastrous effect. In a genuine friendliness and mutual cooperation between members of the white and negro races will be found the best means of promoting that neighborly accord and understanding which leads to true good will and lasting betterment of race relations.—Roanoke (Va.) Times.

A. MITCHELL IN SURPRISE VISIT SCORES ATTACK

Recorder

Recalls Fight Levelled Against Creation of U. S. Negro Department

9-14-35

EXPLAINS GRANTS

Says Federal Government Will Spend Millions To Aid Needy Colored Children

Arthur W. Mitchell, Chicago's self-approving Democratic Congressman from the wealthy Loop district and the "Black Belt," renewed his attack upon colored newspapers during a visit here this week.

"The great majority of colored newspapers are no good and not worth the paper they are printed on," Mr. Mitchell said in a speech to an audience gathered at Jordan hall, Y. W. C. A. Tuesday night to hear him explain the administration's plans for aiding the colored citizens of the country.

"You all know of the things the papers said about me when I first took office, if you were unfortunate enough to have to read colored newspapers," the Roosevelt spokesman said, as he threw down a challenge to his real and fancied "objectors."

"I am the only Ngero who ever made a speech in Congress which was not confined to race matters," the Congressman said, and proceeded to harrangue his hearers with numerous reports of flattering comments paid him largely by editors of outhern white newspapers. The doughty Congressman exhibited a brief case stuffed with documentary evidence to support his boast.

Of Course, We're O.K.

When interviewed by a Recorder representative, Mr. Mitchell said, in a serious tone, he believed The Recorder not in the class of the "no good" newspapers, and complimented it on its policy of reporting the facts without distortion. "I believe you are better than most papers," he concluded.

In his talk, Mr. Mitchell urged those eligible to take advantage of Uncle Sam's offer to give financial aid to worthy needy students, for which a sum of $60,000,000 has been allocated.

The only colored member of congress was introduced by F. B. Ransom.

The meeting was sponsored by the One and Five club. John Rutledge is president. More than a hundred persons were present.

Mr. Mitchell was bitterly assailed by a group of colored newspapers, headed by the leading race newspapers of his city, after his election to succeed Oscar DePriest. At the time Mitchell declared he would not attempt to respect the Negro race, but the citizens of the Illinois congressional district which elected him. The almost universal enthusiasm and favor with which his election was hailed by the Southern white press is believed to have inspired the many attacks upon his policies. The most recent target for bitter denunciation from the press was passage of the measure he sponsored creating a Federal "Negro Department," which it was claimed, if made effective would reduce colored people to the status of the American Indian.

NAACP RAPS CONGRESSMAN A. W. MITCHELL OF ILLINOIS; CALLS HIM "A MENACE"

Association Criticizes Chicagoan For Remarks Against Its Policy

SPOKE IN VA.

Age

White Newspaper quoted Him As Calling Its Work "Vicious"

9-14-35

Calling Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell of Illinois, "a menace to the Negro race", the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in a press release last Friday, severely condemned the only Negro now sitting in Congress for a reported attack of its policies.

Congressman Mitchell was quoted in the Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch (white) in an interview as saying to a reporter: "You can say that I believe everything the association does is vicious."

New York

At the time the Congressman's statement was said to have been made, he was in Norfolk, Va., on August 31, making a speech before the colored division of the Norfolk and Western Railroad Veteranh' Association. "Nearly everything the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People does is vicious," Mitchell is reported as having publicly stated.

Mr. Mitchell's attack on the association is said to have been inspired by inquiries from white reporters about his attitude toward the test case which the N. A. A. C. P. is preparing to bring in Virginia courts to secure the admission of colored girl students to the graduate school of the University of Virginia. No provision is made for graduate and professional training for Negroes in Virginia by the state, although these facilities are provided for whites. This case is part of a national campaign being conducted by the N. A. A. C. P. to secure the equal school facilities guaranteed by state and national laws, even in states which have separate school systems. Public opinion has been aroused in the state and for that reason, reporters asked the Congressman for his opinion.

White Press Present

The Ledger-Dispatch quotes Mr. Mitchell as saying that in motoring from Washington, D. C., to Norfolk to make his speech, he saw signs all along the road which said "For white people only." The paper quotes Congressman, "I believe this is wrong." The advice was given that Negroes could improve their conditions by "friendly means more satisfactorily than by forcible means."

A brief statement by the N. A. A. C. P. here says: "This Association is not the least bit disturbed by Mr. Mitchell's ravings. We have nothing to do with his election. That is the business of the Chicago voters. He is running true to form in his obsession of currying favor reactionary and vicious elements in the South. At least he is consistent, for immediately after his election, he announced to the world that he did not intend to fight the South."

Calls Association Vicious

The statement continued: "The association believes that when a northern Negro from Chicago is patted on the back by a daily paper like the Jackson, Miss., "News", it is sufficient evidence that the man is a menace to the Negro race. Continuing further the N. A. A. C. P. said:

"Neither cajolery, threats, bootlicking or anything else emanating from politicians, white or black, will cause us to swerve one iota from a militant, compromising fight for justice and equality to Negroes where ever they may live."

Negro Lawmaker Scheduled Here For Talk Friday



ARTHUR W. MITCHELL
(Associated Press Photo)

Arthur W. Mitchell, 37-year-old Negro Democratic congressman from the First congressional district in Illinois, is scheduled to speak in the Macon auditorium Friday night under sponsorship of the A. M. E. Ministers' union here.

The Chicago lawyer, once an office boy for Booker T. Washington at Tuskegee institute in Alabama, is the only Negro congressman, by virtue of a victory over Oscar De Priest, former Republican Negro congressman.

Attorney Mitchell, a native of Alabama and one-time teacher in Alabama and Georgia, made his first public speech in Georgia during the Morris Brown golden jubilee celebration.

He recently attracted world-wide attention in warning Negroes in this country to avoid implication in the Italo-Ethiopian conflict.

The ministers' association will charge a small admission price to the speech, it is said.

Mitchell Says H. U. Prexy's Views Are Red

NAACP Also a Bunch of Communists, He Declares.

CHICAGOAN TO SAIL FOR VIRGIN I. Won't Tell Why He Is Making Jaunt.

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Arthur W. Mitchell, Illinois Democratic Congressman, left Chicago, Friday, for a conference in Washington before sailing to the Virgin Islands on or about October 10.

But before he departed, the rugged successor to Oscar DePriest had his say on communism at Howard University, the NAACP, and opponents of his bill for an industrial commission on affairs of colored people.



Mitchell

Representative Mitchell was especially forceful as he reiterated his statements on the "viciousness" of the NAACP, originally delivered recently at a speech made in Norfolk, Va., late in August.

NAACP "Insincere"

"Although I was a member of that organization for many years, and was for considerable time the only member in Alabama, and sent subscriptions to the Crisis anonymously. I can say only that the NAACP to day is not seeking to aid the race, but intends only to feather the nests of its officials at the expense of the black public," Mitchell declared. "It is not honest in its efforts and has deteriorated into a bunch of Communists."

The Congressman then stated that efforts of the association to put through anti-lynching legislation were insincere and that threats to defeat non-supporting national legislators in their elections were "silly and foolish."



White

Mitchell said that he had yet to be approached by Walter White or any other NAACP official to support the measure, although White spent considerable time at the nation's capital where Mitchell was easily accessible. He asserts further that the association has fought him purely because he refused to be ruled or dictated to.

Insists Johnson's Views Are Red

Launching into the subject of Howard University, Mitchell declared that he has made a careful study of communism at the university and has evidence to support his contention that President Mordecai Johnson's views are ardently Red and he condones Marxian doctrines taught in his class-rooms.

"A house cleaning is most urgently needed," the Representative stated. It is not communism itself but the effect of such political theories on the minds of Congressmen when the subject of annual appropriations is brought up, Mitchell intimated.



Johnson

Defends His Bill

In a discussion of his bill to create an industrial commission on affairs of colored people, now pending before the House, Mitchell stated that he had sent copies of the proposed legislation before presentation to colored and white leaders in all parts of the country and had received laudatory replies.

The Congressman feels reasonably confident that the measure will pass.

Pays Own Way to Virgin Isles

When he sails for the Virgin Islands before October 10, it will be at his own expense, although he will be caring for government business, Mitchell asserted. He declared that this arrangement will put him under no obligations. The exact nature of his mission to the island possessions he would not divulge for publication.

Arthur W. Mitchell Ignores Advice of Friends—Speaks

St. Thomas, V. I., Nov. 14—(By Adolph Gereau for ANP)—Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell of Illinois, visiting here, was guest at a reception given in his honor at Government House by Governor Cramer last week during which he made a speech which won for him the admiration of the inhabitants of the island. But the speech was unexpected and newspapermen much to their chagrin, were caught napping.

No one took down what the representative said, and later when he was asked for a resume he cooly replied by asking, "Well, what did I say?" Mitchell said his wife and various colleagues in congress had warned him against making speeches, and when he found no one had recorded his remarks he breathed a "Thank God!"

"No embarrassments will come to me as a result of what I said," he told reporters.

However, Mitchell did laud President Roosevelt and the New Deal before the officers of the marine corps, government officials, legislators, business men and prominent citizens attending the reception. He told the islanders to line up behind the present administration in Washington. Mitchell told his listeners the democratic party had a lot to offer the islands and asked the islanders not to fail to make an effort to help themselves as then the nation would come forward also helping.

The Illinois democrat is devoting much time to fishing and so far has been quite successful in his catches. The prize is a monster barricuda which he is having prepared to take back with him for exhibition in the United States.

Away from the various entertainments in his honor, the congressman is going around seeing the citizens on their daily routines and speaking with them to get a true picture of their condition. Above all he is encouraging islanders to take an interest in what they want and reveal their desires to him, so he may take back a list of their needs to the other members of congress.

Political-1935

Indiana.

Office Holding

DEMOCRATS GET HEALTH BOARD POST IN MUNCIE

B-U-L-L-E-T-I-N-!

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 3—The appointment of Joseph H. Rainey as State Athletic Commissioner marks the first tangible evidence of the New Deal in Pennsylvania. Complete details appear on the sport page.

MUNCIE, Ind., Jan. 3—Another Democrat has kept his pre-election promise! Expressing his belief that taxation without representation is tyranny, Mayor Rollin H. Bunch has appointed Dr. Joseph C. Davis, prominent physician, as a member of Muncie's Board of Health.

In making the appointment, Mayor Bunch fulfilled his public promise that if he was elected Mayor of Muncie that he would reward Dr. J. C. Davis and thus show in a tangible way his gratitude to the many colored voters, who cast their ballots in the Democratic column.

Urges Equal Rights for All

In a speech prior to his election, Dr. Bunch stated publicly that he believed that the race should be given equal rights with all other citizens of Muncie and that the race would share alike in the work of the city.

In view of Dr. Bunch's liberal, unbiased and unselfish stand taken for the common interest of all the citizens of Muncie, Dr. Davis promised the candidate his wholehearted support. As president of the Muncie Good News Corporation, Dr. Davis also added the support of the "Good News."

Race Gets First Position

The morning following the election, Dr. Davis went to the mayor-elect's home to congratulate him. Dr. Bunch expressed his appreciation for the congratulations and then declared, in the presence of a prominent white pastor and the news editor: "Gentlemen, it is most gratifying for me to make my first appointment in the person of our good friend, Dr. J. C. Davis, who will be a member of our Board of Health."

To Serve All of the People

Dr. Davis, who is reputed to be one of the best and most outstanding physicians in the State, will render impartial service to all the citizens of Muncie with whom he comes in contact.

INDIANA LAWMAKERS



DR. R. L. STANTON



HENRY J. RICHARDSON, JR.

Henry J .Richardson Jr. and Dr. Robert L. Stanton, State Representatives of Marion and Lake counties, respectively, took prominent parts in the opening of the 79th session of the Indiana General Assembly Thursday morning. Both are Democrats and supporters of the McNutt administration and will have considerable to say about the enactment of measures to be considered by the legislature. Mr Richardson is chairman of the expenditures committee, which wil handle appropriation of sums totaling nearly $100,000,000.

Dr. Stanton will introduce a bil calling for the payment of a state soldiers' bonus on the Pennsylvania plan. He is opposed to repeal o the primary law, he says, because it would result the limiting of possibilities of colored persons being elected to office.

INDIANA HOUSE PASSES RICHARDSON RESOLUTIONS

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 25.—Henry J. Richardson, Jr., State Representative and prominent attorney now serving his second term as a member of the Indiana Legislature, surprised Indiana on his moves on the third day after the legislature had opened.

Representative Richardson sponsored and had passed two concurrent joint resolutions, one for the continuance of the Home Owners' Loan corporation and the other memorializing Congress to enact the Federal anti-lynching law.

The lower house and the senate passed both measures unanimously. Copies were sent to the President of the United States, president of the senate and the speaker of the house of the United States Congress. The passage of the resolutions made front page publicity for Representative Richardson on January 14.

Mr. Richardson has the unique position in the present legislature because of his political power in Marion county and being a close friend of Governor Paul V. McNutt, he has succeeded in becoming an integral part of the administrative machinery. He holds several committee appointments of power in the house which is now in session.

He is chairman of the committee on public expenditures, the first honor and power of its kind ever bestowed upon any Race man in any legislative body. He is also a member of judiciary "A" which is considered the most powerful committee in the legislature.

Mr. Richardson, in this legislature, is considered one of the dominant powers. It will be remembered that in the 1933 legislature that Representative Richardson fostered the "Richardson Labor Discrimination bill," the first measure of its kind ever passed in America. The bill was backed by the N.A.A.C.P. He proposes to amend the bill in this legislature, making the refusal to employ a member of the race prima facie evidence of discrimination.

REP. RICHARDSON LOSES FIRST ROUND IN FIGHT TO HIKE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL PENALTIES

Democratic Administration Blamed For Failure of Bill To Override Opposition—Issue Most Important In Years

Members of the Indiana House of Representatives at their regular session Wednesday, delivered a smashing body blow to the Richardson amendment increasing penalties for violation of the civil rights act and knocked it out of the back door of legislative consideration.

By a two-to-one vote that followed an impassioned plea by Henry J. Richardson, Jr., Democrat, Marion county, for immediate passage, the proposed measure, known as House Bill 114, was postponed for action until Feb. 25. This action lands the bill directly in the midst of the last minute jam of the legislative session during which there is little time and no inclination to consider other than purely administration measures.

The bill, aimed at theaters, hotels and restaurants, provides that persons who deny equal rights to all persons must forfeit a sum of money not to exceed $300 to the person discriminated against and in addition would be liable to a fine not exceeding $300 to which may be added a 30-day jail sentence. The fact of discrimination or denial of such rights, under the proposed amendment, would be prima facie evidence of a violation of the law. The present penalty is $100.

Motion Blocks Discussion

By agreement, consideration of the bill had been made special order of business for Wednesday. Hardly had the bill been called up by Edward H. Stein, speaker of the House, before Henry A. Emig (Dem., Evansville) offered a motion for postponement. Every available inch of space was filled by spectators. A striking tenseness gripped the assembly as Richardson arose. Taking the floor in an effort to defeat the strategy of those representatives who opposed the bill—many of whom were elected with the necessary aid of colored votes—and a group of powerful and wealthy hotel, theater and restaurant men who had vowed to stop its passage, Mr. Richardson challenged his colleagues to follow the lead of 18 other states in putting teeth into the civil rights law. Failure to grant to colored citizens the equal protection of the law against denial of rights which all citizens should enjoy alike, is unconstitutional, unchristian and antisocial, Mr. Richardson said, and political parties, and particularly the present state administration and numerous legislators that have been elected to office with the aid of colored votes should be willing to grant them every right to which they are entitled.

Stanton Enters Fight

Representative Robert L. Stanton (Dem., Lake County), followed Richardson with an appeal for the practice of the Golden Rule. A second to the Emig's motion by Jacob J. Reisinger, (Dem., Evansville) resulted in the 60 to 33 vote to postpone the measure, which practically kills it, as far as the present session is concerned.

Many colored Democrats, radiant with the mellifluent promises of their party leaders to aid in removing every vistige of legal condonment of a racial stigma, were perceptibly stunned by the peremptory action of the House, with its Democratic majority. Of the 65 Democrats in the House, 27 joined six Republicans in support of the measure.

Representatives of the larger counties of the state where the colored voters played a decisive part in the recent elections, voted as follows on the Emig motion to kill the bill:

How They Voted

Marion County—All Democrats

Noes—Fred E. Barrett, Edward P. Barry, Dennis Colbert, John C. Kirch, Charley Lutz, Henry J. Richardson, Albert Sahm, Carl E. Wood

Ayes—The Rev. Morris H. Coers, Roberta West Nicholson, Joseph Patterson.

Wayne County

Ayes—Benjamin Harris, Rep., James M. Knapp, Rep.

Vigo County

Noes—Herman Modisett, Dem.

Ayes—Lenhardt Bauer, Dem., Louis Reichman.

Lake County

(All Democrats)—Noes—Martin J. Downey, Joseph E. Klen, William Morriss, John E. Roszkowski, Robert L. Stanton, Balthasar Hoffman.

Allen County

(All Democrats—Ayes—Edward Baun, Allen Lomont.

(Marion Morgan and Alfred Randal, absent).

Vandeburgh County

(All Democrats)—Ayes— Henry Emig, Jacob Reisinger.

(Herbert Grooves, absent).

St. Joseph County

(All Republicans)—Noes—Stanely Gilbert, Clyde Jordan, George Mathews.

It is generally considered among colored people throughout the state that the bill presented for the first time in many years an accurate test of the friendliness of the men they have helped elect to their state's law making body and indicates their stand on the race question. The vote, in their opinion, sharply divided the genuine and the pseudo-champions of equal rights regardless of race or color. The Democratic administration, colored people now believe, was weighed in the balance and found wanting.

Political - 1935
Office Holding.

Kansas

Kansas City Lawyer To State Post

Plaindealer
2-22-35

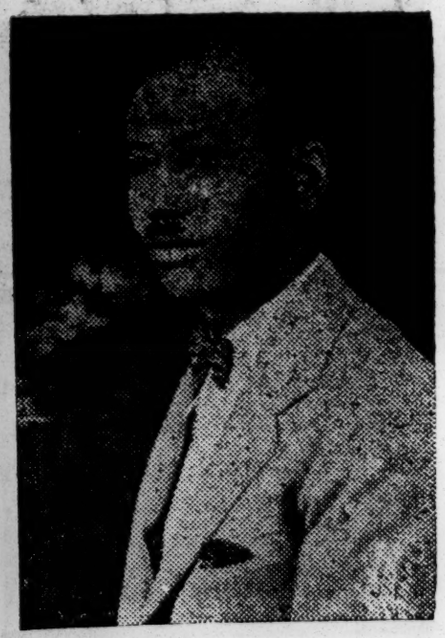
Kansas City
Kansas

SERVED IN WYANDOTTE PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE FOR MORE THAN FOUR YEARS

GRADUATED FROM K. U. IN 1919

Succeeds Wm. Brandshaw of Topeka

TOPEKA — Announcement was made here Thursday by Clarence V. Beck, Attorney General that he had appointed Attorney Claude Jones, of Kansas City as one of the assistants



in his office. The naming of Jones ended a long suspense on the part of Negroes throughout the state as there were a number of lawyers seeking the appointment and various political organizations working in the interest of men they were supporting.

Jones will succeed Attorney Wm. Bradshaw who has been an assistant in the Attorney General's office for several years. Jones is well known over the state in Republican political circles. He is vice chairman of the state young Republican organization.

Jones came to the state of Kansas in 1915 and entered the Kansas law school, where he graduated in 1919. Prior to that time he lived at Fort Smith, Ark., where he received his early training under his father, Prof. W. W. Jones, who for a number of years was principal of the high school until his death. Dec. 6. 1933. After finishing Kansas university, he practiced law in Wichita for eight months, and then went to Kansas City, where he has been since the fall of 1920.

Wyandotte County Prosecutor

In 1930 Jones was appointed deputy county attorney to succeed the late David Henderson, who left that office to fill a Federal appointment. He served in that office for more than four years under Attorney Fred White. In the last county election, White did not run for the office and on January 6, the White administration left the court house.

Jones is a member of Trinity A. M. E. Church in Kansas City. He is the attorney for the Atlanta Life Insurance Co., and the People's Finance Co., in Kansas City, Mo.. He is a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity.

In a statement to a Plaindealer reporter, Jones said that he was going to fill the office with the high ideals that his race would be proud of.

He is now living in Kansas City, at 617 Parallel. Jones maintains an office in Kansas City and he will continue his practice there.

asst to A.G.

Renamed to Post



W. H. TOWERS

Prominent lawyer who was reappointed deputy city attorney by Mayor Don C. McCombs, Tuesday. He was first named to the position in 1930 and is the first Negro to hold this post in Kansas City, Kas

Called 5-5-35

D. City attorney

Political – 1935

Office Holding

Kentucky

Negro to Be Seated in Kentucky's Legislature

Washington Post
Washington D.C.
2-12-35

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—For the first time in Kentucky's history, a Negro is to be elected to a seat in the State Legislature.

In the Forty-eighth Legislative District, which takes in Louisville's "Black Belt," the only candidates in both the Democratic and Republican primaries are Negroes.

Political - 1935

Office Holding

Maryland

New Coro[illegible]

Politics at Age of Ten

Afro-American

BALTIMORE—

Dr. George W. Allen, who was recently appointed coroner-at-large by Governor Harry W. Nice and confirmed by the senate Monday, has been active in politics ever since he was ten years old, he recalled this week.



George W. Allen

Dr. Allen, who expressed himself as being highly pleased at his appointment, declared that he felt that he was in a position to do a great deal of good for his group as a pioneer and trail-blazer and his greatest hope is that he can perform his duties so successfully that his conduct will open new doors of opportunity by proving that we are capable of handling municipal and state offices.

Dr. Allen was born in Baltimore in the very district from which he was appointed after serving as ward executive for four years.

He was born on July 4, 1898 and after completing his education in the public schools and taking one year of work at the normal school he studied at Howard University, graduating, from the school of medicine in 1924.

After starting his medical career here he was married in 1925 to Miss Juanita King and is the father of one child, Phyllis, aged 8. aged 8.

Political—1935

Office Holding.

Massachusetts.

Gets New Post



JULIAN D. RAINEY, former assistant corporation counsel for Boston and one of the keynote speakers in the recent gubernatorial campaign, who was appointed as a deputy in the state banking department last week, by Gov. James M. Curley.

Political-1935

Office Holding.

Michigan,

Democrats Name Asst. Prosecutor for Detroit

Duncan McCrea Is One of 16 to Take Office New Year's Day.

Afro-American

SHERIFF APPOINTS 9 NEW DEPUTIES

1-5-35

State Also to Get an Asst. Attorney General.

Baltimore, Md.

(Special to the AFRO)

DETROIT.—Listed among the sixteen appointments made by Duncan McCrea, Democratic prosecutor who went into office New Year's Day, was the name of Grigsby L. Ford. Mr. Ford is the second colored man to be appointed an assistant prosecuting attorney. Lloyd M. Loomis, who went out with the Republicans, had served eight years in the prosecutor's office.

Mr. Ford was born in Birmingham, Ala., August 23, 1892. He received his early schooling in his home city, enrolling at Waldon University in Nashville. He also studied at Tennessee State College, Fisk University, and Meharry Medical College. He graduated from the Detroit College of Law in 1933.

Has Been Insurance Man

During the past fifteen years Mr. Ford has been general agent for the Home Insurance Company and the Continental Casualty Company. Prior to his appointment he was general agent for the National Accident and Health Insurance Company in addition to his law practice. He is married and lives at 401 E. Kirby. There are no children.

According to reports coming from Democratic headquarters, there will be two more appointments made in the prosecutor's office. William Perkins, who switched over from the Republican to the Democratic ranks last summer, is expected to be appointed investigator in the prosecutor's office.

For a number of years efforts have been made to secure a colored stenographer in the office, in addition to the assistant prosecutor and one investigator that Prosecutor Harry S. Toy, not attorney general, employed on his staff.

May Name Roxborough

The general opinion among political wiseacres is that Mr. Toy will appoint Charles A. Roxborough, unsuccessful candidate for Congress in the November election, as one of his assistant attorney-generals. It was the Roxborough delegates who turned the tide in favor of Toy at the county convention last fall.

Sheriff Henry Behrendt, who started his second term in that office New Year's Day, after a defeat in 1932, has appointed the following colored deputies: Edward Stringer, Earl Ward, Elbert Parker, Willie Simmons, Elijah Willis, Thomas McCampbell, Jacog Cleague, William Morrison. Miss Willa Mae Johnson was appointed matron. More deputies are expected to be appointed.

Detroiter Is Given Major Post

Defender

2-2-35

By RUSSELL J. COWANS

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 1.—The first major appointment to come to Race voters from the present Republican administration which went into office January 1, came last Friday when Attorney General Harry S. Toy announced the appointment of Attorney Charles A. Roxborough as one of his assistants. The appointment is to become effective February 1.

Mr. Roxborough had previously been offered a position as member of the Michigan State Prison commission by Governor Frank D. Fitzgerald, but declined. The office carries a salary of $10 for each day that the commission is in session. He also declined an offer as public administrator which was made by Attorney General Toy.

Helped Toy Win

The appointment of Mr. Roxborough had been anticipated by local politicians, as it was the determined stand of Roxborough's 100 delegates at the Wayne County Republican convention last fall that enabled Toy to win the nomination in one of the most heated and bitter fights ever witnessed on a county convention floor.

Because of this stand, Roxborough's organization, the United Congressional District organization, is handling the patronage except that coming directly from the governor's office.

Mr. Roxborough, who was elected state senator in 1930 and defeated at the Democratic landslide in 1932, was born 47 years ago in Plaquemine, La. He is a graduate of Eastern high school and Detroit College of Law. He is also a member of the City Planning commission and has been practicing law for 21 years. He is elder brother of John W. Roxborough, manager of the prizefighter, Joe Louis.

Attorney Lawrence F. Hayes, a member of the law firm of Roxborough and Taliaferro, has been recommended for the position of public administrator.

Through the efforts of the Roxborough organization Horace Craig, who has been employed as messenger in the attorney general's office for 30 years, has been retained by Mr. Toy.

Expect More Jobs

While Toy has made his first major appointment, the Republicans and Democrats throughout the state are waiting for some major appointment to come from the governor's office. His only appointments to the Race voters so far has been that of Andrew C. Brown, of Lansing, as messenger in his office.

A number of political leaders are emphatic in stating that the governor will not place a Race man in any of the good positions. They base their charges on his record as secretary of state, a position which controls 1700 jobs. There were seven Race employees working under Fitzgerald's supervision while he was secretary of state, two of these having received their appointments prior to Fitzgerald's election. Two appointments were made by Fitzgerald shortly before the election last fall.

Must Make Good

With the Democrats establishing a precedent by a large number of appointments to their Race followers—assistant attorney general, stenographer in the governor's office, deputy parole commissioner, manager of a liquor store completely manned by Race employees, are just a few—Race Republicans have declared that unless the present administration comes through with some good jobs there will be a general desertion of the rank and file at the next election.

The local voters are making preparations to demand some of the major appointments, basing their arguments on the strength of their voting power. There are 69,000 registered Race voters in Detroit, the largest minority group casting the ballot in the city.

And these same leaders have been scanning the records of the judges in the Recorders and Circuit courts. In the six years since the last election there has not been an appointment of a Race man in the Recorders' court, and only one in the Circuit court. These judges will come up for election this spring.

Appointed



ROXBOROUGH

Prominent Detroit lawyer and ex-state senator who received the first major appointment in Michigan made by Republican this year. He will serve as Assistant Attorney General of Michigan.

Atty. General's Aid



LLOYD A. LOOMIS,

35, of Detroit, former assistant prosecutor who has just been appointed as aid to Attorney General Harry S. Toy of Michigan. He directed the prosecution of the so-called Hamtramck vice cases which resulted in the conviction of the then Mayor Rudolph Tenerowicz and several members of the Hamtramck police department.

DETROIT, MICH.
FREE PRESS

MAY 2 1935

Negro Attorney Named Assistant to Prosecutor

Prosecutor Duncan C. McCrea Wednesday announced the appointment of Charles W. Jones, thirty-five-year-old Negro attorney, as assistant prosecutor. Jones, who lives at 519 Hogue Ave., is a graduate of the University of Minnesota Law School and was a candidate for State Senator in the last Democratic primaries from the Third District. He is a member of Charles Young Post No. 77, American Legion, is married and has one child.

Re-Appointed



JOHN C. DANCY, superintendent of the Detroit Branch of the Urban League, was recently re-appointed by Mayor Frank Couzens as a commissioner of the Detroit House of Correction. Mr. Dancy is president of the commission, having held this post for the past two years. He is the only member of the race in the United States, known to be serving in this capacity.

DETROIT, MICH.
TIMES

MAY 1 1935

McCrea Appoints Negro Assistant

Charles Jones, 35, Negro attorney, today was appointed assistant prosecutor by Prosecutor Duncan C. McCrea. Jones takes the place of Grigsby Ford, who was assigned from assistant prosecutor to the post of special assistant prosecutor. Jones, graduate of the University of Minnesota, has practiced law here since his graduation in 1926.

Petry Fisher Appointed Traffic Surveyor On Michigan State Highway Commission

Michigan World Editor and State Organizer of Democratic Clubs Gets Key Position—Will Carry Him To All Parts of the State.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 4—Petry Fisher, editor of the "Michigan World" and State organizer of the Michigan Federation of Democratic Clubs, was appointed to a key position in the State Highway Department, that of State Traffic Surveyor, by Commissioner Murray D. Van Waggoner.

Mr. Fisher's position will carry him all over the state of Michigan where he will determine hazardous crossings and death traps.

The State Highway Department under the management of Don G. Kennedy and Commissioner Van Waggoner has placed many Negroes in various positions and employees five colored engineers and hundreds of laborers under the Democratic regime, whereas under the Republicans no Negroes were employed.

Mr. Fisher served as Special investagator for the State Liquor Control Board under Frank A. Picard, who was defeated in the past election for U. S. Senator and will probably run for governor in 1936. Mr. Fisher is known as one of the leading party men in the state and a fiery orator.

Swearing in ceremonies took place Friday evening, July 26. Mr. Fisher is well liked and is a leader and a philanthropist.

Mich. State Board Has Woman Named

DETROIT, Mich.—Mrs. Carrie B. Riley, of 4893 Parker Street, fraternal and civic leader, has just been appointed lady inspector for the State Board of Cosmetology by Gov. Frank Fitzgerald of this State.

Mrs. Riley, a widow, is a member of several political organizations. She has been president of the Easter Lily Society for thirteen years, and the past matron of the Eastern Star Chapter. Mrs. Riley is also the grand matron of the juvenile order of the Knights of Pythias.

Political—1935

Office Holding.

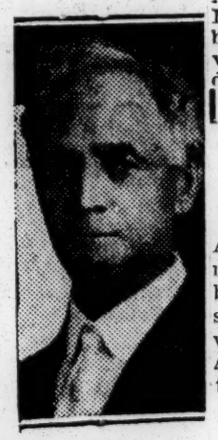
Missouri.

PARDEN IS GIVEN IMPORTANT LEGAL POSITION IN ST. LOUIS

By R. C. FISHER

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 11.—N. W. Parden, prominent criminal lawyer, who has practiced law in East St. Louis 29 years, assumed his post as assistant prosecuting attorney of St. Louis last Monday. He is the first member of our Race to hold such position in the history of Missouri.

He was notified of his appointment last Friday by J. P. Finnegan, prosecuting attorney. The move came as a surprise to Democratic leaders and to Parden, although he has been active in Democratic circles in St. Louis for a number of years.



Noah W. Parden

The 68-year-old veteran prosecutor has an office and secretary provided for his use. He will handle all cases concerning wife and child abandonment.

From 1905 until 1921 Parden lived on the East side, moving to St. Louis the latter year. However, he continued to practice law across the river in Illinois.

Parden has held a number of offices in East St. Louis and St. Clair county during his career as an attorney. For eight years he was an assistant state's attorney under F. J. Tecklenberg and for six months under William Schaumleffel.

He was a member of the county board of supervisors for two terms and served as chairman of the judiciary committee of that body. For a number of years he was village attorney of Brooklyn, a suburb.

Campaigned For Wilson

In 1891 Parden graduated from Central college, Nashville, Tenn., from which he received an L.L.B. degree. He was admitted to the bar at the same ceremony as William McAdoo, son-in-law of the late President Woodrow Wilson. McAdoo and Parden have been friends for years.

Parden swung over to the Democratic party during Wilson's first campaign. As a boy in Rome, Ga., where he was born, he pumped an organ for Mrs. Wilson in the church of which her father was pastor.

He also knew Wilson who was a young attorney in Georgia at that time.

Parden lives at 4128 Enright avenue and has one married daughter, a former school-teacher, wife of Attorney Harry Bracy; a son, Frank, a fiction writer, who had been graduated from Columbia university, New York, and who was drowned while swimming.

Ira Paul Anderson Is New Boley Postmaster

BOLEY, Okla.—(ANP)—Ira Paul Anderson, local school teacher, was recently appointed postmaster here by Postmaster General Farley to succeed Mrs. Jeanette E. Perry, who held the office nine years. Mr. Anderson is a graduate of Langston university and is 25 years old.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
STAR TIMES

JUL 8 1935

LESTER A. WALTON'S CHANCE.

Lester A. Walton, St. Louis Negro who has just been appointed United States minister to Liberia by President Roosevelt, has set the people of his race a shining example of what it is possible for any Negro to do in the United States if he has energy, schooling and brains. It is a common remark that the Negroes, in St. Louis and other large cities and in large areas of the South, are worse off now than they were under slavery. Their plight these hard times is bad enough, but that they were better under slavery never has been true since Civil War times.

The Negro free is master of his own fate. With all the discrimination against him, he still has his chance. Lester A. Walton was the son of a St. Louis Negro janitor. In his youth here, almost fifty years ago, it was difficult for a Negro to get anything but a rudimentary education. He attended Sumner Negro highschool, but college doors were barred. His father hired a white woman to teach him, but the best he could get afterward was a graduation certificate from a business school. He became a writer, serving on the St. Louis Star and later going to some of the leading newspapers of New York. He has been interested in sociology and recently went to Liberia to study conditions there. He will have a great opportunity to help that small Negro republic in its difficult problems.

All this would be nothing extraordinary for a white man. It is a great achievement for a member of the Negro race in view of the handicaps. But Lester A. Walton is not the first Negro to overcome great obstacles and reach a prominent place. And the way is still open to others.

Nebraska

Political - 1935

Office Holding

A. A. ALEXANDER HAS NEW GOVERNMENT CONTRACT

Journal and guide

LINCOLN, Nebr. — (ANP) — Archie A. Alexander, Des Moines, Iowa, contractor and engineer, last week visited Columbus, Nebraska, where he inspected the Loup River federal project upon which he has been awarded a contract. Work will begin in September and will require a year for completion.

Political - 1935

New Jersey

Office Holding.

ONLY NEGRO LEGISLATOR IN JERSEY HONORED

Heads Important Committees; Given Banquet

TRENTON, N. J.—In a colorful ceremony at the State House Tuesday afternoon, New Jersey's only colored legislator, Assemblyman J. Mercer Burrell of Newark took the oath of ofice for a one-eyar term. The new assemblyman reecived many beautiful floral offerings from his constituents.

Delegations were present from Melvin Spitz Chapter, Disabled American Veterans, Veterans Alliance of Essex County, American Legion Department of New Jersey, J. Mercer Burrell Republican Committee, New Jersey Conference of Colored Republicans, Montclair Young Republicans, Young Republicans of Essex County, and Hopewell Baptist Church.

Assemblyman Burrell won his present legislative seat as the result of one of the most brilliant political campaigns in New Jersey history. In 1932 he was elected as Republican assemblyman from Essex County in the face of the great Democratic landslide and served for one year with honor and distinction, introducing several measures which became nationally famous, including the Burrell Labor Bill, prohibiting discrimination in public employment.

Defended Lawnsde

His activities in the defeat of the "Anti-Fraternal Bill" and the Bill to break up Lawnside, New Jersey's only colored community, the Hairdressers Bill and other measures, marked him as one of the most active members of the House. He also fought for jury reform, judicial reform, abolition of the office of Superintendent of Elections, and for the preservation of Civil Service and the rights of war veterans.

His independent stand on such subjects caused the animosity of powerful forces which prevented his renomination in the primaries of 1933. After a bitter fight with the county organization, Burrell and his supporters linked up with the Clean Government Republican forces, and in the primaries of 1934 he was nominated by a majority of more than 20,000 over Dr. eGorge E. Bell of Montclair, the colored candidate on the organization ticket. By a coincidence, Dr. Bell had also been defeated by Burrell in the primaries of 1932 by a similiar majority.

In the face of the great national Democratic success of November 1934, Burrell and his Republican colleagues scored a complete victory in Essex County with the exception of the head of the ticket. Assemblyman Burrell had a majority of about 9,000 over Dr. Lloyd Granger of Orange, who was the colored candidate on the Democratic ticket.

Headed Republicans

During the campaign, Burrell headed up the work of the New Jersey Conference of Colored Republicans in the interest of the successful Republican gubernatorial candidate, Honorable Harold G. Hoffman.

In recognition of his public service, more than 300 representative citizens of both races honored Assemblyman Burrell at a banquet in Newark December 18, where he was lauded by such prominent figures as Col. Arthur C. Little, former Commander, 15th New York Regiment; J. Finley Wilson, grand exalted ruler of Elks; Judge William C. Hueston, former assistant solicitor of the U. S. Post Office; Allen B. Washington, state master-at-arms, American Legion; Charles Rose, commander, Veterans Alliance; Harry Weisberg, Essex County commander, Veterans of Foreign Wars; Capt. H. J. Lepper, secretary, Harold G. Hoffman Veterans Association; Assistant U. S. District Attorney Oliver Randolph; City Commissioner Anthony F. Minisi of Newark; Senator Joseph G. Wolber; Assemblyman Frank S. Hargrave; Ex-Assemblyman J. LeRoy Baxter: Councellor J. LeRoy Jordan; Miss Lillian Anthony, president, Newark branch N. A. A. C. P.; Daughter Reita Cornell, district deputy, Daughter Elks; Dr. E. S. Ballou, state grand master, Prince Hall Masons, and many others.

Rev. Lester H. Glee, speaker, New Jersey Assembly has conferred signal honors upon the colored assemblyman by appointing him to many important posts in the assembly. These include chairman, Ways and Means Committee, chairman, Committee on Grounds and Public Buildings, Inaugural Committee, Revision and Amendment of Laws Committee and Committee on Incidental Expenses.

U. W. Brown Named Clerk Of Important N. J. Legislative Body

NEWARK, N. J. — For the first time in four years, colored citizens of Essex County were recognized in the distribution of patronage by the New Jersey Legislature when Oliver W. Brown, young Newark political leader, was chosen to serve as clerk to the important Committee on Emergency Relief. This committee will be charged with the re-drafting of the entire structure of State relief and the administration of the $10,000,000 bond issue which was voted by a referendum in the November general election.

Brown is a native of New Jersey and was educated in the Public Schools of Flemington, where he was a star athlete on the Flemington High School teams. He is a graduate of Lincoln University, and was named on the colored All-American football team for two years. He also won considerable fame as a baseball player and football official. After graduating from Lincoln, he attended New Jersey Law School for two years, and served a clerkship of three years with several prominent New Jersey lawyers, including Attorney Frank H. Wimberley, now practicing in Camden.

Drafted to Run



DR. F. S. HARGRAVE

Dr. Hargrave to Replace Burrell on Assembly List

NEWARK—Dr. Frank S. Hargrave has been selected to replace J. Mercer Burrell on the clean government ticket as candidate for the Jersey Assembly.

It was generally assumed that Burrell would be replaced after he deserted his fellow assemblymen to vote for the sales tax bill, but it was not known until last week, who would be selected to succeed him.

Dr. Hargrave has thrice served in the N.J. Assembly. He was asked to accept a place on the ticket by both the Salmon and Clean Government groups, but had already consented to run on the latter ticket when approached by the Salmon forces.

Dr. Hargrave was born in North Carolina. He attended the public schools of that state and later Shaw University, also the Leonard School of Medicine at Shaw. He is a former president of the National Medical Association, chairman of the committee of medical education and hospitals, member of the N.J. Tuberculosis League; the N.J. Medical Society and the North Jersey Medical Society.

He was elected to the assembly for the first time in 1929, reelected in 1930, and again in 1933. During Dr. Hargrave's terms as assemblyman from Essex County, he introduced and was instrumental in the enactment of the bill creating a colored regiment of the New Jersey National Guard, also a bill to appropriate funds for its maintenance.

Among other bills introduced by him, was one making the pollution of the Passaic River a criminal offense.

NEW YORK JOURNAI

JUL 2 1935

Atlantic City Inducts Ex-Legislator as D. A.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 2.—Joseph Altman, veteran State Assemblyman from this city, was sworn in as prosecutor of Atlantic County in a brief ceremony. His three aides, former United States Commissioner Herbert R. Voorhees, first assistant prosecutor; Steven A. Damico, second assistant, and William A. Dart, Negro lawyer, special assistant, also were inducted into office.

Dr. W. G. Alexander, Well-Known Orange, N.J., Doctor, Gets City Post

Courier 10-26-35 Pittsburgh Pa.

Dean of Orange Physicians and Lincoln University Alumni Head Is Named Honorary City Physician.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 24—Announcement has been made of the appointment of Dr. Walter G. Alexander, 48 Webster place, dean of the city's colored physicians, to a new post in the city organization —that of honorary assistant city physician, whose duty it will be to serve in the absence of the regular city physician.

Dr. Alexander has long been an active figure in political circles. He served two terms as a Republican member of the State Assembly in 1920 and 1921. In 1924 he served as alternate-at-large to the Republican National Convention and in 1928 was a delegate-at-large. In 1914 he was a candidate for the city commission, finishing eleventh.

In 1931 Dr. Alexander changed his affiliation to the Democratic party and has been an untiring and ardent worker for the party since that time. His appointment as honorary assistant city physician came as a result of his tireless efforts to promote the cause of the Democrats.

Dr. Alexander was born in Lynchburg, Va., and is a graduate of Lincoln University at Lincoln, Pa., and the Boston College of Physicians and Surgeons. He practiced one year in Kimball, W. Va., coming to Orange in 1904. In 1907 he served as vice president for New Jersey of the National Medical Association of Colored Physicians. He was the secretary of that organization for 27 years. He is a former president of the National Urban League, president of the Negro advisory committee of the Essex County Tuberculosis League and president of the General Alumni Association of Lincoln University. He is also the vice-president of the Interracial Conference of Orange and a member of the executive board of the Interracial committee of the New Jersey Council of Social Agencies.

Dr. Alexander's political affiliations have not caused him to neglect his practice of medicine and he has been one of the foremost doctors of the country. He has practiced in Orange for 31 years.

Mayor Savage in commenting on the recent honor bestowed on Dr. Alexander said: "It is purely an honorary appointment and will fill a gap left open many times during the year in the absence of the city physician during emergency periods. Heretofore, drunken driving and similar cases have been handled in a haphazard manner due to the failure of not having any particular physician named to act in the absence of the city physician."

The doctor was formally sworn in Monday night along with several other appointees, at a meeting of the commission of Orange City, last Monday night at 9 o'clock.

Political - 1935
Office Holding

New Jersey

Appointment Of Race Beautician To New Jersey Beauty Board Hit By Klansmen

GETS JOB DESPITE KLAN

Governor Hoffman's Appointment Stands Despite Protests of Ku Kluxers—Christine Howell Well Qualified For Position.



Because Mrs. Christine Moore Howell, above, socially and politically prominent and beauty expert, was named by Governor Harold Hoffman to a $2,000 a year post as secretary of the newly-created Beauty Control Board for three years last week, a Jersey klansman published a vicious attack on Hoffman in the Trenton daily paper Monday.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 24—The naming by the Governor of Mrs. Christine Moore Howell as a senior member of the Beauty Control Board last week has so aroused the ire of the Mercer County unit of the Ku Klux Klan that one of its members published a vicious attack Monday on Governor Hoffman because of the appointment.

The Klansman, member of the increasing number of incorporated klan bodies in nearly every county in the state, gave his opinion of the appointment in an article in the Monday Trenton Times.

"Governor Hoffman is pretty hard up for colored votes when he appoints a colored woman on the Board of Beauticians and another colored woman for inspector," he wrote, signing his initials O. W. K. "There are too many white women in this professior better fitted to hold these positions The white people certainly will not like to have a Negro probably unqualified coming into their shops as inspector.

"Governor Hoffmann had better go outside of New Jersey for the next election. His goose is cooked here. White people will vote for one with a better understanding and appreciation. Here's hoping al the beauticians get together and do something about it."

The Rev. C. C. Weathers of New Brunswick, widely known in church circles and also state parole officer at Trenton exposed publication of the prejudiced attack.

Mrs. Howell, when informed of it at her offices in the Trenton Trust building experienced a shock because of the fact that her week's experience in the new post has been characterized by a complete absence of any race reference.

Political – 1935

Office Holding.

New York

NEW YORK DAILY NEWS

JAN 1 1935



(NEWS photo)

COLORED ASSISTANT to Aldermanic President Bernard S. Deutsch is sworn in at City Hall. L. to r.: Deutsch, Mrs. Florence Richardson, his new assistant; Justice Charles E. Toney and Alderman C. H. Johnson.

NY Assemblymen Andrews, Stephens Take Office Oath

(Special to the AFRO)

ALBANY, N.Y.—A large number of Harlemites were present on Tuesday at the inauguration of Governor Herbert H. Lehman an dthe taking of office by William T. Andrews and James E. Stephens, elected from Harlem in November to the assembly on the Democratic ticket.

Assemblyman Stephens was re-elected from the Nineteenth District for a first term, while Mr. Andrews was elected from the Twenty-first District to his first public office.

Stephens ran as a regular Tammany Democrat against Eunice Hunton Carter, regular Republican. Andrews was the candidate of the insurgent Ramapo Democratic Club, and was opposed by J. Dalmus Steele, Republican.

This is the first time that two colored assemblymen have held office at the same time, and the first time in twenty-three years that a Democratic governor has had a majority of his own party in both houses of the State legislature.

The most important business before the legislature is the reapportionment of New York City and Harlem is especially interested in getting redistricted so that a colored candidate can be elected to the State Senate and the national House of Representatives.

Richard Carey Made Prosecutor; Was Noted as a Defense Counsel

Lawyer Appointed by Dodge to Work in Harlem Court

By EDGAR T. ROUZEAU.

Attorney Richard E. Carey who spent years developing a successful defense technique—sparring with prosecutors, befuddling cops, cowing plaintiffs, calling time and again upon juries and judges to see the good in his clients (and never remembering to mention the bad)—yesterday was face-to-face with his toughest legal problem in ten years of practice.

Appointed a deputy assistant on the staff of District Attorney Dodge, he was called on suddenly to reverse his psychology and evolve a system which would produce convictions. He was sworn in Monday and assigned to Harlem Court to prosecute.

Carey has long been listed on the roll of successful Harlem lawyers and his acceptance of the post, paying approximately $2,500, came as a surprise to his friends until word got around that his ambition was to become a magistrate. His new job is regarded as a personal sacrifice made to equip himself for the post he wants to fill. All lawyers are of the opinion that a Negro magistrate is not more than two or three years away.

The new appointee, with his usual bow tie, long black cigar and glasses has long been a familiar figure in the corridors of the city's courts. Ordinarily a close-mouthed man, before the bar he is a fluent and eloquent orator. He has a gift for finding the word with just the proper shade of meaning at the proper time. He gestures with his hands, head and shoulder, and makes a pleasing appearance in court, especially when summing up to a jury.

Had Letitia Brown Case.

Paradoxically, he made his reputation as a good lawyer in a case in which he lost the verdict—the sensational separation case of Letitia Ernestine Brown against Carlton Curtis, 60-year-old multimillionaire clubman and Mayflower descendant. In that case Carey was up against Max Steur, whom many consider the titan of New York lawyers.



Richard E. Carey.

own race. Up to the time of the separation, Curtis is said to have given Letitia $100,000, a mansion in Freeport, costly automobiles, jewelry, a maid, chauffeur and other servants, pin money of $500 a month in addition to the accrual from a trust fund of a quarter-million dollars.

Miss Brown's petition demanded $20,000 counsel fees for Carey and $250 weekly alimony. Verbal clashes were frequent in that trial between Carey and Steur. Carey, who knows how to be aggravating when he deems that the occasion demands it, insisted on framing the interrogation of his client by Mr. Steur as "barking." Finally Steur lost his patience and yelled at Carey, "How do you know? You must have lived in a kennel." Carey persisted, and Steur, furious, threatened to make "short shrift" of him. The judge was forced to intervene.

Defended Hughes.

An example of Carey's ability to talk himself out of ticklish situations came in the trial of Cornelius Hughes, then the deputy clerk of the Tenth District Municipal Court, on charges of contempt. Justice Charles E. Toney, of the same court, was both accuser and judge, and Carey entered an objection.

He moved for dismissal on grounds that his client did not feel that he could get a fair trial before Justice Toney.

"What's that?" asked Justice Toney, as he edged forward in his seat. It looked for a while as if Carey, too, was to be cited in contempt. Everything depended on Carey's rehash of the statement, but he was equal to the situation.

"The defendant does not feel," he said, "that His Honor is in the proper frame of mind to hear and determine this case." The courtroom breathed with relief. Judge Toney resumed his former position and merely dismissed the motion.

Planned Moves.

Probably the most fortunate incident in Carey's career was his meeting with Attorney A. C. Stuart Williams, who became his associate. They made a great team, Williams preparing the briefs and Carey making the court appearances. They practiced sitting up after office hours, anticipating the moves of opposing lawyers. In these sessions Mr. Williams became Max Steuer or

whoever the opposing counsel was to be.

"Mr. Steuer," Mr. Carey would say to Mr. Williams, "if I make a motion to this effect, what will you say in opposition?" Mr. Williams would try to imagine what opposing counsel would do, and together they would plan to circumvent that move. It was this that enabled Carey to have a writ of habeas corpus ready to prevent Judge Toney from jailing Hughes.

In another of Carey's cases, a man fleeing from the scene of a crime was shot by a policeman, but it turned out that the victim was not involved in the crime. The Metropolitan Insurance Company refused to pay double indemnity on the policy on grounds the man was a suspect when shot. Carey sued for his client, and in the trial the policeman testified for the insurance company, saying he shot the man intentionally.

The presiding judge died before he had had time to render a decision, and Carey took advantage of this "break" to sue the policeman for wantonly killing a man who was not a criminal. The cop, in self-defense, testified that the killing was an accident, and Carey then used his testimony to sue the insurance company anew, and won the case.

Howard Graduate.

Carey, a native of the West Indies, was educated at Howard University. He graduated cum laude in 1921 from the university law school, and in 1924 was admitted to practice in New York. He is a member of the Omega Psi Phi fraternity, a senior member of the advisory board of St. Martin's P. E. Church and a leader in civic affairs.

A year ago Carey supported the campaign of John J. Kelly for the Democratic leadership of the Twenty-second Assembly district. When Kelly won, Carey was named vice-president of the regular district organization, the Mahopac Democratic Club. Mr. Kelly recommended his appointment, and William H. Davis, president and general manager of The Amsterdam News, interceded with James J. Dooling, leader of Tammany Hall, and with District Attorney William C. Dodge in his behalf. Carey is married and lives at 450 West 149th street. He has offices at 2376 Seventh avenue.

Judge Toney Tops Justices in 1934 in Number of Cases

NEW YORK — Justice Charles E. Toney of the Tenth District tried more cases in 1934 than any other jurist in the municipal court, the recent report of Presiding Justice P. Bissell reveals.

Justice Toney held court 201 days, took 493 inquests, tried 1653 cases, heard 4,000 motions, granted and signed 10,364 final orders. Justice James S. Watson, also of the Tenth District, sat on the bench 214 days, took 401 inquests, tried 1147 cases, heard 2,286 motions, granted and signed 3981 final orders.

ROY MORSE IS MADE DEPUTY

Officer in 369th Placed on the Staff of U.S. Collector Here

Federal income tax evaders who wish to avoid the law had better watch their speed. For Collector Joseph T. Higgins seems to have been concentrating on that quality last Friday when he appointed Lieutenant Roy F. Morse, 2293 Seventh avenue, as deputy collector of internal revenue. Lieutenant Morse, a former track star, has held more than a dozen indoor and outdoor dash records.

Prior to the appointment of Lieutenant Morse, who was endorsed by Martin J. Healy, Tammany leader of the Nineteenth district, Collector Higgins had sworn in Captain Andrew B. Keely, white, former intercollegiate champion and record holder at the 100, 220 and 300 yard dashes. The collector himself once held the 600-yard indoor and outdoor records and the 800-yard mark at Holy Cross. He and Lieutenant Morse were rivals on the Irish-American team.

The Harlem appointee, an officer in the 369th Regiment whose promotion to a captaincy is expected early next month, was a track sensation two decades ago. As a member of the St. Bridget's Catholic Club in Buffalo, he held the world's indoor record for the 100-yard dash in 1914. He also set a world's record for the 75-yard dash that year.

In 1915 he took the 220 Canadian championship at Toronto and the 100-yard metropolitan championship at Schenectady and the senior metropolitan honors at the same distance. That year he was one of three men chosen to represent the East in the California meet. Out there he took the junior national 100-yard and the 220 national championships on successive days. He also annexed the 60-yard championship that year.

In 1916 he took the 100-yard national championship at Newark and equalled the world's record to take the indoor 60-yard title. Laid up with injuries, he returned to competition in 1918 to take the 100-yard and 200-yard small club championship. He retired in 1919 after taking the 60-yard indoor championship in 6 2/5 seconds.

In swearing him into office last Friday, Collector Higgins stated: "No appointment that I will make will give me more pleasure than the choosing of my old friend, Lieutenant Morse, as a deputy collector on my personal staff. We have known each other for too many years to mention, and I am very proud to have so outstanding a type of citizen associated with me."

Collector Higgins said that the Morse appointment was the first of a number of Negro appointments he would make on his staff shortly.

Yarbrough's Appointment

A GOODLY percentage of the Negroes in the city will watch with more than usual interest the results of the appointment of Dr. Dean S. Yarbrough to the executive staff of the Emergency Relief Bureau.

While we would have preferred to see Director Oswald W. Knauth select a person whose residence and experience in New York City have been longer, we do believe he has made a step in the proper direction. Dr. Yarbrough's training and experience as an executive should fit him for genuine service to the hundreds of thousands on relief, regardless of race, provided he is not tied with red tape.

We do not think his job should be a purely racial one, bound with all the limitations of exclusion. On the other hand, we think that it is necessary for as many as possible (certainly the minority ones) to be represented in such an important task as relief administration in cosmopolitan New York. If responsible Negroes are to cease crying about discrimination, they must have a representative in the higher council.

YARBROUGH GETS APPOINTMENT IN NEW YORK CITY

Is Named Assistant To Director of Relief Bureau

NEW YORK CITY—(ANP)—Announcement was made this week of the appointment of Dean S. Yarbrough of the Personnel Department of the Emergency Relief Bureau of the City of New York to the post of Assistant to Oswald W. Knauth, Executive Director of the Emergency Relief Bureau.

Mr. Knauth, in a speech before the Brooklyn Urban League, announced Mr. Yarbrough's appointment, and said that there would be no prejudice nor discrimination in the administration of the Emergency Relief Bureau on the basis of race or color.

Dean Yarbrough is a product of the Urban League, having been appointed a Fellow of the League to the University of Pittsburgh in 1925 after his graduation from Springfield College in Springfield, Massachusetts. He received the degree of Master of Arts at the University of Pittsburgh in 1926, and was awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the same institution in 1934 while Research Assistant in the National Office of the Urban League. Mr. Yarbrough was Industrial Secretary of the Brooklyn Urban League for two and one-half years, and Executive Secretary of the Warren (Ohio) Urban League for four years.

The Emergency Relief Bureau of the City of New York is the largest organization for the administration and distribution of relief in America, or in the world, and the appointment of Dean Yarbrough is unquestionably a tribute to his ability which has been demonstrated in the Personnel Department of the Bureau where he has been for the past six months; and to the desire of the Executive Director, Mr. Knauth, to eliminate discrimination on account of race. Mr. Yarbrough is married and has two children.

To Aid Jobless



ELMER A. CARTER, editor of Opportunity magazine, has been appointed a public representative on the Unemployment Insurance State Advisory Council by Governor Lehman. The council will work with the Industrial Commissioner in setting up machinery for the collection and distribution of funds to unemployed. The funds will be raised by a tax on the payrolls of employers in this state. The council was authorized by an act of the Legislature.

APPOINTED



ELMER A. CARTER
Editor of "Opportunity" magazine, recently appointed to the Unemployment Insurance State Advisory Council.

Political-1935

Office Holding

New York

Liberian Minister



LESTER A. WALTON, formerly managing editor and dramatic critic for The New York Age.

LIBERIAN POST FOR NEW YORKER

The New York Age

6-6-35

Former Managing Editor Of The New York Age To Sail Next Month

New York N.Y.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Roosevelt on July 1, nominated Lester A. Walton of New York, to be U. S. Minister to Liberia.

The appointment was not unexpected. It had been known for several days that James A. Farley, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, seriously had Mr. Walton under consideration, and that the Department of State favored the newspaper man for the post. The selection appears to be generally popular and has left no disagreeable political aftermaths as is often the case when several race candidates actively seek an outstanding position.

Mr. Walton was conceded to be the leading applicant for the diplomatic post, as he enjoys the confidences of the various American agencies operating in Liberia, the President of Liberia and Washington officials. In the summer of 1933, he visited Liberia, studied the economic, social and political life of the people, and then attended the sessions of the International Liberian Committee at Geneva, Switzerland and the meeting of the Council of the League of Nations which adopted the Liberian plan of assistance formulated by the committee.

Influential members of both races endorsed Mr. Walton's candidacy, including: Dr. R. R. Moton, president emeritus Tuskegee Institute; Dr. J. H. Dillard, former director of the Jeans Fund, Charlottesville, Va.; George Foster Peabody, New York; Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, president of the Phelps-Stokes Fund; Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, education director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, and chairman of the Advisory Committee on Liberian Education; Henry Litchfield West, pres. American Colonization Society; Jackson Davis, president N. Y. State Colonization Society; Bishop Reverdy C. Ransom of the A. M. E. Church; Dr. L. K. Williams, president Baptist Convention, Inc.; C. C. Spaulding, president North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company; George C. Wolkins, Boston Trustees of Donations; Dr. Thomas S. Donohugh, secretary Methodist Board of Foreign Missions; Dr. A. B. Parson, secretary Episcopal Board of Foreign Missions; Dr. L. L. Berry, secretary A. M. E Board of Foreign Missions; Dr. H. T. Medford, secretary A. M. E. Zion Foreign Mission Board; Dr. J. H. Randolph, secretary Foreign Mission Board Baptist Convention, Unincorporated and the Lott Carey Convention; Dr. Mary F. Waring, president, National Association of Colored Women; Municipal Court Justice James S. Watson; Thomas B. Dyett, member Democratic State Committee, 21st A. D., Manhattan; Roscoe C. Bruce, resident manager, Paul Laurence Dunbar Apartments, New York; Claude H. Barnette, Director of the Associated Negro Press; Dr. Channing H. Tobias of the National Board Y. M. C. A.; Alan A. Dingle, president Harlem Political Union; the trustees of Booker Washington Institute at Kakata, Liberia; the Advisory Committee on Education in Liberia, and the Organization of Foreign Missionary Secretaries.

Among political leaders to urge Mr. Walton's appointment were U. S. Senator Robert F. Wagner, Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell of Illinois; Dr. William J. Thompkins, Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia, and Robert L. Vann, special assistant to the U. S. Attorney General.

Mr. Walton does not plan to sail to assume charge of the American legation at Monrovia until sometime in August. His family will accompany him.

Lester A. Walton has distinguished himself as a journalist and publicist. He is Associate Editor of The New York Age and was formerly a feature writer on the staff of the old New York World. He married Gladys, the third daughter of Fred R. Moore, publisher and editor of The New York Age. Two girls were born of the wedlock—Marjorie and Gladys.

The Roosevelt Administration's choice for U. S. Minister to Liberia was born in St. Louis, Mo., the son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin A. Walton. His mother is living, also two sisters—Mrs. Lucian Garrett of St. Louis, and Mrs. Nancy M. Douglass of Denver.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Eagle

JUN 30 1935

Negro Leader Fights for Post

Wesley L. Young, who has held the Negro Democratic leadership of the county for 20 years, has launched a vigorous fight to retain his post against a new crop of insurgents which has recently sprung up, he announced last night. He is being supported by County Leader Frank V. Kelly, he said.

He also announced that Cecil E. Wilson, editor of the Negro Business Guide and Directory, has been made a captain of the 14th election district of the 17th A. D.

MRS. BEARDEN IS APPOINTED N. Y. DEPUTY

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Ill.

7-20-35

Gets Post With Internal Revenue Department

As Collector

NEW YORK, July 19 (Special) — Bessye J. Bearden, The Chicago Defender's New York correspondent, social and club worker and who enjoys the distinction of being one of the outstanding Democratic women in the country was signally honored Thursday morning when she was named Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue of New York City.

Mrs. Bearden was sworn in shortly after she received the appointment which came through the recommendation of Andrew Keating of the 13th assembly district.

Mrs. Bearden, the organizer of the Democratic party for our women in New York, has been active in politics for the past 15 years. She traveled throughout the south and west in the interest of former Governor Alfred Smith when he sought the presidency of the United States, and was especially active in President Roosevelt's campaign. She also led the campaigns of Congressman Gavagan and Leader Andrew Keating in Harlem.

Mrs. Bearden is the first Race woman to be appointed on the local school board. A member of the mayor's committee and a member of the Harlem hospital board, Mrs. Bearden is a personal friend of Mayor LaGuardia.

Mrs. Bessye J. Bearden Is Named Deputy Collector Of Internal Revenue Dept.

New York Age

New York N.Y.

7-20-35

Bessye J. Bearden, journalist and one of Harlem's most active women in civic, social and community welfare, was sworn in on Thursday morning, July 11, as a deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, 3rd District, under Joseph T. Higgins. Her appointment was made through the recommendation of Andrew B. Keating, Democratic leader of the 13th A. D.

Mrs. Bearden has been active in politics for the past 15 years, and through her newspaper work as the New York representative of the Chicago Defender, she has acquired a wide circle of friends. During the Smith for President campaign in 1928 and the Roosevelt Campaign in 1932, she helped organize colored women for the Democratic party, traveling through the South and West. She has also worked in the campaigns of Congressman Joseph A. Gavagan of the 21st District and Andrew B. Keating for leader.

She is a member of the local school board and has served on several welcoming committees to foreign diplomats. She is also a lay member of the Harlem Hospital Board.

The new deputy collector is a native of New Jersey, a graduate of Virginia State College at Petersburg and Hartshorne Memorial College at Richmond, Va., and has pursued extension courses at the University of Pennsylvania and Columbia.

Her son, Romerie J. Bearden, recently graduated from art school and is a contributor of humorous cartoons to various magazines and other periodicals.

She resides, with her husband, Howard Bearden, and family, at 50 Morningside avenue.

SIMMONS GOES IN AS CITY OFFICIAL

New York Age

New York N. Y.

Mayor LaGuardia Swears In First Negro To Be District Supervisor

Dist

Flanked by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia and Alderman Conrad A. Johnson on the one side and with Commissioner of Sanitation Thomas W. Hammond on the other, Herbert H. Simmons was officially sworn in as District Superintendent of the Department of Sanitation Monday afternoon. His appointment marks another of the many "firsts" which have taken place lately in civic affairs, this being the first time in the history of the City of New York that a Negro has held so important a position in this department.

Born in New York City on April 20, 1887, Simmons entered the department as an extra driver on December 1, 1911, receiving his appointment as a regular driver on Lincoln's birthday, 1912. Promoted to the rank of Assistant Garage Manager on June 16, 1923, he was assigned to Rivington Street Garage. There he received instructions under the present Deputy Commissioner, Paul J. Kearnan. Later he took Civil Service examinations and was promoted to the grade of Section Foreman and as-

signed to Section 45, Manhattan, considered one of the most difficult to handle in the department because of its location in a congested area.

Simmons was promoted to his present grade of District Superintendent following a Civil Service examination. There are only 81 such offices in the entire five boroughs. He resides at 208 West 149th street and is a World War veteran, having served as a private with Company 1, 369th Infantry, which saw active service in the Champagne sector, Argonne Forest.

As District Superintendent Simmons will supervise the territory between 110th street and 159th street from Lenox avenue to St. Nicholas and Morningside avenues. Succeeding him as Assistant Section Foreman will be Charles G. Smith, former Assistant Acting Section Foreman. At time of Simmons' promotion it was also announced that Joseph R. Campbell, 450 West 149th street, had been appointed to act as his chauffeur, this instance becoming the first time any Negro has acted in that capacity for any district superintendent of the department.

New York Herald-Tribune

NOV 16 1935

Mayor Names Negro Sanitation District Chief

H. H. Simmons 1st of Race to Reach Post; Employed Since '11

Herbert H. Simmons, a Negro who joined the Department of Sanitation in 1911 in a lowly rank, was promoted yesterday by Mayor F. H. LaGuardia to the position of district superintendent. The first of his race to reach that rank, Mr. Simmons was the third member of the department to earn promotion by excelling in a civil service examination. He was also the second Negro to be appointed by the Mayor to a high city position, the other being Hubert T. Delany, a member of the Board of Taxes and Assessments.

Joseph Prendeville Schneier, a sweeper in the Jamaica division of the department, was commended by the Mayor for turning over to the police an envelope containing $300 which he found in the street last Thursday. If the money is not claimed within six months, it will be returned to the finder.

TWO WOMEN WILL RUN FOR OFFICES

Elmsford and Fairview Designate Them

A precedent was set Saturday in Elmsford, when the Elmsford Republican Club, made up of Negroes and whites, announced the candidacy of Mrs. Harriett B. Harris, of Cabot avenue, for committeewoman of the Twenty-ninth electorial district in the township of Greenburg.

The mother of two daughters, Mrs Harris has been active in local politics for fifteen years. This is the first time that she has been a candidate for office. She has the indorsement of the Colored Women's Republican Club and the Elmsford Civic League.

In the adjacent town of Fairview, Mrs. Pearl Hamilton, 19 Florence avenue, has been designated as a candidate in the primaries, September 17, for committeewoman.

This designation of Mrs. Hamilton as a candidate for committeewoman for the Twenty-sixth district of the township of Greenburg, has come to her because of her long interest and work in civic affairs. She is the financial secrtary of the Greenburg Parent-Teachers association; president of the Housewives League and financial secretary of the Civic League. She is affiliated with the Union Baptist Church.

NEGRO SUPERINTENDENT OF HARLEM POST OFFICE

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 24—(ANP)—A fight which had its inception some years ago when citizens in Harlem joined with postal employes to have Rufus A. Atkins appointed superintendent of College Station, which serves most of Harlem, culminated here this week with the appointment of Robert R. Lawrence to the position, with Frank V. Fisher and Blanch E. Woods, named as assistant superintendents.

Years ago Mr. King was superintendent of the station and he was succeeded over the protest of citizens and employes, by John J. Rioden, white. Since that time the objective was to have Atkins appointed to the position, citizens and employes expressed satisfaction at Lawrence's appointment. Atkins, according to the announcement, will be transferred to Station D, where he will serve as assistant cashier.

Respectfully Submitted

THE AMSTERDAM NEWS joins others who have commended the appointment of Lamar Hardy as United States attorney for the Southern district of New York. He is a former corporation counsel, a veteran lawyer, able and conscientious. He may be trusted to perform his duties with a high sense of the social responsibility involved and, we believe, will surround himself with competent assistants.

No other element of the American population is so neglected in the extension of opportunities for public service as the Negro. It is for that reason that the Negro, as an American, must seek the creation of opportunities for himself. The selection of Negroes for public office is not a favor to them, nor should it be a form of symbolism designed to attract political support. It is Americanism. To ignore the American who is a Negro is anti-American.

Several Negroes have served with distinction in the United States attorney's office. James C. Thomas reflected credit upon himself and the office under Col. William Haywood and Emory R. Buckner from 1921 to 1926. Richard L. Baltimore lived up to the high standard of service set by Mr. Thomas from 1926 to 1932. In 1928 Hubert Delany received an appointment and distinguished himself in the criminal branch. He was made tax commissioner by Mayor LaGuardia in 1934. William H. Lewis, Jr., son of the Boston attorney, was appointed to the United States attorney's office at Boston, but was transferred and served in the Southern district here two years, 1932-34.

A study of the record of these men would disclose significant proof of their competence and their proper conception of their function as public servants.

It is reported that the Harlem Lawyers' Association will urge upon Mr. Hardy the appointment of Americans without regard to color to his office. We do not know the probable selection of the lawyers, nor what are the political affiliations of any of the men whose names will be submitted. We believe, however, that he judgment of the association should be trusted.

We respectfully request on behalf of the half-million Americans who are black in the Southern district of New York that Mr. Hardy give serious consideration to the appointment of qualified representatives of that group to his staff. Every Negro who has served in the U. S. District Attorney's Office has made good. Isn't that sufficient recommendation?

Political - 1935

North Carolina.

Office Holding.

GREENSBORO, N. C.
NEWS

NOV 8 1935

Selection of Negro Lawyer For State WPA Job Causes Great Deal of Speculation

By W. T. BOST.

Daily News Bureau and Telegraph Office, 411 Wachovia Bank Bldg., Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Nov. 7.—Appointment of Conrad Pearson, prominent negro attorney of Durham, as consultant in the WPA was discussed a great deal here today by Raleigh people who recall that he led the proposal to register a negro student in the pharmacy school of the University of North Carolina.

The Durham attorney, one of the most intellectual young men of his race in the country, is also well identified with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People which has figured a great deal in national politics in recent years. The Democrats appear to have been the beneficiaries of those activities in the larger number of enterprises. Lawyer Pearson who wields a wicked pen and strafes his white neighbors no little, has appeared in numerous North Carolina cases involving the rights of negroes in the exercise of the suffrage and in jury duties.

Bailey Was Attacked.

He was named by Administrator George W. Coan, Jr., who is the appointee of Senator J. W. Bailey. Mr. Bailey has been attacked by the N. A. A. C. P. and other organizations of the race for his votes on the lynching bills. In Durham the consultant won the recommendations of the best men of his race, many of whom were less inclined to agitate against the wrongs done the negroes than the lawyer himself was disposed. The interesting thing here in Raleigh is that the new official gets the best available place for anybody of his race anywhere in North Carolina and there is no protest. There probably will be Republican attacks on the selection, but apparently there is no disposition among the Democrats to make music about this nomination.

It is very well known that Chairman Jim Farley of the national Democratic executive committee is exceeding liberal on the race question and many complaints of treatment in these southern communities have gone up to him. Lawyer Pearson is believed to have the complete support of Chairman Farley. There has been no criticism of the appointment. The thing that people most discuss is the absence of any objections.

The Durham lawyer is a law graduate of Howard university, whose president is one of the most eloquent of all Roosevelt champions. President Johnson probably will take the stump for Mr. Roosevelt whose works this leader believes will mean more for the negroes than the administration of any recent President has meant.

Appoint Negro Atty. As WPA Consultant

Page

RALEIGH, N. C.—The appointment of Attorney Conrad Pearson, prominent Negro lawyer of Durham, as consultant in the WPA has given rise to a great deal of discussion by people here who recall that he led the proposal to register a Negro student in the pharmacy school of the University of North Carolina.

The new appointee who is actively identified with the N. A. A. C. P., has appeared in numerous cases in North Carolina involving the rights of Negroes in the exercise of the suffrage and in jury duties. He is a graduate of Howard University.

He was named by Administrator George W. Coan, Jr., who is the appointee of Senator J. W. Bailey who has been the target of the N. A. A. C. P. ever since he voted against the Anti-Lynching Bill.

Wilson, N. C., Times
November 8, 1935

NEGRO LAWYER IS APPOINTED AS WPA CONSULTANT

CAUSES SPECULATION

Raleigh People Discussing Appointment A Great Deal; They Recall That He Led Proposal To Register A Negro Student In University of North Carolina.

Raleigh, Nov. 8.—Appointment of Conrad Pearson, prominent negro attorney of Durham, as consultant in the WPA was discussed a great deal here today by Raleigh people who recall that he led the proposal to register a negro student in the pharmacy school of the University of North Carolina.

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He was named by Administrator George W. Coan, Jr., who is the appointee of Senator J. W. Bailey. Mr. Bailey has been attacked by the N. A. A. C. P. and other organizations of the race for his votes on the lynching bills.

Consultant

Ohio

Political – 1935

Office Holding

HAT'S IN RING



JOHN A. COBBS

Youngest candidate ever to seek a seat in the Council, John Cobbs Reserve graduate and orator of national note, launches campaign.

CINCINNATI, O.
ENQUIRER

Political Election
Office Holding

JUL 2 1935

REPUBLICANS

To Indorse Negro

On City Council Ticket, Committee Discloses.

Choice May Fall To One Of Several Already Making Individal Campaigns.

One of the Republican candidates for City Council will be a Negro, members of the nominating committee declared yesterday. The identity of the candidate has not been determined, but he may be one of several Negroes now in the race.

Originally a number of the committee members favored indorsement of Boyd Overton, secretary of the Ninth Street Y. M. C. A. The name of Rev. David D. Turpeau also has been suggested.

All of the Negro candidates now in the field will receive some consideration. Among those who have filed nominating petitions are James S. Greer, retired mail carrier; George W. B. Conrad, and W. H. G. Carter. Alfred Hall, son of the late Councilman Frank A. B Hall also is in the field.

As Hall served under Sheriff Asa V. Butterfield, Democrat, he is believed to have small chance of indorsement, however.

James J. Heekin and former Judge George F. Eyrich were mentioned by committee members yesterday, but both have repeatedly declined invitations in the past. Prominent Republicans said yesterday Heekin and Judge Eyrich have not changed their minds.

One leading Republican said yesterday he was inclined to believe that the Republican ticket would be made up of Councilman James G. Stewart, Joseph H. Woeste, Dr. Glenn Adams, Willis D. Gradison, Nicholas Klein, and Albert Tieneyer, who already have the approval of the committee, and Raymond Hodges, insurance man, W. H. Harrison, and a Negro.

It was admitted that Hodges had not formally consented, but prominent Republicans said they believed they could induce him to accept if the committee acted unanimously.

The name of John H. Meyer, Price Hill, real estate broker, also has been discussed, but he may not "choose to run."

Committee members said they would require 10 days or two weeks to complete their labors. The Republican candidates are to be formally presented to the public at the annual Republican outing at Coney Island, August 24.

Elmer F. Hunsicker, President of the Hamilton County Republican Club, announced that Walton H. Bachrach, Chief Deputy Clerk of Courts, would be General Chairman of the Outing Committee this year. All Republican clubs in the county are expected to participate.

Members of the Republican Judicial Nominating Committee have not completed their task of selecting four candidates for Judge of Municipal Court. Judges Otis R. Hess, and Langdon L. Forchheimer, and State Senator William E. Handley have been indorsed by the committee.

Several weeks ago prominent Republicans said George E. Kearns had been selected as the fourth candidate. This caused friends of Lawrence A. Kane, State Representative, to get busy.

In recent discussions among committee members, Lawrence Kite and Clarence Denning, attorneys, have been discussed. A member of the committee said yesterday four attorneys are under consideration for the fourth nomination.

CINCINNATI, O
TIMES STAR

AUG 1 1935

Proposed Charter Termed "Wasteful" at G. O. P. Rally

Appeal Made for Election of All Republicans.

QAULIFICATIONS LISTED

Second Annual Dinner of Young Men's Club Held.

An appeal for election of the nine Republican candidates for Council, with a description of the qualifications of each of them, was made by Dr. J. Stewart Hagen, chairman of the Republican Executive Committee, at the second annual dinner of the Young Men's Republican Club at Castle Farm, Wednesday night.

Dr. Glenn Adams was credited with "constant, steadfast work in Council."

Willis D. Gradison was praised as "one whose sane business-like suggestions and objections have finally made the tax spending Charterites halt in their reckless spending."

James G. Stewart was called the "old war horse" whose spirited determination has halted many pieces of legislation which would have been detrimental to interests of the people of Cincinnati.

Al Bechtold was described as a young business man and a sportsman; Joseph D. Engelbert as representing the contracting and building groups; Lawrence A. Kane as an able legislator and a representative of youth; Nicholas Klein as champion of a large group of "forgotten" voters.

"ABLY QUALIFIED"

Dr. Richard P. McClain, Hagen said, was nominated to represent his people in the city's government.

"The Negro race, representing more than 10 per cent of the voters of the city, has a right to a representative in Council," Hagen said. "We have chosen a man whom we consider ably qualified to represent the colored voters of Cincinnati."

Albert Niemeyer was described as a representative of the small business men of the city, engaged in one of "the most vital retail business interests in our daily life."

Hagen closed by urging a Republican victory in November to defeat the "mythical non-partisanship of dictatorial municipal braintrusters. Let us prepare ourselves for the great national battle to come, by winning a smashing Republican victory in Cincinnati this fall," he concluded.

Frank S. Bonham, chairman of the Republican County Central Committee, made a spirited attack on the proposed county charter. He denounced it as "tremendously" expensive and wasteful, despite the claims of its sponsors. He also said it would take from the people the right to select the officials who will assess their properyt for taxation. Finally, Bonham stated, the proposed charter would destroy the two-party system in Hamilton County, so essential to the American form of government.

URGES ACTIVITY

George Zachritz, president, Young Men's Republican Club, urged a more active participation, especially by young men and women, in the "game of politics."

Candidates for both City Council and the municipal bench were introduced. Judge Otis R. Hess, seeking re-election, spoke for the judicial candidates. He stressed the fact that in the absence of controversial issues, judicial candidates suffered a handicap in campaigning.

James G. Stewart concluded the program with a spirited pledge of co-operation and teamwork among councilmanic candidates. He said that selfish interests must not interfere with the greater objective—electing a Republican majority to Council in November.

William Seebohm, in charge of arrangements, was toastmaster. The dinner and speeches were followed by dancing and a floor show.

Political-1935

Office Holding.

Pennsylvania

RAINEY GETS NELSON'S POST, McCLELLAND IN

HARRISBURG, Jan. 3—In keeping with the New Deal party's program of properly rewarding those who worked faithfully for them, Joseph H. Rainey, prominent in Philadelphia athletic circles, was named Tuesday as one of the three Pennsylvania State boxing commissioners by the new Democratic governor, George H. Earle.

Dr. W. D. McClelland of Pittsburgh, who formerly held the post, and Mayor Eddie McCloskey of Johnstown were selected as the other two members of the commission. Salaries of the commissioners are $5,000 a year.

Rainey, who is a well known young newspaper man, a former track star, boxing instructor at Lincoln University and president of the Middle Atlantic Association A. A. U. Colored Officials, is well qualified for the job. He succeeds Robert "Bob" Nelson, who was appointed to the position by ex-Governor Pinchot.

Dr. McClelland, who had the support of Judge Ralph Smith, succeeds Havey J. Boyle, Pittsburgh newspaper man, to the post.

Rainey Is Notified of Appointment to State Job

PHILADELPHIA — Joseph H Rainey, scheduled to get the $5,000 State Athletic Commissioner post, was formally notified of his appointment late Monday of this week.

Mr. Rainey, it is expected, will take up his duties on or about January 16, when Gov. George Earle is formally inducted into office.

Congressman's Grandson

The AFRO-AMERICAN learned this week that the successful candidate for the highest paid post held by a member of the group in the state government, is a grandson of the late Joseph H. Rainey, former congressman from South Carolina.

Mr. Rainey stated that he would continue his activities in local civic affairs.

No Back Seats for Our State Solons AFRO is Informed

PHILADELPHIA.—A statement going the rounds of political circles that the colored members of the State Legislature were seated in the rear at the recently opened session of that body were spiked this week by one legislator, when he stated that the seating of members of the body was done along the usual lines.

Asked was there any foundation for the statement Representative Marshall L. Shepard told the AFRO-AMERICAN that there was not. Had there been any such arrangement, he said, he would have been the first one to have made a complaint.

Along Party Lines

The seating has been done along the usual party lines, it was learned. Older members of the Democratic party have been given the front seats as also has been done on the Republican side.

Representative Samuel Hart who has been in the legislature some time has a front seat and behind him are newly elected members of that party.

The Rev. Mr. Shepard stated that his three running mates and himself are seated together. They are white. Being new members these seats are behind most of the older emmbers, but there are a number of white Democratic members seated behind him and his associates.

Hobson J. Reynolds and Walter W. K. Jackson are seated somewhat to the rear of older Republican members but there are also newly elected white members seated behind them.

Homer S. Brown, of Pittsburgh, also takes his seating arrangement according to seniority.

GAY TO SUCCEED RHODES

Rainey's Boxing Post Confirmed by Senate—Austin Norris Mentioned For Deputy Ass't Attorney General—No Jobs Yet For Western End of State.

By JULIA B. JONES
Special to The Pittsburgh Courier

HARRISBURG, Jan. 15—Pennsylvania took off her hat today to the Hon. George H. Earle, 3d, and she tossed it high and wide in acclaim of her first Democratic chief executive in forty years. Such a day! Such a crowd!

The streets reminded one of a gay festival of the good, old days! Colors flying, cheers re-echoing down a long line of marching Democrats; balloons bubbling gracefully on slender wooden stems; canes... the old-fashioned type in the hands of new-fashioned men; wisecracks, peanuts, smiles ... miles and miles of them! Three hours the crowds stood in the chill of January's frosty winds and applauded each contingent as it marched by the Capital City's brilliantly lighted streets.

From every county they came. Democrats ... by the thousands. Their gayety knew no bounds. It was the celebration of a great victory in which all races and creeds joined.

But above the tinsel and gay chatter of the crowd, many were thinking seriously of what would come of—rock-ribbed Republican Pennsylvania, swinging into the Democratic column, after two score years, and as if in answer to the query, Governor Earle announced the appointment of Attorney Walter Gay, Assistant United States District Attorney. It was also officially reported that Attorney Austin J. Norris would be named Deputy Assistant to the Attorney General. Joseph Rainey's recent appointment to the State Boxing Commission, was confirmed by the State Senate. Each of these major appointees are from Philadelphia.

Governor Attends Ball

Gay's appointment was announced at the Inaugural ball in the Madrid Hall at midnight, Tuesday by Governor Earle. In the party were Mrs. Earle, Senator Guffey and Ambassador to Russia Bullett. The chief executive arrived at the hall shortly after midnight and remained some time. Despite rumors that he would not attend the function, the Governor remained longer than at the official inaugural dance in the Mosque where more than 5000 attended.

He addressed the guests and declared they would get everything due them. Senator Guffey agreed and Mrs. Earle smiled and graciously accepted the praise and applause that greeted her charming speech. The Honorable R. L. Vann assistant to the Attorney General of the United States, also spoke.

Among the many out-of-towners were: Forney Rodgers, Charlie Burke, Roy Diton, Mr. and Mrs. Blaine Little of Columbia, Pa.; Ella Henry, Mrs. Daisy B. Young, Miss Harriett Washington, Lancaster; Miss Natalie Taylor, Robert Ellis, Attorney and Mrs. Robert L. Vann, Attorney and Mrs. Homer S. Brown, Mrs. W. T. Poole, Attorney Wilbur Douglass, Charles E. Stewart, Attorney T. B. Hamilton Mrs. Henry H. Kennedy, Howard Hall, Mrs. John Gates, Mrs. Martha Gay, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Walker of Pittsburgh. Calvin Hoffman, Allentown; Marshall Green, Bruce Johnson, Jack Brown, William Brown Philadelphia; Mrs. Mary Cochrane Mr. and Mrs. Hobson Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Rainey, Samuel S. Hart, Marshall Shepard, W. K. Jackson, Dr. and Mrs. James Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Roberts, John Summers, Alton Berry, Edward Hazell, Ernest Phields, Fletcher Amos, Attorney Austin J. Norris, Magistrate Ed. Henry; Mr. and Mrs. Justin Carter, Jr., Reading, Pa.; Dr. and Mrs. Geo. Bowles, York, Pa.; L. Lenwood, Washington, D. C.; Gus Greenlee and Rufus Jackson of Pittsburgh.

Potts Criticized

George Potts, sponsor of the Madrid Hall affair was severely criticized by many of the leading Democrats for staging a "Jim Crow" dance. It was clearly understood, however, that Negro guests were not prohibited from the big affair at the Mosque. Many of them attended among them were: Attorney and Mrs. R. L. Vann of Pittsburgh, Attorney Austin J. Norris, Judge Ed. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. Hobson Reynolds of Philadelphia.

"My friends are taking the wrong viewpoint. There was no Jim Crow dance. It stands to reason that some amusement had to be provided for the hundreds of visitors to the city. They could not pay the admission fee of $5 per couple exacted at the Mosque dance. Something within their reach was made possible. Why all this criticism?" declared Mr. Potts. He was appointed watchman at the Senate Building, according to an announcement early Monday. Julius Lee of Webster avenue, Pittsburgh, was named by Representative Homer S. Brown, assistant sergeant-at-arms.

Early Wednesday morning the hundreds of visitors began to leave the Capital complimenting the cosmopolitan spirit and unprejudiced attitude of its citizenry. The hotels, restaurants and amusement places accommodated anyone, regardless of color.

Other important stories on the inauguration appear on page 7, this section and the feature page.

J. H. Rainey Takes Oath as Boxing Commissioner

PHILADELPHIA.—With a profusion of flowers as a background and in the presence of a hundred friends and political leaders, Joseph H. Rainey, newly appointed boxing commissioner, was sworn into office Friday morning.

Cameras clicked as Judge Tumolilio of the Municipal Court administered the oath, and as chairman of the City Committee John B. Kelly stood by.

Takes Over Office

The new commissioner immediately took over the spacious office in the Keystone Building where several white subordinates and stenographers were holding forth. In his oath Mr. Rainey set forth, among other things, that he would administer the affairs of the commission under the laws of Pennsylvania and that he had not resorted to the unlawful use of money or other processes to obtain appointment.

Following the administration of the oath he was congratulated by numerous friends, an outstanding spectator being Mrs. Joseph H. Rainey. One of his first acts was to order the large collection of flowers sent to him to be distribed to sick people at the Douglass and Mercy hospitals.

Among those who sent flowers were the Democratic Organization of the Twenty-second Ward, Edward Harris, Mr. and Mr. Harrison C. Meekins, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Pace Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Orrin C. Evans, the Colored Citizens' Democratic Committee of 100, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Baugh, Max Duffey Sherman, the Philadelphia Reporters' Association and the Colored Women's Democratic Club.

800 Pay Tribute to "Joe" Rainey at Big Banquet

J. David Stern, Publisher, Praised for Liberal Newspaper Policies.

AFFAIR OPENING GUN IN FALL CAMPAIGN

Honoree Calls on Group to Support Party.

PHILADELPHIA. — More than eight hundred people sat down to festive board here last Thursday night when a citizens' committee headed by Dr. E. F. Thompson, staged a double banquet in tribute to Joseph H. Rainey, recently appointed state athletic commissioner and J. David Stern, white, publisher of a local daily paper.

The tribute paid to the publisher was in appreciation of his liberal policies as to minority groups.

Rainey Lauded

Speakers from over the state, including men and women of both races in athletic, political and newspaper fields, paid tributes to the newly appointed commissioner and then he was presented a wrist watch and fountain pen by the colored Democratic citizens' committee and Democratic women of the state, respectively.

Theodore Spaulding, attorney, made the presentation for the citizens' committee while Mrs. Laila Lawrence made the presentation for the Democratic women of the state. Presentation of a diary for Mr. Rainey and a large bouquet of flowers for Mrs. Madaline Rainey was made by Mrs. Summerville Fauntleroy, member of the Philadelphia city committee.

Stern Gets Gift

Mr. Stern was presented a smoking stand, the presentation being made for the committee by Representative Marshall J. Shepard. Stern characterized Rainey an "able, dependable, well-balanced and ethical newspaperman."

Telegrams of greeting were read from Governor and Mrs. Earle, John B. Kelley and other Democratic leaders.

As the speaking proceeded the banquet loomed more and more as an opening gun in the mayoralty fight which is to be staged here this fall. After expressing his tribute to his father and mother who sat in the audience, Rainey lauded the Democratic party and called upon those present to elect a Democratic mayor and Democratic councilmen.

Want United Front

Robert S. Vann, assistant U.S. attorney, also pleaded for a united front on the part of Philadelphia voters.

Other speakers included: Deputy Attorney General J. Austin Norris, Assistant U.S. Attorney Walter Gay, Bing Miller, white, of the Boston Red Sox; Judge G. Tumolillo, white, State Representative Anne Brancato, white; Dr. William D. McClelland, a member of the state athletic commission and Juls Aronson, secretary of the commission.

Magistrate Edward W. Henry presided.

The committee in charge of the affair included: Dr. E. F. Thompson, Orrin C. Evans, Bernard Mueller, Theodore Spaulding, John Gorminston and Edward Braxton, Frederick Perkins, Alton C. Berry, Somerville Z. Fauntleroy, Charles P. McClane, Lenerte Roberts and Lewis Slade.

Governor Earle Names Jones to a $5,000 Post

PHILADELPHIA — Governor George S. Earle advanced another point in carrying out his pre-election promise to give colored citizens their share of jobs when he appointed Paul Jones, Pittsburgh, a state organizer during the recent campaign, to a $5,000 post as referee for the compensation board. He was confirmed by the Senate Wednesday.

Mr. Jones is a University of Pittsburgh man and his elevation to his present position will allow his to look after the interests of workers who have to go before the board of complaints.

Other Appointments

The AFRO-AMERICAN learned this week that other appointments are to be made within the next few days.

The administration, it is learned, is looking for berths for Mrs Sommerville Fauntleroy and Mrs Helen Duckett, prominent workers in the recent campaign. Mrs. Fauntleroy is a member of the Philadelphia City Committee.

FLASH!

Paul Jones Confirmed; Gets Post

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 23 — The appointment of Paul Ford Jones, of Pittsburgh, who worked as Democratic State organizer, during the gubernatorial campaign in the State, last fall, and who was also notably active in the Presidential and mayoralty campaigns, was confirmed by the Pennsylvania State Senate today for the position of Referee in the Workmen's Compensation Bureau.

Jones, the youngest political leader in the State, will receive a salary of $5,000 a year. The position will be good for five years.

Party Leaders in Big Scramble for Vote in Philly

93,000 Registered Voters Will Be Factors in Fall Election. Election.

NEED LEADERSHIP TO CASH IN HEAVILY

Democrats, Republicans, Independents in Race.

PHILADELPHIA—If Philadelphia's colored citizens do not cash in heavily on the coming fall mayoralty election, it will be because they lack proper generalship.

This is the opinion of all observers and is indicated by the big scramble which is taking place among Republicans, Democrats, and Independents, to tag the 93,000 registered voters who may, in fact, determine to a large extent the outcome in what is looming as this City of Brotherly Love's hardest fought election in many years.

Many Offers Made

Practically every outstanding candidate has made a bid for this vote by direct offers of inclusion of colored candidates on their tickets.

The Democrats have tentatively promised two candidates for the City Council, support for a member of the Municipal Court, and a magistracy.

The Republican regular organization is working out a slate which will include two councilmanic candidates and a magistracy. Herbert E. Millin, non-partisan candidate for the Municipal Court, will get the support of the Republican organization, it is expected, due to the fact that he is a life-long Republican. There is a possibility, of course, that the Republicans may support all sitting judges.

Independent Surprises

The most significant statement, however, came from independent sources.

S. Davis Wilson, City Comptroller, and regarded as one of the strongest personalities in the present political equation, told the AFRO-AMERICAN this week that he favored absolute proportional representation of colored citizens on any ticket proposed.

Said he: "There are more than 200,000 colored citizens in Philadelphia and more than 78,000 registered voters. All of them are as much interested in a five-cent car fare and a fifty-cent gas rate, pure water and equalization of employment as other citizens.

Should Have Police Captain

"They are therefore entitled to proportionate representation in government. I favor their representation in the City Council and on the judiciary. I believe that they should have a captain in the fire and police departments, a police matron, motor-cycle police and proper representation on the entire police force."

Calling attention to his appointment of William R. Venerable as one of his chief auditors, he stated that he had followed this policy in the conduct of his office as City Comptroller.

Carroll Speaks Out

Coming also from independent ranks, Charles W. Carroll, head of the Young Republican League, and leader of the delegation which caused such a stir at the recent Cleveland "Ring that Bell Again" meeting, went on the radio Monday night, and came out directly for proportional colored representation on any ticket he associated himself with this fall.

Whether or not this potential strength is dissipated in a wild scramble on the part of leaders, observers say, is yet to be seen.

The open and militant way in which responsible party chieftains are making appeal to the colored vote leaves no question as to how important this vote is regarded in the coming election.

Political - 1935

Office Holding

Pennsylvania.

OUR GROUP REPRESENTED ON PA. LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE



THOMAS W. BARBER FRANK J. ZARPALA EUGENE S. CAPUTO HOMER S. BROWN JAMES LOVETT

Journal and Guide 4-20-35 Norfolk Va.

Homer S. Brown, of Pittsburgh, although serving his first term in the Pennsylvania Legislature, was appointed to one of its most important special committees—that sent out to inquire into reported curtailment of free speech at the University of Pittsburgh. A complete investigation of many of the institution's widely-condemned policies impends. Liberals, outraged by the reactionary attitude of the university officials, were seeking to strike out the state appropriation of one million dollars to the institution. Mr. Brown, an attorney is one of five Negro members of the Legislature. He holds membership on six regular legislative committees.

Greensboro, N. C., News

December 30, 1935

NEGRO LEGISLATOR IS VISITOR IN CAROLINA

Native of State, Now Member of Pennsylvania House, Likes Roosevelt.

SEES DEMOCRAT VICTORY

411 Wachovia Bank Bldg., Fayetteville St.
Daily News Bureau and Telegraph Office

Raleigh, Dec. 29. — Representative Marshall L. Shepard, of Philadelphia, North Carolina Democratic negro minister now a member of the Pennsylvania legislature, is visiting his old home.

Representative Shepard is one of the two negroes of the country who have won the distinction of crashing as Democrats the Republican legislature of Pennsylvania. There have been Republican negroes many times. But this North Carolinian, who has the pastorate of a big church in Philadelphia, teams with Homer Brown, Pittsburgh lawyer. There are five negroes in the Pennsylvania general assembly. Two of them are North Carolinians. The Oxford preacher, Rev. Marshall Shepard, and the Winton, Hertford county, undertaker, Hobson Reynolds, give Pennsylvania Republicans some idea of North Carolina statesmanship. Representative Reynolds, however, is a Republican. He always was.

The preacher is a Democrat. His father, Rev. Robert Shepard, was for many years superintendent of the Oxford orphanage, being succeeded by ex-Congressman Cheatham who died a few weeks ago. In the orphanage atmosphere Marshall Shepard came to be "social-minded." He liked Roosevelt immensely and found Senator Guffey, Democrat of Pennsylvania, much to his liking. The two did a big job for Roosevelt and they are rash enough to think the President has a chance to carry Pennsylvania next year. Representative Shepard regards his own chances for re-election greatly improved by the Roosevelt popularity. The President, the legislator thinks, is stronger now than he was three years ago, and he appeals to the Pennsylvania Republicans as no other President has done.

The Baptist minister with a congregation larger than almost any to be found anywhere in North Carolina, found nothing incongruous in mixing his ministry with politics. He got interested in the remedial program of Roosevelt. He thinks the Pennsylvania negroes generally will string with the President. And there is vote enough to make a big dent in the normal Republican majority.

The Philadelphia legislator has many kinspeople in North Carolina. His first cousin, Dr. James E. Shepard, of Durham, founder of North Carolina College for Negroes and its only president, comes of the Abraham Lincoln and Alexander Hamilton order. He votes Republican nationally, Democratic in the state. But he does not try to suppress his administration of his cousin who migrated to Pennsylvania, got himself nominated and elected, then wrote his name into the legislation of that great commonwealth.

Political - 1935

Office Holding.

Rhode Island.

Named Court Officer



W. A. HEATHMAN, attorney, of Providence, R.I., who was [illegible] elected last week by the judges of the superior court as one of the three standing masters in chancery.

Political - 1935

Office Holding.

Texas

WILSON CHOSEN INSPECTOR OF COLORED HOMES

Race Man Active In Religious And Civic Projects

GALVESTON.—Prof. W. H. Wilson, chairman Negro branch, Galveston City Party, was elected to the position of health inspector for Colored homes.

This is an important promotion and a deserving one for a man who has been loyal and faithful as well as to say that he is eminently fitted for the place.

Mr. Wilson is beyond doubt one of our astute race men, and has made himself felt in many walks of life. For thirty years he was one of Texas' leading factors in the educational fields. As an active church layman, he has few equals, and in civic life, Wilson has gone to the front in any community where he cast his lot.

In an interview with an Informer representative, Mr. Wilson expressed his delight because of the recognition given his group, and expects to educate his people on the lines of his appointment. He has the confidence of the ministry without respect to denomination, and the respect of both white and colored citizens alike.

W.C.H.

Alabama.

Political—1935
Suffrage

Poll Tax Relief Killed In Senate By Narrow Vote

Upper House Split 14-13 On Connor Amendment In Graves's 'Must' List

Adjourning Friday Over 600 Bills To Die On Calendar When Session Concludes This Week

The Senate yesterday killed for the regular session the Conner poll tax amendment bill which would have placed additional thousands upon the voters' rolls of Alabama without having paid poll taxes in proportion to other voters and the House rules committee killed for the session the federal child labor amendment with both houses voting to adjourn sine die Friday with the consequent death of more than 600 Senate and House bills.

The Senate finance and taxation committee voted out without recommendation a measure adopted by the House, sponsored by Representative Reeder, to place gross receipts taxes on telephone companies at 2 1-2 per cent instead of the 4 per cent as carried in the general revenue bill. Senator Shelby Fletcher, of Madison, who is regarded as the personal foe of the telephone company and at whose insistence the 4 per cent gross receipts tax was voted in the revenue bill offered no objection to a report without recommendation. In fact he requested it.

The Senate, on motion of Senator Walton, voted to postpone until Friday the hospitalization bill which, if Senator Parrish of Dale, a physician, is correct, will result in chaos to the profession of country doctors. Senator Simpson, of Jefferson, led the fight for passage of the bill.

By a vote of 39 to 36 the House killed the Senate bill which would have required owners of foreign securities to register them but once in Alabama. Speaker Walker of Athens, regarded as a candidate for Governor three years hence, opposed the bill saying it was a "rich man's bill." Those who favored the bill offered the argument that its passage would add to the revenues of the State instead of reducing them as Mr. Walker contended.

Social Security

The twin keystones of the State's social security program—old age pension and unemployment insurance—were fitted into place by the House of Repsentatives.

The old age pension bill—officially designed the Stephens-McGowin bill—vides that aged dependents over 65 may receive maximum benefits of $30 monthly through the three-way contribution of Federal, State and County governments.

The payments will start "not earlier" than Jan. 1, 1936, and are expected materially to aid the counties in caring for the thousands now in almshouses.

The age minimum was lowered from 75 to 65 years under an amendment by Hodges of Fayette, and this amendment sent the measure back over to the Senate where it was concurred in and sent to Gov. Bibb Graves for his signature.

The unemployment insurance plan—designed the Stephens-McGowin bill—provides for maximum benefit payments of $15 weekly for employes who have been discharged through no fault of their own. Employes are entitled to one week benefit for each four weeks worked immediately prior to discharge up to a maximum of 16 weeks.

For employes who have worked continuously for five years immediately prior to discharge, an additional 9 weeks benefit is provided.

The benefit is based on one-half of the previous salary, with the maximum at $15 weekly. All persons working for firms or corporations employing more than eight persons are eligible for the benefits except agricultural labor, sailors, Federal, State and County employes, and employes of charitable, educational, scientific and religious institutions.

This plan will be financed by recapturing 90 per cent of the unemployment insurance tax levied by the Federal government on Alabama employers, and additional one per cent on employes. The additional 10 per cent of the Federal tax will go towards establishing reemployment bureaus in Alabama to assist the discharged employe to obtain a new job.

The tax becomes effective Jan. 1, 1936 but the benefits are not to be paid until Jan. 1, 1938 after two years receipts have accumulated.

There were no amendments offered to the measure and it now goes to the governor.

With scattered "no" votes, the House adopted a resolution praising Huey P. Long as a man of "sterling character" and a "patriot," and expressing the sympathy of the House to his bereaved family.

Chestnut Bill Killed

The House, by acclamation, killed the Chesnut bill to require county governing bodies to advertise for bids in purchasing road material and road machinery and award the contract to the lowest bidder.

Bills passed included:

By Wellborn: Appropriating funds to pay interest on building debts of the State normal schools.

By Locke: Placing the duties of the State Securities Commission—now under the Banking Department—under the attorney general.

The Wellborn bill to prohibit damage suits by guest riders except in cases of willful and wanton negligence was passed, as was the Rogers bill appropriating $300 to cast in bronze six plaster plaques of Alabama historical characters belonging to the State Department of Archives and History.

The characters were W. R. King, vice-president of the United States; Admiral Rafael Semmes, Sr., W. C. Gorgas, John "The Gallant" Pelham, Albert J. Pickett, and Father Ryan.

The House also passed the Simpson bill amending the original housing authority act by providing that no two housing authorities should be located within 10 miles of each other; the Kelly bills eliminating conflicts in the State health code and the Woodall bill authorizing the State to rent, and operate without toll charge, the bridge between Emore and Tallapoosa Counties.

By a 16 to 13 vote the Senate adopted the Wallace bill to permit county boards of revenue ot furnish telephones for all county offices. Also passed with little debate was the Hendley bill providing for an "equalized" distribution of the educational equalization fund on an attendance basis.

Both Houses adopted the Senate's resolution setting Friday—the 13th—as the next and last legislative day of the 1935 session. Friday will be the 49th day, but a previous resolution has set sine die adjournment for that day.

One of the few general bills passed was that by Steele to exempt school buses from supervision of the Alabama Public Service Commission.

Committees Busy

The Senate failed to reach its calendar during the morning, but committee actions set a lively pace that kept interest at high pitch and the floor continually crowded.

The finance and taxation committee of the Senate with Senator Shelby Fletcher, of Madison, an admitted foe, urging it, moved to report "without recommendation" the Reeder bill to reduce from four to three per cent the gross tax levied on telephone companies by the recently enacted general revenue bill.

This action brings the controverted bill to the Senate floor for a final vote Friday. The tax now is two and a half per cent, since the new revenue law becomes effective Oct. 1.

Also reported "without recommendation" by this group was the Reid bill to regulate the practice of cosmetology and set up a State board to license and examine beauty shop operators.

A favorable report, at the suggestion of Senator Hayse Tucker, was given the House bill to make all truck and automobile tags delinquent on Nov. 15 instead of Oct. 25 as specified by the new revenue bill.

Senator W. Carvel Woodall's privileges and elections committee gave a favorable report to the Blann House bill making it mandatory that every county shall be represented on the State Democratic executive committee, the membership of which would remain at 72.

The insurance committee reported favorably on the bill to allow tax collectors 10 days in which to remit receipts, instead of requiring immediate remittance upon the accumulation of $7,500 in collections.

Favorable reports were given three zoning commission bills by the committee on municipalities.

All Senate bills on its calendar were indefinitely postponed because they stand no chance of passage before the end of the session.

Bills passed by the Senate (all House measures) included:

By Chichester: To abolish office of deputy circuit clerk of the criminal division in Jefferson County.

By Adams: Regulate uses and ownership of automobiles owned by Jefferson County and require coloring of cars used by sheriff and deputies.

By Connor: Regulate uses of city automobiles same as county's cars.

By Byars: Constitutional amendment for construction of $130,000 courthouse in Lawrence County and levying of three-mill tax to retire debt.

By Henson: Prohibit hunting at night with headlights in Washington County.

By Hendley: Relieve persons in Covington County of obligation to work roads.

By Henson: Relieve Washington Countians of obligations to work roads.

By Sightler: Require tax assessors in Montgomery County to collect city's ad valorem taxes on automobiles.

By Bulger: Allow Tallapoosa County sheriff mileage for transporting prisoners from jail at Dadeville to courthouse at Alexander City.

By Tompkins: For the relief of K. C. Tigner, tax assessor of Russell County.

By Tompkins: For relief of George Wallace, Jr., tax collector, Russell County.

Political - 1935
Suffrage

Alabama

REAPPORTIONMENT INESCAPABLE

The Advertiser has no plan of its own for the reapportionment of legislative representation in Alabama. It is not committed to the plan of anyone else. It confesses that it does not know what a fair plan would be. Advertiser,

The Advertiser is even surer that reapportionment will not make government better or worse than it has been. It will not improve government to reduce the Black Belt's voting power in the legislature, neither would it improve government to increase the Black Belt's strength. 5-25-35

We do not see that the Black Belt today has a richer political talent or a higher degree of political virtue and courage than the Wiregrass, the Gulf Coast, the Piedmont or the Tennessee Valley. Montgomery, Ala.

As a matter of fact from 1926 till 1930 the Black Belt was as much under the political domination of the Ku Klux Klan and the Anti-Saloon League as anyone of the other sections of the State.

There is no such thing as regional excellence in the politics of Alabama. Political excellence derives from exceptional individuals. These individuals are as likely to spring up in one section as another. There are but few leaders anyway. There are always many followers.

There was a time in Alabama history when the Black Belt had the wealth to buy the leisure that fertilizes the human spirit. Money can send men and women to college and can enable them to travel and make beneficial contacts. It can lead to the selection of trained, cultivated men as political leaders.

For this reason there was a time when the Black Belt had the better of it in State politics.

But in late years the Black Belt's wealth has diminished—due to the boll weevil and other causes—but today it has no natural advantage over any other section. The Black Belt is still a glorious country but uncontrollable circumstance has weakened it politically, notwithstanding that it continues to elect its share of Governors.

Even so, the Constitution of Alabama, to uphold which every legislator takes a solemn oath, requires that representation in the legislature shall be based upon population. For many years the natural advantage of the Black Belt has been protected and preserved for one subtle reason or another, with the result that legislators quadrennium after quadrennium have evaded their moral obligation and postponed the evil day of reapportionment.

The time has at last come when the issue can no longer be evaded. It must be met. It must be met honestly, justly and completely.

It follows that the Black Belt must surrender some of its legislative strength. It follows that the other sections, the "white sections," must gain correspondingly.

Reapportionment is morally inescapable if unpleasant to old-timers. Let us get it over with!

Poll List Purging Bill Before House; Fails To 'Purify' Party's Primaries

Advertiser 5-25-35

By ATTICUS MULLIN

A start was made Tuesday to remove dead mules as well as dead voters from the poll lists in Alabama when the House committee on privileges and elections gave favorable report to the bill by Representative Davis of Montgomery to require registration of voters every four years beginning the first Monday in January, 1936.

While the bill is a start in the right direction in the opinion of many Democrats with whom the writer has talked, it does not go far enough to require voters to declare their party affiliations every four years, thus preventing Republicans from entering Democratic primaries and Democrats from entering Republican primaries.

There remains a chance, when the bill comes before the House, for an amendment to purify party primaries by making it impossible for those who have not previously declared their party affiliations to vote in such primaries. It has been the custom in Alabama for 30,000 Republicans to hold the balance of power in Democratic State primaries and Democratic candidates for Governor in the past have had to cater to Republicans who enter Democratic primaries and then vote for Republicans in the general election.

The writer has followed politics closely for nearly 30 years and has traveled over the State in nearly every gubernatorial and senatorial campaign since 1907. And in every case a candidate for Governor or United States Senator has been compelled to dicker with Republicans in an effort to secure their votes in Democratic primaries. They do not do it openly and do not publicly admit it but they have liaison men who contact Republicans and organize them wherever possible. The Democratic candidates are compelled to do it and they do not do it from choice but because Alabama's primary election laws are a farce insofar as the result of a Democratic primary representing the choice of a majority of Democrats. This is because the 30,000 Republicans who go in to Democratic primaries wield the balance of power.

The first four sections of the Davis registration bill follow:

"Section 1. That there shall be a complete registration of all electors during the year of 1936 and every four years thereafter.

"Section 2. That any person not registered as herein provided for shall be entitled to vote in any general, special, municipal or primary election hereafter held in this State unless he or she is registered as herein provided, and shall register and vote only in the precinct where he or she actually resides at the time of registration.

"Section 3. All male and female persons born in the United States or those of foreign birth who have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States who are over the age of 21 years and not disqualified under any law of this State now in existence shall be entitled to register as a voter in the precinct where he or she actually resides. and when so registered and only when so registered shall be entitled to vote in any general, special, municipal or primary election hereafter held in this State, provided however, that all persons holding a life certificate of registration under the Constitution of 1901 shall not be required to register again but shall be entered upon the list of registered voters without further registration."

"Section 4. That the board of registrars of each county shall meet on the first Monday in January of the year 1936 and every four years thereafter at the court house of such county and continue in session for a period of three months with the exception of two weeks when they shall visit every precinct in the county upon giving notice thereof by publication in some newspaper in said county for three successive weeks, and if no newspaper is published in the county by posting a notice at the court house door for three successive weeks. If there is any city or town in the county not the county seat of 500 inhabitants or more they shall visit such city or town for not less than 10 days by giving notice of the time and place as above defined in addition to the two weeks to be given to county precincts."

House Dashes Plan To Cancel Old Poll Taxes

Connor's Bill To Submit Amendment Is Defeated For Want Of 5 Votes

Roll Call 59 To 33

Senate Approves Legion's Anti-Sedition Measure After Four-Hour Debate

The House of Representatives, meeting as a committee of the whole for consideration of the general revenue bill, will convene today at 9 a.m.

The principle of poll tax remission, embodied in the platforms of Gov. Graves and an undetermined number of successful candidates for the Legislature, mustered only 59 votes in the Alabama House of Representatives yesterday, five less than the number required to submit the constitutional amendment proposed in the bill of Representative Connor, of Jefferson. The vote was 59 to 33 for the bill.

Earlier the House passed the Hamner milk control bill and the Senate, which filled a long afternoon with flag-waving debate on the American Legion anti-sedition bill, passed the measure, 16 to 15.

The poll tax vote in the House was on the Taylor substitute for the Connor bill which would have let the electors decide whether a registered voter delinquent in the payment of poll taxes should be reinstated upon payment for the years 1932, 1933, and 1934. Failure of the measure threw its sponsors into confusion and a parliamentary muddle resulted, with no indication at adjournment that even the Speaker of the House was ready to make a confident ruling.

Parliamentary Ruse Fails

Representative Castleberry, a zealous supporter of the Connor bill, changed his vote from aye to nay for the purpose of moving reconsideration, but by so doing he placed himself with the minority and his reconsideration motion was ruled out of order. It was a case of the majority's failing to prevail and raised a fine point of parliamentary procedure.

Representative Taylor, who voted with the majority, then moved for reconsideration and Representative Parker raised the point that any motion for reconsideration of a vote on a constitutional amendment would not lie. He argued from the provision in the constitution that a bill submitting an amendment must be read three successive days in each House. Speaker Walker, confused like many others in the House, permitted a vote on a motion by Taylor that the matter go over to the next Legislative day after he had agreed to inform himself on the point raised by Parker. When his former agreement was brought to his attention, however, he prevailed upon Taylor to move reconsideration of the vote by which his motion carried and the matter was left somewhat involved with the impression rather general that the Connor poll tax bill was dead.

How They Voted

Roll call on final passage of the amendment follows:

For Speaker Walker, Adams, Arnold, Braswell, Bridges, Buffington, Bulger, Burleson, Byars, Calhoun, Chichester, Coleman, Connor, Cox, Delony, Devane, Doster, Douglass, Glover, Hamner, Hanks, Heflin, Hendley, Henson, Hill, Hodges, Hollingsworth, Johnson, Jones, Kelly, Livingston, Miles, Moore, McDermott, McPhaul, O'Neal, Owen, of Etowah, Owens, of Madison, Parish, of Henry, Parish, of Pike, Posey, of Walker, Propst, Quarles, Reeder, Reid, Reynolds, Robertson, of Cullman, Sanderson, Segrest, Shipman, Sparks, of Walker, Spence, Taylor, Todd, Wallace, Whigham, Williams, and Wright (59).

Against — Almon, Austin, Bateman, Blann, Carter, Castleberry, Cook, Davis, Denson, Dominick, Goodwyn, Haley, Hare, Hollis, Lee, of Bullock, Lee, of Monroe, Long, Matthews, Miller, Norman, of Bullock, Norman, of Lowndes, Parker, Poole, Robinson, of Lowndes, Sightler, Sparks, of Barbour, Steele, Street, Tidmore, Tompkins, Toomer, Walder, and Welch (33).

Milk Control Voted

The Hamner milk control bill, as finally adopted, provides for a five-man board to control production and prices of milk over the State. Milk districts would be created and the producers of each district would be given the right to decide whether they desired to come under the control of the board.

Amendments to the original measure reduced the fees to underwrite administration from $1 to 50 cents a cow, required the board to live within its own revenue, provided that the tax should be levied only on licensed dairymen having more than five cows, and exempted from a milk store license those stores selling canned milk.

Introduction of a resolution by Quarles, of Dallas, calling on "elected officials" and Legislators to keep their campaign promises enlivened the morning session, although a showdown vote on the proposal was avoided as it was sent to the rules committee.

Off the floor, Quarles said he had no particular person in mind when he drafted the resolution. It was generally understood that the measure was aimed at tax increases in the general revenue bill, since one section urged Legislators to carry out promises made to "oppose any increase in taxes."

When Quarles asked for suspension of the rules for an immediate vote on the proposal, Welch, of Bessemer, offered a substitute motion to send it to the rules committee. The Welch motion was adopted by a close vote.

Without a dissent and without debate, the House passed the O'Neal bill appropriating State funds to defray past and future expenses of the "Scottsboro case" now in its fifth year.

Representative O'Neal, of Scottsboro, was the only speaker on the measure, explaining that it probably would cost the State $35,000 and stating that precedent for the measure was found in the action by New Jersey in paying cost of the trial of Richard Bruno Hauptmann for the kidnaping of the baby son of Col. Charles A. Lingbergh.

Two More New Deal Bills

Twin bills by Speaker Harry Walker, of Limestone, to amend two of the 11 "New Deal" acts passed by the Legislature in February, were adopted 85 to 0, and 82 to 0. The Speaker said that the amendments were asked by the Tennessee Valley Authority to improve certain Administrative methods, and to validate contracts—made by TVA and Alabama counties and cities—that have been tied up in litigation since their execution.

A new bill introduced by Almon, of Morgan, would create an Alabama industry authority to encourage and facilitate the handling of Federal loans to private industry in Alabama.

The board would handle the loans for any and all industries desiring added capital to enlarge or build new plants in this State. The money will become available in September at Washington after allocation by Federal officials.

A new paper pulp mill probably in Southwest Alabama, and an aluminum plant probably in Morgan County, are possible developments of the measure. The authority would be composed of the Governor, attorney general, and a third member to be named by them.

Senate Debates Sedition

The American Legion substitute for the Street anti-sedition bill was passed by the Senate after more than four hours of heated debate.

The bill was labeled "unAmerican and unconstitutional" by opponents, while advocates of its passage held the legislation up as "badly needed to combat communism and other radical activities."

The roll call vote on the bill

Aye—(for adoption)—Bonner, Carlton, Chesnut, Cook, Dorsey, Frazer, Glover, Kelly, Mooneyham, Parrish, Rogers of Mobile, Russell, Starnes, Taylor, Thrower, and Walden.

No — Browder, Kuykendall, Locke, Mixon, McDowell, Riddle, St. John, Simpson, Stephens, Swift, Tucker, Walton, Weaver, Wellborn and Woodall.

A modified bill offered as a substitute for the original as well as the Legion-sponsored measure, was tabled by a 16 to 15 vote. The new substitute was offered by Senator James Simpson, of Jefferson, who bitterly opposed enactment of the originals.

Immediately a reconsideration of the final 16 to 15 vote was asked to forestall its being brought up for another fight on the next legislative day. A move to adjourn was voted down by advocates of the bill with opponents fighting for time and the possible return of at least two of the absent members by Friday.

Then the move to reconsider was voted down sending the Legion substitute to the House for concurrence or rejection.

Both State and national Constitutions figured prominently in the debate as did the "racial question" and various religious angles.

Senator James Simpson who led the fight against the measure with the assertion it was "unAmerican and dangerous to the freeman," declared "there is adequate legislation on the statutes books today to deal with communists or anyone else who advocates overthrow of the State or Federal Government."

Sterilization Again

A reconsideration of the Dominick sterilization bill was voted down 19 to 12 by the Senate during the morning, with Senator Hayse Tucker, of Tuscaloosa, charging that a group of Birmingham politicians are in the background."

The bill, affecting habitual criminals and mental degenerates, was passed last Friday by an 18 to 9 vote. Senator Carvel Woodall, of Elmore, moved for reconsideration. Senator Tucker's move to table Wodall's motion carried, leaving the bill to Gov. Graves for his approval or veto.

Tucker specifically mentioned "Lewey Robinson, city commissioner of Birmingham, ably assisted by Horace Wilkinson, and ably assisted by the editor of The Alabama Herald" as a group who conferred for half an hour Saturday with Dr. W. D. Partlow, head of the State's insane hospitals, "trying to get him to change his stand."

Tucker prefaced his remarks by saying he was positive that "this group" had nothing to do with Woodall's move, but charged, "they've been working behind the scenes since Friday for reconsideration of this very constructive legislation." Previously the Tuscaloosa senator charged "a group headed by a politician seeking to strengthen himself with a certain group" was seeking reconsideration and had "worked on senators over the weekend." The impression prevailed that Robinson had been making a play for Catholic votes.

Tucker called names when Senator Dorsey, of Lee, said, "I believe in laying my cards on the table, who are these politicians?"

This over, the Senate passed 18 House-approved local bills.

The Chesnut bill to require "personal voting" of absentee ballots passed 25 to 6 without debate.

The bill would require voters to apply in person for absentee ballots and vote them "forthwith in a sealed box to be kept by the chairman of the county board of registrars. The voting may be done within 20 days of an election but not less than five days before the regular voting.

Those voting against the bill were: Carlton, Dorsey, Frazer, Locke, Starnes and Taylor.

Passed 28 to 2 was the Chesnut bill to require county governing bodies to advertise for bids for road material and road machinery and accept the low bid.

Also passed 28 to 2 was the Kelly bill to prohibit bankers from discounting fertilizer or insurance premium notes to their banks.

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JAIL OPENS AGAIN FOR SHERIFF POPE

Court Of Appeals Upholds Judge Hawkins; Blocks Move To Force His Recusal

Sheriff S. W. Pope of DeKalb County last night again faced recommitment to his own jail at Fort Payne to resume serving the sentence imposed on him by Circuit Judge A. E. Hawkins for contempt—following the handing down of a decision yesterday by the Court of Appeals of Alabama, affirming the Circuit Judge's action.

The decision came on the same day that the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Alabama House of Representatives announced it was the Committee's intention to go to Fort Payne and conduct an official count of the 241 absentee ballots cast in DeKalb in the November general election following which the Republican candidates for county offices were declared elected. Democratic nominees for the same offices claim canvass of the absentee ballots will show they were elected.

Sheriff Pope was adjudged in contempt, fined and ordered committed to jail for an indefinite period, after he had disregarded an order issued by Judge Hawkins prohibiting the formal certification of the results of the general election in DeKalb without including in the results, count of the absentee ballots cast. Through counsel, Pope sought and obtained a writ of habeas corpus from Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones, of Montgomery, admitting him to bail. This action was later reversed by the Alabama Supreme Court which held the Montgomery jurist was without jurisdiction to issue the writ.

In addition to upholding action of Judge Hawkins in the case of Pope, which was brought before the Court of Appeals for review on application for writ of certiorari—the high court, in a companion case, denied petition for mandamus filed by Probate Judge G. L. Malone and Circuit Clerk V. W. Stott of DeKalb County, who with the Sheriff, constituted the County Board of Election Supervisors, charged with the duty of certifying election returns. This petition which was joined in by Andrew Haas and Webster Blake, inspectors at the absentee ballot box—sought to require Judge Hawkins to recuse himself from sitting at hearing of contempt citations issued by him to the Probate Judge, Circuit Clerk and the two inspectors, for ignoring or disregarding the same order for violation of which Sheriff Pope was sentenced.

In the Pope case, the Court of Appeals, in opinion by Judge W. H. Samford, held the Supreme Court had settled the question of jurisdiction of the Circuit Court of DeKalb County, and there was nothing further to be decided except the regularity of the contempt proceedings as shown by the record. That record, it was ruled, showed no sufficient reason for holding Judge Hawkins was in error in refusing to recuse himself from presiding at the proceedings, either because he was the judge issuing the order concerned, or that he was a candidate who incidentally would receive the benefit of the votes not counted by the election supervisors. If these votes would have changed the result of the election of the judge, it was stated, there might be something in the contention. It was further held that the proceedings against the Sheriff being for civil contempt, the Circuit Court had a right to order him to jail until he complied with its order.

The brief opinion denying mandamus to require Judge Hawkins to recuse himself from sitting at hearing of the other pending contempt citations, was written by Judge James Rice.

It was announced Wednesday by the House Committee on Privileges and Elections that if the Legislature was not in session Friday that Committee would go to DeKalb County to count the absentee ballots in the contest between the Republican and Democratic candidates for member of the House. The Committee said if it could not Friday it would go the first non-legislative day next week after Tuesday. Gov.-Elect Graves announced Wednesday afternoon he would not deliver his legislative message until the second legislative day after he takes office. His address, he said, will deal with generalities. The personnel of the six important committees of the House will be announced Thursday after the House Convenes at noon. Other committees will be announced next week.

POLL TAX REMINDER

Attention is called by Dr. A. F. Harman in a recent letter to all city and county superintendents of education that poll taxes should be paid by February 1 the delinquent date.

Those who favor repeal of Alabama's prohibition laws should make it a point to pay the tax in order that they will not be caught off guard by the militant drys. It is likely that the referendum will be held after February 1, and if those repealists in this State are to be successful it will be necessary to muster all possible strength.

Payments of poll taxes are relatively few in years in which no county, State or national offices are to be filled. While citizens of Montgomery will have ample incentive to pay up due to the fact that a city election is scheduled during the coming year, voters in other parts of the State will have very little incentive outside of the prohibition referendum.

In addition there is the possibility that the Legislature which convenes Tuesday may see fit to submit a number of amendments.

Besides the privilege of voting, the payment of poll taxes offers citizens an opportunity to aid the educational system of Alabama which is sadly lacking in funds at present. During the past year a total of $418,281 was turned over to the public schools from this source.

Since the taxes must be paid sooner or later, all eligible voters should pay them as soon as possible and not only insure themselves the privilege of voting, but also aid education when it is in the greatest need.

Poll Tax Relief Measure Meets Delay In House

Opposition Arises And Its Sponsors Gladly Agree To Postpone Roll Call

Dog Bill Defeated

Health Proposal Laughed To Death; Graves Urges Recess After 15 Days

Back poll tax relief which bulked importantly in the platforms of Gov. Graves and various members of the Legislature came to a test in the House of Representatives yesterday and failed to make the grade. The Connor bill submitting a constitutional amendment to permit reinstatement to the polling lists of persons in arrears upon payment of two years' back poll taxes met such a variety of objections that its sponsors were glad to accede to a suggestion that its consideration be postponed two more legislative days.

The Connor bill was the first on the House calendar and as soon as it was shelved yesterday afternoon after an hour of directionless discussion, the Robertson bill providing for the inoculation of dogs against rabies was laughed into defeat. It was a carefully drawn measure, prepared in the health department but it was killed with such lusty abandon that Representative Dominick, whose sterilization bill, also a health department measure, was next on the calendar could not rise to his feet quickly enough to move that its consideration be passed until another time.

His manner and the expression on his face when he made the motion said to an imaginative observer, "if they will do a thing like that to prevent inoculation of dogs what will they do to a bill for the sterilization of the dogs' masters?"

And so, the sterilization bill and the poll tax exemption bills are still alive and may grow up into enactments if their sponsors bring them up when there is less blood lust in the House membership.

Its action on these bills plus the introduction of a handful of new measures represented the sum of the work accomplished in the House yesterday. The Senate passed the Tucker bill repealing the statute permitting probate judges to charge a 25-cent fee for cancelling mortgages and a number of local measures.

Both houses adjourned till 10 a.m. Friday to permit a heavy schedule of committee meetings, including one of the Ways and Means committee of the House at 10 a.m. today for consideration of the general revenue bill.

Governor Urges Recess

At noon there was a joint session to hear the post recess message of Gov. Graves which he delivered in person.

Gov. Graves, in his address to the joint session, praised the Legislature for passing his administrative bills which he said assured the State of full participation in the money that will be disbursed from Washintgon. He defended his program of matching funds to secure participation in Federal disbursements.

Gov. Graves paid a high compliment to his appointive tax commission saying it had put into the State treasury three-quarters of a million dollars more than was put in during the same period of the former administration.

Gov. Graves stressed that his primary purpose in going before the joint session was to suggest that no general or other material appropriation bills be passed until the administration could see clearly what the resources would be for next year. And then he recommended that the Legislature save 15 or 20 days of its session for a recessed session to be held next Fall. "I want to share with you, and I want you to share with me, the full responsibility of our State as a functioning government," he said in connection with his recommendation. He asked that the revenue bill be the recess finance and taxation committee be adopted practically without changes.

Gov. Graves asked the Legislature not to pass a general appropriation bill until the end, or near the end, of the present fiscal year which is Sept. 1. He said the Legislature then would know better what to do than it now knows.

New bills introduced at the afternoon session included the Miller measure prohibiting dance marathons and similar contests; the Reynolds bill for a uniform seven-cent State gas tax and abolition of all county and city taxes on gasoline; and the Goolsby bill to abolish all teachers' colleges on Sept. 1, 1935.

Dispensary Bill Offered

During the morning session the House received the Sanderson bill for whisky dispensaries in Birmingham, Mobile and Montgomery with profits to be divided between the cities, counties and the State.

The House at its brief morning session adopted a resolution offered by Representative A. M. Tunstall, of Hale, directing the clerk of the House to furnish all members with copies of the 1927 revenue code compilation for comparison purposes with the voluminous general revenue bill. Printed copies of the bill were laid on desks of members today.

New bills introduced at the morning session included:

By Castleberry—To abolish the 12th grade of high school courses.

By Bridges—A proposed constitutional

amendment to permit sheriffs to succeed themselves.

By Cook—To provide free textbooks in Alabama's public schools.

By Dominick—To reduce license tags to a flat price of $7.50.

By Taylor—Providing that foreign holding companies shall be entitled to vote only two per cent of common stock owned in Alabama utilities, with other common stock owned by foreign holding companies to be voted by the Alabama Public Service Commission.

A resolution by Representative Hanks to place the House on record as favoring passage of homestead exemption and cheaper license tag legislation before taking up taxation measures, was referred to the rules committee.

Sedition Bill Hearing

The Street sedition bill, aimed at curbing communism and radical activities was brought back into Alabama's legislative picture as the Senate committee on revision of laws set a public hearing on the measure for May 16.

Dr. Street, Tallapoosa County representative and author of the measure asked to be heard on it, and Senator Frazer, committee chairman, said he had received numerous requests from opponents and supporters for a hearing.

After agreeing in the majority to adverse the Braswell bill to allow county commissioners to "furnish necessary equipment and fixtures for county officers," the committee voted to delay action until the Coffee County representative could appear.

The Senate committee on constitution and constitutional revision gave the Rogers bill to place the sheriff of Mobile County on a salary basis a favorable report.

Eight of the local acts passed were "economy bills" for Mobile County by Senator C. M. A. Rogers.

Among the more important bills introduced was that by Senator Webb Chesnut, of Cherokee, to amend the absentee ballot laws to require absentee voters to apply for ballots and vote in person in a sealed box to be held in the custody of the chairman of the County Board of Registrars.

At present absentee ballots must be returned to the probate judge through the mail, and in the primaries of last year much discontent was voiced on the practice, and fraud charged in numerous races.

Another Chesnut bill would require all voters to mark their ballots in ink.

There was a scattering of "nos" on the resolution calling for adjournment until 10 a.m. Friday, and Senator Frazer moved "that we adjourn until the second Friday after the first Tuesday in February."

The joint resolution was presented by Senator Hardy Riddle, president pro tem and administration supporter. No explanation was made and Frazer later withdrew his motion with the comment "we're killing too much time."

Other bills introduced included:

By Tucker—Appropriate $425,000 for building program for State's insane hospitals.

By Tucker—Appropriate $210,000 for building program at Partlow School for Feeble Minded at Tuscaloosa.

By Rogers—Allow persons to sue those who cut or destroy floral wild life on their property.

By Rogers—Provide a misdemeanor sentence for persons cutting or destroying flowers, trees or shrubs without the consent of the landowner.

By Simpson—Providing for cities or counties to name two housing authorities if they choose.

Observers Think State Is In For Reapportioning

Consider Alabama Nearer Shake-Up Than At Any Time Since Convention

Bill Before Senate

Montgomery Would Lose One In House; Many Blackbelt Counties Hit

By ATTICUS MULLIN

It is the opinion of legislative observers that Alabama is nearer reapportionment of representation than it has been since the constitutional reapportionment many years ago, with the Alabama Senate having a bill on its calendar with a favorable report for action probably one day next week.

The reapportionment bill makes many changes both as to the Senate and House membership. Montgomery would lose one representative, Mobile would gain one and Jefferson would gain five under the terms of the Stephens bill which met the approval of the Senate committee on privileges and elections.

The Wiregrass and Blackbelt sections of the State are more vitally affected by the bill than any other sections although changes are proposed for North Alabama also.

Under the Stephens bill Bullock, Butler, Clarke, Creene, Hale, Henry, Lowndes, Macon, Montgomery, Russell, Sumter, Dallas and Wilcox are among those losing a representative. Counties gaining a representative include among others Coffee, Covington, Cullman, DeKalb, Houston, Jackson, Limestone, Marshall and Mobile.

Under the bill Wilcox and Lowndes would have one senator. Each has one now. Barbour and Pike would have one senator. Barbour has one now while Pike is in a district with two other counties. There would be no change in Dale and Geneva but Butler and Monroe would be together in a new district while Coffee and Crenshaw would make up a district and Covington and Conecuh in another new district. Hale would share a Senator with Perry. Marengo and Sumter would make a district. Each county has a senator now. Baldwin and Escambia would be thrown together in a district. These changes affect only South Alabama. The complete new Senate line-up under the Stephens bill is as follows:

1st—Lauderdale and Limestone (no change.)

2nd—Lawrence and Morgan (no change.)

3rd—Blount and Cullman (Winston eliminated.)

4th—Madison (no change.)

5th—Jackson and Marshall (no change.)

6th—Etowah (St. Clair eliminated.)

7th—Calhoun and Cleburne (Cleburne added.)

8th—St. Clair and Talladega (St. Clair added.)

9th—Chambers and Randolph (no change.)

10th—Clay, Coosa and Tallapoosa (Elmore eliminated and Clay and Coosa added.)

11th—Tuscaloosa (no change.)

12th—Walker (Fayette and Lamar eliminated.)

13th—Jefferson (no change.)

14th—Greene, Lamar and Pickens (Sumter eliminated and Greene and Lamar added.)

15th—Bibb, Chilton and Shelby (Autauga eliminated and Bibb added.)

16th—Lowndes and Wilcox (Wilcox added.)

17th—Conecuh and Covington (Butler eliminated.)

18th—Hale and Perry (Bibb eliminated and Hale added.)

19th—Choctaw, Clarke and Washington (no change.)

20th—Marengo and Sumter (Sumter added.)

21st—Baldwin and Escambia (Monroe eliminated.)

22nd—Butler and Monroe (new district.)

23rd—Dale and Geneva (no change.)

24th—Barbour and Pike (Pike added.)

25th—Coffee and Crenshaw (Pike eliminated.)

26th—Bullock and Macon (no change)

27th—Lee and Russell (no change.)

28th—Montgomery (no change.)

29th—Cherokee and De Kalb (no change.)

30th—Dallas (no change.)

31st—Colbert and Franklin (Marion eliminated.)

32nd—Autauga and Elmore (new district.)

33rd—Mobile (no change.)

34th—Fayette, Marion and Winston (new district.)

35th—Henry and Houston (no change.)

Democrats Plan Statute To Keep Primaries Pure

Bill Will Be Pushed After Recess, Drawn To End Republican Interference

Bolters Unaffected

Proposal Simply Calls For Registration By Party Ties Every Few Years

By ATTICUS MULLIN

No serious effort will be made at this session to purify the primary election laws of Alabama to keep Republicans from voting in a Democratic primary and then voting for the Republican nominees in the general election, whether State or county. But on the first day of the reconvening of the Legislature after its recess on the 33rd legislative day, such a measure will be placed before the body.

Democrats have long discussed a plan by which Democrats would nominate Democrats in Alabama primaries instead of having many Democrats nominated through the balance of power held by the Republicans. For 25 or more years Republicans have had a habit of coming into the Democratic primaries in droves, dictating the Democratic nominees in many instances and then going into the general election and voting for the Republican nominees.

Best Plan So Far

The plan that is generally regarded as the most effective to keep Republicans out of Democratic primaries is to have general registration at least once every four years and requiring every voter registering to express his preference. He would declare himself as to his party affiliations when he registered and would have to vote in the primaries of his own party. In other words if a Republican attempted to vote in a Democratic primary, his name would be checked against his registration card as to his preference and he would not be allowed to vote in the Democratic primary. That would keep probably 30,000 Republicans out of Democratic primaries.

The plan as proposed would not affect general elections. A Democrat could vote in a Democratic primary and vote for whomever he pleased in a general election and a Republican could do likewise. It would be impossible by law to restrict the choice of any voter in any general election. In other words no law can be passed which would prevent bolting by either side.

Adopted In Other States

Many other states in the nation have a similar plan to the one mentioned. In this way a man is required to stay inside one party insofar as its primaries are concerned, at least two and sometimes four years. Some states require voters to register every two years while others require registration every four years. Other states have found it advisable to purify their party primaries so that voters from other parties would not slip in and dictate the nominees of the party they propose to defeat in the general election.

Fortunately for Alabama, its Republicans are not numerous enough to beat a Democratic nominee they put over in a Democratic primary. But they would do it if they could. But in many states of the Union such a situation has occurred in the past with both Democrats and Republicans guilty of the same practice.

A candidate in a Democratic primary in Alabama, Democrats generally concede, ought not to have to cater to the whims and fancies of the 30,000 or more Republicans who enter Democratic primaries. Democrats ought to fight it out among themselves in primaries without having the Republicans hold the balance of power and sometimes throwing it to the weaker man, or in any case their choice of Democrats in the primary races.

The present legislative session has been so busy with measures designed to keep the State in line with the national administration and with revenue bill repercussions that it has not been deemed wise to start the registration bill at this time. It is believed that when the Legislature reconvenes in August for a 17-day session, the members will have more time to devote to the welfare of their party.

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JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
JOURNAL

APR 26 1935

WOULD EXCLUDE NEGROES

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., April 26—(AP)—Senator Beall of Pensacola today introduced a measure which would allow the exclusion of negroes from Democratic primaries in West Palm Beach, Orlando and Pensacola.

TAMPA, FLA.
TRIBUNE

JUN 10 1935

Why The "White" Primary?

Three elections for one to choose municipal officers are a political superfluity. Under our city election procedure, candidates for Mayor, Representative and other offices are nominated by so-called "white primary." Two of these are necessary in most cases. Then the general election which is the only one that really counts is held to elect the nominees of the primaries.

The municipal primary was instituted many years ago, to avoid the negro vote, which had proved to be a disturbing factor in most city elections. That's why it was called the "white" primary. The negro vote has now become only a negligible factor in local elections. There is no longer need to rule it out by the primary method.

In fact, the negroes have never been responsible for the corruption which has prevailed in many elections in this county and city. The frauds which have been perpetrated from time to time have been chargeable to white politicians and white voters. It's about time to absolve the negro vote and it is certainly no longer necessary to disfranchise it by primary.

If we could devise, instead of a "white" primary, a "straight" primary, so that only qualified voters could vote and only ballots honestly cast be counted, then the pre-election elections would be justitified. But that can't be done, under present conditions.

The present municipal primary should be abolished. Only one election is necessary. As it is now, city voters and candidates must go through three elections, where one would be sufficient.

[illegible], Fla., Reporter
November 29, 1935

Two thousand negroes voted in the primary at Daytona Beach last week. Mayor Armstrong polled the bulk of this vote and likewise carried a big white vote.

Record

DAYTONA
FLA.
ISSUE OF
NOV 26 1935

LEOPARD SPOTS DO CHANGE

Politics not only makes strange bedfellows—

In Daytona Beach even the "politica leopard" changes its spots.

Defeated at the primary election in three of the city's four zones, the Davidsons, self-seeking, wouldbe political dictators, are angry because a majority of the voters of the city of all colors, all races and all creeds would not let King Julius and Prince Herbert tell them how to vote.

Because the Armstrong majority was so indisputable—because both white and negro zones returned a majority for Mayor Armstrong over both the Davidson-controlled Hankins and Independent Motley—the mighty wouldbe dictators have changed their front.

First they confuse the facts—misrepresent the actual figures, the voice of the people expressed in ballots—by indicating that it was in the negro zones alone that Mayor Armstrong defeated their candidate. The facts are that in the face of the most bitter attacks ever made by the Davidsons, Mayor Armstrong received a larger white vote than in any previous election.

But the Davidsons in their hate-for-Armstrong and their desire to control again the city administration and fatten their own purses, as they did when in power, with thousands and thousands of dollars of city advertising revenue, have once more lost their heads.

The voters of the city saw through their calumny and vituperation. The voters answered their tirade of false charges with ballots. That should have been a lesson to the wouldbe King and Prince, but it wasn't. Again they insult the intelligence of these self-same white voters with added vengeance.

Before the primary the Davidsons were very solicitous of the negro vote. By every known hook and crook they sought to swing the negro zones to their ticket.

First, they named as their candidate for city commissioner from the negro territory a man who is in business in the negro section—a man who owns a large number of houses in which negro tenants live.

Then the Davidsons began to make claims. They boldly asserted that the story told by ballots in the negro precincts would be different this time. Their candidates held meeting after meeting in the negro section. Even Lord Maxwell Hankins, first knight of the Davidson royal house—an unholy alliance—made three or four speeches to the negro voters.

Scurrillous handbills, making all sorts of promises to the negro voters and assailing Mayor Armstrong as unfair to the negroes, were circulated. One negro was given an automobile for his very own to work for Hankins and the Davidson ticket.

Then the Davidsons, through their afternoon political paper and their controlled campaign sheets—"back-door" publications—charged that the negroes had been mistreated because Mayor Armstrong didn't take part of the funds allotted to the broadwalk improvement and provide certain improvements in the negro area.

Their "political strategy" was a boomerang. The negroes saw through the base-ness of the Davidson sudden friendship and gave their ballots to Mayor Armstrong because they approved his progressive administration, which provided work for workers and yet lowered taxes. But more than that the white voters of Zone 1—on the peninsula—rebuked such tactics on the part of the Davidsons and gave a majority for Mayor Armstrong.

So, now what do we find?

The "leopard changes its spots".

During the primary campaign, the negroes were represented as being the "dear friends" of the Davidson-Hankins unholy alliance. They were told that the Hankins administration-pure bleaching and in an attempt to prove them all sorts of improvements that Mayor Armstrong had failed to bring the race issue into the general election campaign, they write a new Plank No. 8 for their platform. Now it reads:

If elected to office we individually and collectively pledge to use every effort and solicit all possible support in securing legislation to redistrict this city in such a manner as to obviate for all time any possibility of using the negro for dominating city elections.

What perfidy! What blatant effrontery! Do the Davidsons and Hankins think they can fool the white voters when they failed to fool either the white voters or the negroes by their Davidson-Hankins ticket and the Mighty Wouldbe King and Prince, but it wasn't. Now that the primary is over and the negroes proved by their ballots that they could not be fooled by the Davidson-Hankins promises, what do we find? What blatant effrontery! Do the Davidsons and Hankins think they can fool the white voters when they failed to fool either the white voters or the negroes by their Davidson-Hankins ticket and the Mighty Wouldbe King and Prince, but it wasn't. Again they insult the intelligence of these self-same white voters with added vengeance.

Recognition of problems confronting the negro residents of our city and an honest attempt to meet their needs.

His Priceling bring forth another political blunder. In their sudden zeal to show a

Political—1935.

Florida

Suffrage.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
JOURNAL

APR 26 1935

WOULD EXCLUDE NEGROES

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., April 26—(AP)—Senator Beall of Pensacola today introduced a measure which would allow the exclusion of negroes from Democratic primaries in West Palm Beach, Orlando and Pensacola.

TAMPA, FLA.
TRIBUNE

JUN 10 1935

Why The "White" Primary?

Three elections for one to choose municipal officers are a political superfluity. Under our city election procedure, candidates for Mayor, Representative and other offices are nominated by so-called "white primary." Two of these are necessary in most cases. Then the general election which is the only one that really counts is held to elect the nominees of the primaries.

The municipal primary was instituted many years ago, to avoid the negro vote, which had proved to be a disturbing factor in most city elections. That's why it was called the "white" primary. The negro vote has now become only a negligible factor in local elections. There is no longer need to rule it out by the primary method.

In fact, the negroes have never been responsible for the corruption which has prevailed in many elections in this county and city. The frauds which have been perpetrated from time to time have been chargeable to white politicians and white voters. It's about time to absolve the negro vote and it is certainly no longer necessary to disfranchise it by primary.

If we could devise, instead of a "white" primary, a "straight" primary, so that only qualified voters could vote and only ballots honestly cast be counted, then the pre-election elections would be justified. But that can't be done, under present conditions.

The present municipal primary should be abolished. Only one election is necessary. As it is now, city voters and candidates must go through three elections, where one would be sufficient.

[illegible], Fla., Reporter
November 29, 1935

Two thousand negroes voted in the primary at Daytona Beach last week. Mayor Armstrong polled the bulk of this vote and likewise carried a big white vote.

Record

DAYTONA
FLA.
ISSUE OF
NOV 26 1935

LEOPARD SPOTS DO CHANGE

Politics not only makes strange bedfellows—

In Daytona Beach even the "politica leopard" changes its spots.

Defeated at the primary election in three of the city's four zones, the Davidsons, self-seeking, wouldbe political dictators, are angry because a majority of the voters of the city of all colors, all races and all creeds would not let King Julius and Prince Herbert tell them how to vote.

Because the Armstrong majority was so indisputable—because both white and negro zones returned a majority for Mayor Armstrong over both the Davidson-controlled Hankins and Independent Motley—the mighty wouldbe dictators have changed their front.

First they confuse the facts—misrepresent the actual figures, the voice of the people expressed in ballots—by indicating that it was in the negro zones alone that Mayor Armstrong defeated their candidate. The facts are that in the face of the most bitter attacks ever made by the Davidsons, Mayor Armstrong received a larger white vote than in any previous election.

But the Davidsons in their hate-for-Armstrong and their desire to control again the city administration and fatten their own purses, as they did when in power, with thousands and thousands of dollars of city advertising revenue, have once more lost their heads.

The voters of the city saw through their calumny and vituperation. The voters answered their tirade of false charges with ballots. That should have been a lesson to the wouldbe King and Prince, but it wasn't. Again they insult the intelligence of these self-same white voters with added vengeance.

Before the primary the Davidsons were very solicitous of the negro vote. By every known hook and crook they sought to swing the negro zones to their ticket.

First, they named as their candidate for city commissioner from the negro territory a man who is in business in the negro section—a man who owns a large number of houses in which negro tenants live.

Then the Davidsons began to make claims. They boldly asserted that the story told by ballots in the negro precincts would be different this time. Their candidates held meeting after meeting in the negro section. Even Lord Maxwell Hankins, first knight of the Davidson royal house—an unholy alliance—made three or four speeches to the negro voters.

Scurrillous handbills, making all sorts of promises to the negro voters and assailing Mayor Armstrong as unfair to the negroes, were circulated. One negro was given an automobile for his very own to work for Hankins and the Davidson ticket.

Then the Davidsons, through their afternoon political paper and their controlled campaign sheets—"back-door" publications—charged that the negroes had been mistreated because Mayor Armstrong didn't take part of the funds allotted to the broadwalk improvement and provide certain improvements in the negro area.

Their "political strategy" was a boomerang. The negroes saw through the base-ness of the Davidson sudden friendship and gave their ballots to Mayor Armstrong because they approved his progressive administration, which provided work for workers and yet lowered taxes. But more than that the white voters of Zone 1—on the peninsula—rebuked such tactics on the part of the Davidsons and gave a majority for Mayor Armstrong.

So, now what do we find?

The "leopard changes its spots".

During the primary campaign, the negroes were represented as being the "dear friends" of the Davidson-Hankins unholy alliance. They were told that the Hankins administration would give them all sorts of improvements. Mayor Armstrong had failed to bring the race issue into the general election campaign, they write a new Plank No. 8 for the Davidson platform. Now it reads:

If elected to office we individually and collectively pledge to use every effort and solicit all possible support in securing legislation to redistrict this city in such a manner as to obviate for all time any possibility of using the negro for dominating city elections.

What perfidy! What blatant effrontery! What do we find? The white negroes proved by their ballots that they could not be fooled by the Davidson-Hankins promises, what do the Davidsons and Hankins think they vote went against the Mighty Wouldbe King and can fool the white voters when they failed to ticket and the Mighty Priceling bring forth another political fool either the white voters or the negroes blunder. In their sudden zeal to show a

in the primary election?

Plainly that is their purpose. Thwarted at every turn, they whine in the most plaintive fashion. And they precede their whine with an admission of their weakness, with an admission of the fact that the white voters did not believe their preposterous charges, unsupported by any evidence, except their own statements. In plain language, they say:

> **But evidently a large number of the white population have not believed them to be true.**

So, since the white voters read all those dire charges and would not believe them and since the white voters gave a majority to Armstrong in the peninsula zone, in the downtown business zone and in other white precincts he showed monster gains over any other election—

The Mighty King and Prince strained and brought forth a gnat.

They try to fool the white voters with sudden white purity in the face of their past position.

Do not be deceived.

The "leopard" remains a "leopard" still.

Political-1935

General.

Suffrage

Here's Some Bad News

IF YOU ARE jubilant over Governor Lehman's demand that reapportionment be fair for all communities, you may be sobered by the fact that the South captured the leadership of the House of Representatives in Washington on Wednesday. Congressman Joseph W. Byrns of Tennessee is your speaker of the House and William B. Bankhead of Alabama is majority leader. In addition, the Democrats who have indisputable control in the lower and upper chambers, voted to increase from 145 to 218 the number of signers to any petition to force a bill from committee. That will make it harder for Negroes to get favorable action on any measure which the South views with displeasure. What should we do about it? There is but one course. Every Negro eligible to vote must exercise his right to the franchise in every election where he is not barred by force. He must resort to the courts in every community where the ballot is for whites only. Lawmakers respect no power save that of the voter.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
NEWS

APR 2 1935

NEGRO BALLOT IN SOUTH GOVERNED

Novel Methods In Vogue To Bar Vote In Dixie Party Primaries

By The Associated Press

Novel methods are in vogue in Dixie to bar Negroes from voting in Democratic primaries.

The United States constitution guarantees Negroes the right of franchise, but party leaders in the traditionally-Democratic South have found various ways and means to make their primaries strictly white.

In Texas, Florida and Arkansas the party is a huge club—with membership restricted to whites.

In Georgia voting by Negroes in the primary "just isn't done." It's a custom here rather than a law.

Louisiana and Mississippi require persons registering to "interpret" any portion of the constitution the registrar may put his finger upon. In the case of Negroes, the registrar is hard to satisfy.

Alabama Requirements

Alabama also requires the prospective voter to be able to read, write and understand the constitution. The voter also may be a freeholder. Democratic primaries, however, are for "white electors" only.

South Carolina Democrats require both whites and Negroes to read and interpret the contitution relative to voting qualifications—and educational qualifications form an obstacle to participation in Virginia Democratic primaries. Another bar in Virginia is whether the Negro has ever voted the Republican ticket.

Negroes are allowed to vote in Tennessee primaries.

The majority of the Negroes make no effort to vote in North Carolina primaries, although there is no legal barrier.

Immediately after enfranchisement of Negroes the Southern Democrats cast about for methods of confining the primaries to whites.

The present rules represent an evolution from reconstruction days. The latest device of Texas Democrats—excluding Negroes from party primaries by ruling of the state Democratic convention—was upheld by the United States Supreme Court Monday.

The Texas Legislature tried to rule out Negroes by statute. The Supreme Court threw that out. Next the Legislature passed a law giving the State Democratic Executive Committee the power to exclude Negroes. The high court said this was unconstitutional because the action was that of the state and not the Democratic party.

Arkansas Democrats require voters to be white — and the customary '21.

A Little Rock Negro, in a case similar to the Texas case, questioned the right of the party to make its exclusive ruling, but the United States Supreme Court held the party had the right to fix its qualifications for primaries.

System In Florida

Florida Democrats bar Negroes from membership in their party. To make the case tighter, Florida law permits only members of the party to vote in primaries. The Republican party is the only other group recognized by law and entitled to hold primaries. However, Republicans there use the convention system.

The Georgia Democrats have specifically called their party fights "the Democratic white primary." Party leaders said there was no law to prevent the Negro from voting in primaries in this state. The constitution keeps all general elections open to Negroes throughout the South.

CLAY CENTER, KANS.
DISPATCH

APR 2 1935

OUR RIGHT TO VOTE

In our judgment one should never pass up an opportunity to vote in city or general election. It makes no difference whether there are contests or not, there may come a time when the name on the book in the court house or the city clerk's office may stand you in good stead. Besides voting is one of the fundamentals of our government.

Speaking about voting we were surprised that the supreme court registered against the Negro vote in the south. The Democratic party in the south is rather a closed organization and according to the supreme court the Democrats have a right to say what color a man must be in order to be a member in good standing. The Democratic party in the south is composed of only whites, therefore the Negro cannot vote in the primary election.

Up north we have a similar law, we call it the branding iron law. Only we didn't pass the law to keep the colored folks out, we passed it to keep the Democrats out of the Republican party. Of course the Republicans can jump over the fence and vote with the Democrats in the primary but in ordinary times they seldom want to do such a trick so in reality it amounts to the same thing.

We always had our doubts about the Kansas branding iron law holding up in the supreme court but yesterday's decision banished all such doubts.

The Two Political Decisions By The Supreme Court

By KELLY MILLER

The Supreme Court of the United States has handed down two vital decisions concerning the fulfillment of the purpose and intent of the 14th amendment (first, the nullification of the Grandfather Clause, and second the recent decision on the Texas Democratic Primaries). The first of these decisions was affirmative and the second negative tenor. The purpose of the 14th and 15th amendments was clearly to place the Negro on a footing of political equality with the white race. This purpose has been fully accomplished in states which are disposed to have it so, and has been frustrated in those states of contrary mind. If the 15th amendment is observed in Massachusetts and Kentucky and circumvented in Mississippi and in Texas it is because local sentiment favors it in the one case and frowns upon it in the other. Federal authority, whether political or judicial, has not been fully effective in enforcing the Civil War amendments against local sentiment.

Both of these decisions by the Supreme Court, however, have had theoretical rather than practical affect. The nullification of the Grandfather Clauses. by unanimous decision of the Supreme Court and through the mouthpiece of Chief Justice White, previously the Democratic Senator from Louisiana, was justly claimed by Negro opinion throughout the country, as a political deliverance of the race. And yet this decision has had no practical affect. The Grandfather Clauses, when in full force and affect, did not affect a sufficient number of white voters in a single state to materially change its political complexion. By declaring this law unconstitutional, not a single Negro gained the right to vote. The only beneficial affect to the Negro was that it keeps open the door of hope against political discrimination by Federal sanction. Political conditions remained the same in the South after this decision as they were before.

The recent Texas Primary decision, the lawyers tell me, was strictly in accordance with the letter of the law, although it undoubtedly contravenes its spirit. A political party is declared to be a private organization with the right to define and restrict its own membership. If any party, therefore, wishes to restrict its own membership to race, sex or creed, it has the perfect Constitutional right to do so. If this policy were widely followed in the different states it would lead to such confusion as would make orderly government impossible. So much for the letter versus the spirit of the Constitution

But, as a matter of fact, no Negro in Texas is deprived of his right to vote nor to participate in the nomination of any candidate of his choice only he cannot do so under style, title and designation of the Democratic Party. He may join any party which will admit him to membership or he may form a party of his own and set its own conditions of membership.

Practically the Negroes in Texas, and for that matter in the South generally, are treated in the same way by the Democratic and Republican Parties. The Democrats exclude them from the primaries, through which the candidates for office are nominated, and the Republicans, by hook or crook, exclude them from the nominating conventions. There is no difference of advantage between the attitude of the Democrats and white Republicans in the State of Texas, in so far as the Negro is concerned.

The affect of this decision will be to bring the Negro to his political senses. As a sharply marged and easily differentiated minority, he is at the mercy of majority opinion in the state and community in which he resides. If the dominant will of the white people in Texas denies him full and equal participation in political procedure, his fate will be determined by that judgment. If, on the other hand, local senti-

ment in Illinois grants him absolute political equality. it will be so for the state of Illinois. The enforcement of the 15th amendment and the curtailment provision of the 14th amendment by national authority, is not a part of the political mind of any serious statesman. I believe that even Congressman Tinkham of Massachussetts and ex-Congressman De Priest of Illinois have given up such hope.

All of this loads to the thought that the Negro's political salvation, such as he may reasonably hope for, must be secured by local propitiation and not by national compulsion. If the Negroes in Texas ever expect to gain the privilege of voting in Democratic primaries it must be done through the voters of Texas and not thru legislation at Washington.

It is interesting to note that this Texan decision was by unanimous concurrence of the Justices of the Supreme Court, the majority of whom are Republicans. This decision was delivered through the mouthpiece of Justice Roberts, a staunch Pennsylvania Republican who was nominated to take the place of Judge J. J. Parker, a lily-white of North Carolina. There was neither sectionalism nor partisanship in this decision It merely brings the Negro to a realizing sense of the political situation which confronts him North and South, East and West. The Negroes united and protested against the nomination of Judge Parker to the Supreme Bench with a salutatory unanimity for fear that his confirmation might seriously blast their political future. But, alas, and alas, the staunch Northern Republican who supplanted him became the mouthpiece of a decision which blights his political hope.

The Republican partisans of the Perry Howard stripe, of whom there are a few left, will seek to dramatize this action to frighten the Northern Negroes away from the Democratic Party. But this is but a part of the same old bugaboo with which this brand of leadership has been frightening the Negro ever since Emancipation. The fact is, the two parties remain just as they did before as to their attitudes towards the Negro. Where the number of Negroes is relatively small they are accorded equal political rights and privileges by Democrats and Republicans alike. On the other hand, where the number of Negroes is large enough to threaten the white political dominance, they are limited and restricted in their political rights and privileges. Unfortunately, the one set of conditions prevails in the South and the other in the North, but it runs deeper than political division between parties which is not deep at all.

In his struggle for full political equality North and South and East and West the Negro must realize it is a condition, and not a theory which confronts him.

MITCHELL, S. D.
REPUBLICAN

APR 6 1935

A PROBLEM FOR THE SOUTH

The Evening Huronite is worried about the discrimination, politically, which is shown against the Negroes in the South Says the Huronite:

"For nearly three-quarters of a century negroes have had the right, under the federal constitution, of citizenship, and yet, in the south, negroes, by one trick or another, have been deprived of their rights. Few are allowed to vote, and the negro who serves on a jury in the heart of the southland is a rare one indeed. The Texas method is just one of many that is effective in barring the negroes from voting, for it is effective as victory in the primary is tantamount to election in the solid south. But there are other methods and other states besides Texas which remove the franchise from negroes.

"In Florida and Arkansas as well as in Texas the democratic party restricts the membership to whites.

"In Georgia, voting by negroes in the primary 'just isn't done.' It's a custom here rather than a law."

There is nothing particularly new about the disfranchising of Negroes in the South While agreeing in theory with the Huronte's disapproval of the treatment the Negroes receive in the South, this writer feels that the southerners are up against a condition, not a theory.

Would the Huronite think Negroes should have unlimited political rights if there were more Negroes than white persons in Huron? That is the condition faced in many towns in the South. And that is why the towns do not allow the Negroes to make use of the rights given them in the Constitutional amendment which granted them full rights as free citizens.

TALLAHASSEE, FLA.
DEMOCRAT
JUN 9 1935

The Texas Decision
And the Southern Negro Vote.

A number of newspapers throughout the nation have commented on the decision of the supreme court of the United States in a Texas case in which it was held that the democratic party is a voluntary organization and capable of making its own rules for qualification.

Several newspapers in the north have taken the view that this decision deprives the southern negro of the vote since in Texas and in most other southern states the democratic primary is the only effective election. The southern negro has not had the vote since carpet bag days and so he is not being deprived of anything.

The only effect of the decision is to give the sanction of legality to a practice more than 50 years old.

In connection with this matter, it is pointed out that when a negro announced for office in Texas his action was opposed by leaders of the race and at least one negro newspaper.

That is true everywhere in the south. Respected leaders of the negroes urge them to learn trades, to acquire farms, to prepare themselves for professional work, to save their money, to respect themselves and others, to be sober, industrious and trustworthy, but they do not urge them to attempt to vote or run for public office.

Experience is an excellent teacher and experience has shown wise negro leaders in the south that politics is a trouble maker for the darky. Whenever it has been tried, negro workmen in mills and camps have been forced to vote in blocks, whisky has wrought havoc, the day has usually ended with many wounded feelings and sore heads.

The two races have learned to live side by side in the south with less friction and with more cooperation than any other two races anywhere else in the world. A technique has been developed to permit this condition to exist, a technique which our northern neighbors do not understand, but which gets results.

Our system has been found highly satisfactory. We know the problem and we know how to deal with it.

True, the system does not always work perfectly, but it works better than anything outsiders could propose for us, and it works better all the time.

The south is still quite capable of taking care of its own. Suggestions from those who know nothing about southern conditions may prove interesting to readers who know less, but they are of no value to us.

Next Move Would Be Suit to Contest Legality of Public Officers Being Used In "Private Elections," Says Howard Law School Dean.

By WILLIAM PICKENS for A. N. P.

"The next move will probably be a suit to contest the legality of public officers being used in any way in these 'private elections'." That is the challenge with which Chas. H. Houston, eminent colored attorney, would meet the recent Supreme Court decision, barring Negroes from white Democratic primaries in the south, on the ground that political parties are voluntary associations and that their primary elections are "private" matters.

He thinks that "Negroes ought to challenge through the courts and the press and all other effective means any discriminations in fact which are imposed upon them by a ily-white government."

Mr. Houston therefore agrees with our suggestion which suggestion was first made to me by P. L. Prattis, of the Associated Negro Press, that some powerful organization, like the N. A. A. C. P., should start work for a constitutional amendment, if necessary, to remove for colored people the suffrage limitation recently upheld by the Supreme Court in the Texas case.

We had written to a number of eminent lawyers, white and colored. Arthur Garfield Hayes, great lawyer of the white race, fears that such an amendment could not be enacted, or if enacted, would be an empty gesture. He thinks the case is "hopeless," and that the time, energy and expense would be wasted. He concludes:

"Finally, you and I both know that the law is not nearly so important as general conditions, that whatever laws there are, people, when so inclined, will get around them. So even if we had an amendment, at most we would win a technical victory, since the result can be achieved only when conditions that give rise to the present situation are changed."

Arthur Garfield Hayes has had so many trials in defending the civil rights of radicals tand minorities, that he has grown distrustful of law unsupporetd by local or at least public sentiment.

I find myself in the column with Houston: willing to meet this great evil with a challenge and a fight. To give up and die anyhow is not so good a way to die as fighting. If we lose the objective fought for, we will have the gain of the fight. Any organization that led such a light would need the support of every Negro out of the insane asyums, and of every white person who could be won to the cause.

To do just NOTHING will be to do JUST NOTHING.

Political—1935

General

suffrage

Union City, Tenn., Messenger
August 14, 1935

Register And Pay Poll Tax

Union City voters should register now while registration books are open this week. A few over 600 registered during the first two days of registration. Over one third of these were among the colored citizens. With the small proportion of colored citizens to total population this percentage is out of line. Surely the white citizens have as much interest in their vote as do the colored citizens. Surely the white citizen should be just as anxious to qualify to express themselves at the ballot box as are the colored citizens. All citizens both white and colored, should have this ambition and think enough of it to register.

Then, when registered, every voter due to pay poll tax should pay his poll tax before September 5. A city election is scheduled along early in November, with two offices to be filled. Indications are that there will be a contest for these offices, and every citizen will want to vote for his choice for these offices. Lack of interest in paying poll tax was demonstrated at the recent city bond issue when only a small number of voters were eligible to vote because they had failed to pay a poll tax sixty days before the election. Voters dan't want be caught this way when the November city election comes round, and to vote then poll tax receipts must be dated at least sixty days before the election.

On the Disfranchisement Of the Negro People

New York, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:

A news article printed in the September 16 Daily Worker describing the wholesale disfranchisement of impoverished sections of Alabama's population again makes timely a portrayal of the unbelievably wretched conditions throughout the South.

In 1867, Clark County, Ga., had an aggregate population of about 12,000 of whom 2,273 were registered voters. Of this number 1,117 were whites, and 1,156 Negroes, giving the Negroes a majority of 39 registered votes. As a result, two Negro representatives were elected to the General Assembly in the Spring of 1868. At an election in this same county (which is a typical Georgia county) in the Spring of 1920, the lists of registered voters contained only 2,033 names, of which 1,886 were those of white men, with only 145 Negro men. By "legal" means (laws of disfranchisement of 1908), many different kinds of violence, the Ku Klux Klan, dishonesty of public officers, and all the other means available, political control had been taken from the Negroes. The population had doubled since 1868 (being in 1920 about 25,000) and yet the actual total voting strength of the county had been diminished—the white voters had increased by about 70 per cent and the Negro voters had been cut by some 900 per cent! And still William Randolph Hearst, with many thousands of Southern people (among others) applauding, calls the Supreme Court, which somehow cannot rule correctly on cases brought before it in complaint on just such conditions as these, the bulwark of our country in these years of depression.

R. W.

Expose Nation-Wide Drive of Texas Democrats to Bar Colored from Party Activities

Reprinted from Late Editions of Last Week

A nation-wide drive, headed by Texas Democrats to bar all colored citizens from participation in party affairs and prevent colored delegates from being seated in the Democratic National Convention, was exposed by Emanuel Gorfine, speaker of the Maryland House of Delegates, this week.

Mr. Gorfine made public a letter which he sent Allen S. Sheppard, white, president of the Election Managers' Association of Texas in reply to a request that a resolution advocating the jim crow program be introduced in the Maryland legislature.

In connection with a resolution passed unanimously by the Texas legislature, a copy of which the Texans sought to have Maryland pass, Sheppard also sent a card to be returned to him which read:

"I heartily approve the white supremacy resolution adopted by the legislature of the State of Texas, copy of which was sent in your recent letter."

Mr. Gorfine refused to send the card. Similar cards and resolutions are being sent to representatives in every state in the union.

Raps Policy

Mr. Gorfine also sent a letter condemning the Texas movement, branding it as contrary to democratic principles.

Here Is Resolution Texas Wants Maryland to Adopt

Reprinted from Late Edition of Last Week

CONCERNING DELEGATES IN THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION—HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION
No. 22, by Morse.

EDITOR'S NOTE—The following resolution urging the barring of colored voters from participation in Democratic party affairs is being distributed throughout the nation by the Texas Democratic Mayors' Association. Legislative bodies of all States are urged to endorse and pass similar resolutions.

WHEREAS, the white Democrats of Texas have for many years undertaken to control their own party affairs in reference to who may participate in precinct, county and State conventons, and who may vote in primary elections to nominate their candidates for public office; and

WHEREAS, the white Democrats of Texas, through their own party organization, have finally succeeded in controlling their own party affairs so that now only white Democrats have been permitted to participate in Democratic conventions and primary elections; and

WHEREAS, the Negro can no longer participate in the Democratic primaries in Texas, and cannot force upon the white Democrats of Texas political recognition along with white Democrats; and

WHEREAS, the white Democrats of Texas and the white Democrats of all Southern States look with favor upon the adoption by the National Democratic Executive Committee of such rules, regulations and requirements as will prevent Negroes from being recognized or seated as delegates to the National Democratic Convention in 1936; and

WHEREAS, a grave situation confronts the Democratic party, especially in the Southern States, in that the Negroes have in the past, and will in the future, demand equal political recognition along with white Democrats in respect to being recognized and seated as delegates to the next National Democratic Convention; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, That it is the sense of the white Democrats of Texas that the Negro should not be recognized or seated as delegates in the National Democratic Convention, to be held in 1936, and as the representatives of the Democratic party in Texas, we appeal to the National Democratic Executive Committee of the Democratic party of the Nation to promulgate such rules, regulations and conditions as will prevent the seating of Negro delegates at the next National Democratic Convention; and be it further

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of the white Democrats of Texas that regardless of the place to be selected as the next convention city, it will be unwise for the convention to recognize the Negro as a delegate to the convention, and especially would it be unwise to hold the next National Democratic Convention in a Southern city unless rules, regulations and conditions be adopted so as to prevent the Negro from being recognized or seated as a delegate to said convention.

UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND THE SENATE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS, October 15, 1935.

NEW YORK SUN

NOV 20 1935

The War at the Polls

The Effect of the Italo-Ethiopian Conflict on Votes.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The Italo-Ethiopian conflict is likely to have important political repercussions on the presidential election of 1936. The Administration has announced a policy of neutrality which, though on its face apparently impartial as between the two belligerents, yet in effect leans toward the Ethiopian and away from the Italian side of the issue. Congress has placed an embargo upon trade in war materials. The President has admonished Americans that they travel on belligerent ships at their own risk. The League of Nations, in its avowedly one-sided attitude, is endeavoring to persuade America to join in its sanctions against Italy. The Ethiopians have no ships with which to trade or on which to travel.

The pre-war situation which confronts President Roosevelt today is all but precisely similar to that which confronted Woodrow Wilson just before we entered the world war. President Wilson's announced neutrality was essentially pro-Ally and anti-German. England was a far greater sinner against our traditional doctrine of freedom of the seas than Germany. The sinking of the Lusitania with Americans on board caused the Administration to reverse its neutral attitude and to enter the war enthusiastically on the side of the Allies. While the rallying cry on which Woodrow Wilson was elected in 1916 was "He kept us out of war," yet the chief glory of his reputation rests upon the fact that he plunged us into war, of which the League of Nations, his brain child, is the only redeeming aftermath.

The analogy between prewar conditions under Wilson and Roosevelt runs on all but all fours. By siding with the Allies against the Central Powers, President Wilson alienated the political support of practically every German-American in the United States. It is perfectly natural that our foreign-born citizens should feel the call of the blood when their native land is in jeopardy. It was undoubtedly the German-American vote which denied President Wilson a Democratic Congress in 1918 and would have doubtless furnished its full quota toward his defeat had he run for self-succession in 1920.

Likewise President Roosevelt, by observing the attitude of neutrality in the Italo-Ethiopian conflict, runs the risk of alienating many voters of that race. The loss of political support on the part of nationals whose native country is involved in war is the risk which any Administration must run when forced to take sides. But the high-minded patriotism by which it is believed President Roosevelt is actuated will not allow him to swerve to the right or to the left for political consideration.

Although the Italian vote is a large and significant one, especially in the Eastern seaboard cities, where the President's political fortune is said to be lagging just now, yet the Negro vote is a far larger, more widespread and more important one. During the presidential election of 1932 and the congressional elections of 1934 this vote was turned toward Roosevelt in preponderant numbers. The New Deal, on the whole, has dealt generously and kindly toward the Negro. The neutrality policy, which squints toward Ethiopia, appeals to the sympathy of the Negro vote. It certainly does not furnish any grounds for disgruntlement.

The American Negro has no patriotic devotion to the cause of Ethiopia as the Italian has for his native land. The bond which binds the American Negro to his distant cousins across the sea is merely the indefinite bond of color and the common consciousness of a subordinate condition which white overlordship imposes upon all of the weaker and darker breeds of men. There is a thin and tenuous tie which binds all of the nonwhite varieties of the human race. What touches one touches all.

There can be little doubt, however, that political prudence will dictate to the President and to his political advisers to be more thoughtful of Negro reenforcement in the coming election because of the threatened defection of the Italian contingent. KELLY MILLER.

Washington, D. C., November 19.

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Georgia
6

Suffrage

Negro Ministers Ask Aid Of Whites In Vote Fight

Page
5-25-35

ATLANTA, Ga—In a statement opposing prohibition repeal, the Atlanta Baptist Ministers' Union, composed of Negro ministers, said here on Friday; "If our white ministers are really interested in our voting, let them courageously join us to fight for our elemental rights as well as become excited over liquor."

Dublin, Ga. Courier-Herald
May 29, 1935

DR. C. H. KITTRELL DISCUSSES VOTE

Says He Was Doing His Duty In Allowing Negroes To Vote Yesterday

Dr. C. H. Kittrell, chairman of the board of registrars makes the following statement in regard to voting of qualified negroes in yesterday's general election for tax collector:

"It has been brough to may attention that as chairman of the board of registrars I am being criticized for permitting the negroes to vote in yesterdays election. Feeling that this criticism is coming from citizens not familiar with the laws of the state I would like to set forth the following facts:

"This was a General election and not a White Primary. My oath required me to administer the work of registrar according to the laws. The negro voters who were on the qualified list and had a perfect right to vote could not legally be restrained from doing so. When they approached me and stated that they had been denied this right it became my duty to issue an order to the effect that they would have to be granted their legal rights.

"I have no apoligies to make for doing my duty and complying with my oath.

C. H. Kittrell,
Chairman Board Registrars.

GEORGIA LOSES FOUR VOTES IN 1936

Journal
11-23-35

In the Democratic National Convention in 1932 a resolution was passed restoring the rule by which each State is represented in that body by two delegates for each Senator and Representative in Congress. At the first national convention of the party in 1832 there was one delegate for each electoral vote. Later for purpose of persuasion powers of numbers or wire pulling for candidates, the allowance for delegates was raised without increasing the quota of votes. Thus in 1848 Virginia had seventeen votes and seventy delegates.

This practice, thought to give the States that stuffed their delegation too much influence, was given up. Conventions must have no more delegates than votes, and there should be twice as many delegates as electors. Of its charity in 1932 convention granted additional representation to the States entitled to it under the census of 1930 and reapportionment, but delayed until 1936 curtailment of delegations from States that had lost seats in the House. Accordingly, twenty-one States will have fewer votes in the next convention than they had in the last.

This, Georgia is one of the chief losers, in that it loses four votes. This and the losses in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Virginia and so on are thought to discourage, "the possibility of a revolt led by such as Governor Talmadge of Georgia." Friends of a shindy will hope that Mr. Talmadge will be a delegate. Perhaps he can if he promises to be good. Still unless the big whip, Mr. Farley, plants a few dissenters for the purpose of showing that the convention is unbossed, unbought, free, independent and upright it is to be feared that the crop of revels will seem to have been plowed under.

Illinois

Political —1935
Suffrage

Champaign-Urbana, Ill.
NEWS-GAZETTE
Courier
FEB 27 1935

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NEW YORK CITY N Y
N Y CITY, N Y

Flynn and Franks Win Nomination for Mayor In Champaign Primary

Negro Vote In First Precinct Beats Mullikin

Franks Carries Only Four of 19 Precincts But Heavy Vote in First Helps Turn Tide.

With but 15 votes separating them, James D. Flynn and George B. Franks were nominated for mayor of Champaign in the city primary Tuesday.

Unofficial returns Tuesday night showed Flynn leading the ticket with 2,512 votes, Frank second with 2,497 and Mayor C. J. Mullikin a good third with 2,303. O. A. Tharp was barely in the race with 105 votes.

Walter D. Swearingen, who is completing his second term as commissioner, was high man among the eight nominated for commissioner with 3,050 votes, the largest number polled by any candidate on the ticket. Other candidates nominated were: John F. O'Byrne, 2,025; E. T. Bassett, 1,910; Edward Rogers, 1,876; E. K. Demlow, 1,853; Lyle H. Gallivan, 1,677; James F. Smith, 1,522, and Virgil Burgess, 1,497.

Vote Near Record

George M. James and Mark F. Endicott were nominated for police magistrate, James receiving 3,158 votes and Endicott, 1,645.

Tuesday's primary was one of the most closely contested in the history of the city. A record vote of approximately 7,400 was reported, in spite of the fact that voting was slow all through the morning and early afternoon. Tabulation of returns proceeded quickly, however, and the last precinct was reported to the city clerk's office by 10 o'clock.

The student vote, feared by some of the candidates, failed to materialize, apparently discouraged by warnings of university officials and threats of candidates to post challengers in the voting places. Few students, it is believed, other than those legally entitled to do so, cast votes in the primary.

First Precinct for Franks

Early returns showed Mullikin leading the ticket, Flynn second and Franks third, with about 100 votes separating each candidate. The intervals narrowed somewhat as returns continued to come in. The positions remained unchanged until the report was received from the first precinct.

The first precinct returns came as something of a bombshell to the crowd watching the returns in the city building. Franks, who was expected to carry the negro vote, surpassed all expectations by carrying it with the huge total of 327 votes, a majority of 155 over Flynn and 298 over Mullikin.

Mullikin was never able to recapture his place among the first two after this setback, and from then on the returns developed into a contest between Flynn and Franks for first place on the ticket. Flynn steadily cut down Franks' lead, but did not succeed in stepping ahead of him until the last precinct, the 10th, was reported.

The commissioners' contest conformed fairly well with previous predictions, except in the case of Virgil Burgess, the unemployed council's candidate, who showed surprising strength to capture eighth place and the nomination. Lee Greenman, who was expected to be among the eight high, trailed Burgess by 113 votes. Mrs. Eleanor C. Bainum, the only woman candidate, showed less strength than was expected, finishing in 11th place. Organized labor failed to place either of its candidates, James W. Dunn running 10th and Clem Smith 16th.

Kansas

Political - 1935

Suffrage

BLACK LIST NEGROES
WHO SUPPORT SNYDER

Plaindealer
3-22-35

Every Negro who has a spark of race pride should march to the polls on Monday, March 25, with this song on his lips, "Let no black man betray his race and vote for Harry Synder." There are, apparently very few Negroes who are for Synder. Those who are may be classified as the few who work in the department under him and the few who for favoritism and money are willing to sell their race. These lines are not written in favor of any particular candidate but rather in the interest of Negroes in particular and all the people in general because the welfare of all depends upon the amicable relations between the races here in Topeka. It is understood that Synder favors segregated parks, and under his supervision Negroes have been insulted by park authorities and have even been ordered out of the parks. Such attitude and conduct cannot be regarded as promoting American civilization and better race relationship. For all these years the races have gotten along very well without unusual trouble over the parks until the policy of Synder began to encourage racial trouble. He is alleged to be busy improving City Park for Negroes which is only fit for a dump yard or factory site situated as it is in the packing house district. Such a place violates all conception of what a park should be. This is the time for Negroes to resent such attitude and treatment. There are several fine men who are asking for this position and who would be fair and just in their treatment of all. The self-respect and patriotism of the race make it a duty to leave Synder and his segregation ideas alone and support a man who is big enough to treat all races as American citizens.

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Kentucky

LOUISVILLE, KY.
TIMES

AUG 3 1935

CHISELING MARKS NEGRO AREA VOTE

Balloting After Registration Change Helps Put Figure Above '34 Total.

G. O. P. BALLOT LIGHT

Brennan Lieutenants See Heavy Democratic Totals In Louisville.

Evidence that the Brennan-Miller-Rhea machine was functioning in high gear in Saturday's primary election to nominate State and local tickets was furnished by Black Belt precincts, some of which were casting more votes than they did in last November's election.

This indicated that Negroes whose registration had been changed since that election were being permitted to vote, in the face of the primary law that requires a participant to have affiliated with his party at the last general election.

On the other hand, the law was being enforced to the letter in the Highlands and other solidly white sections. Voters who attempted to cast ballots under the impression that they had qualified by changing registrations were barred.

The same machine was in control of the election everywhere, since all of the election officers were named by the Brennan-Miller-Rhea group.

SIGNIFICANT INCREASE.

A significant trend of the Democratic voting was disclosed in fifty precincts where the voting was checked by The Times. By afternoon five of these had exceeded the vote they cast last November and six had equaled it.

The five were as follows: Fifteenth Precinct of the 9th Ward, 18 votes against 17; 35th of the 8th, 15 against 8; 22d of the 8th, 31 against 23; Seventh of the 8th, 30 against 31; Ninth of the 7th Ward, 23 against 14.

The precincts that had polled 100 per cent of the November vote were: 14th and 33d of the 9th with twenty-two and thirteen votes, respectively; 34th and 15th of the 8th, with nine and ten votes, respectively; 17th and 22d of the Fourth with twenty-five and eleven votes respectively.

In other Negro precincts the Democratic vote was mounting steadily toward November figures although the primary as a whole was not expected to cast more than two-thirds of the Democratic total. The percentage of Republican vote was running much lower than the Democratic.

VOTE IS SPOTTED.

Mr. E. Leland Taylor, head of Mr. Chandler's interests, said that the vote was fairly light in the Negro precincts, where his workers wer "holding their own" with the Rhea forces, but was picking up and heavy in the white areas.

At the Democratic organization headquarters M. J. Brennan said that he was unable to say what proportion of the vote had been cast. Some of his lieutenants expressed belief that the vote would be heavy.

At least four polling places in the Eighth Ward were moved at the last minute from the locations given in the list announced by the Sheriff's office. The Seventh was moved from 1232 W. Jefferson to 1313 W. Liberty; Tenth, from 407 Clean Alley to 1223 Cedar; 22d from 1310 W. Madison to 1204 W. Madison, and 12th from 462 S. Tenth to 406 West.

Sherman Gregory, Negro, Rhea precinct captain, said that the voting places were moved by deputy sheriffs. His home at 1310 W. Madison has been used for elections for several years, he said.

Sheriff Lindsey said that the locations were changed late Thursday. At least two of the shifts, he said, were due to protests of voters, who expressed fear of entering the originally designated polls.

In sixteen preponderantly Negro precincts of the Eighth Ward, the voting was light during the first two hours and most of it Democratic. There was no sign of activity in behalf of candidates other than Rhea, Chandler and Swope.

LOUISVILLE, KY.
HERALD POST

AUG 1 1935

THINKS NEGROES SHOULD VOTE REPUBLICAN.

Editor The Herald-Post:

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WHAT DOES MR. CHANDLER MEAN?

Governor-elect A. B. "Happy" Chandler had a great deal to say during the few days he was down in Arkansas taking a much needed rest after the most strenuous, as well as the most surprising and most successful campaign known to Kentuckians.

Among the things Mr. Chandler had to say to an Associated Press reporter in response to a charge from the Republican State Chairman of Arkansas, that the Democratic national administration "poured [illegible] per Teller client into Kentucky to swing the November election," was that the amount of money spent in his campaign was almost nothing compared to that spent by the Republicans, and that Judge Swope, who polled more votes than were cast for Governor Laffoon when he was elected four years ago, would not have made such a good showing had it not been for the Negro votes.

Louisville Leader 11-30-35

Giving Mr. Chandler all due credit for his remarkable primary race, with little money and practically no organization from the start, trying to be fair, impartial, and without prejudice in reaching our conclusion, in the Leader's opinion, it should be hard for any one to believe that in the general election more money was spent by the Republicans than was spent by the Democrats.

And the Leader does not understand Mr. Chandler when he says that Judge Swope, the Republican candidate, would not have made such a showing had it not been for the Negro vote. Judge Swope did receive a larger vote than Governor Laffoon, but Judge Swope lost to Mr. Chandler. Governor Laffoon beat Mayor Harrison by a majority of 72,000 votes. Mr. Chandler won over Judge Swope by a record majority of 93,000. How does Mr. Chandler account for that? He does not mean to imply that if the Democrats did pay a big price for votes, it was for Negro votes that went to Judge Swope. Certainly Mr. Chandler would not have it said that the Negro vote was responsible for both Judge Swope's good showing and for his record majority. But Mr. Chandler might as well have said that.

Down in Florida a few weeks ago, Mr. Chandler's mother, in the attempt to tell a reporter what a fine boy her son was, went on to say that Mr. Chandler was so kind that he would "stop on the street and talk to some old darky badly in need of legal or domestic advice." Considering her age and the state in which she lives, the mother's reference to Negroes as darkies was looked over, and especially if her son, the Governor-elect, who lives in Kentucky, was really kind to Negroes and would continue to be as chief magistrate of his State.

But Mr. Chandler was unkind when he even brought the Negro vote into his reply to the charge of money spent by the Democrats in the election. Had the Arkansas Republican Chairman asked Mr. Chandler anything about the Negro vote, the Governor-elect would have been both fair and kind had he said: "Judge Swope was a good man, and very popular among Negroes. He received a big vote, larger than that received by Governor Laffoon, Democrat, in 1931, who won over his Republican opponent by 72,000 votes, and Judge Swope received a good Negro vote. I won, however, by a majority close to 100,000, a record vote, and I received a good Negro vote, bigger than that ever received by a Democratic candidate for Governor. While the Negroes in Louisville and Kentucky are still Republicans by a great majority, in the parade attend my inauguration."

In private life, Negroes have some mighty fine friends among the Democrats of the South, but in politics it takes a mighty big Democrat to give the Negro the credit due, to be fair and just with him and to be kind to him.

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Louisville Times

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Several years ago in "Shuffle Along," a popular colored show, the two comedians had an act in which one of them was a candidate for mayor on the Republican ticket and the other on the Democratic ticket. Both made enthusiastic campaigns for

votes among the show people. The Democratic candidate had several votes pledged to him, and everything looked good to him on the day of the election. The candidate, however, looked gloomy and disturbed about something as he started out to cast his own vote. When asked what the trouble was, he said that the thing that worried him was, that he, the Democratic candidate for mayor after persuading so many to vote for him, was worried because he found it almost impossible to put his own vote under the rooster.

We hope that is not the trouble with Mr. Chandler, the Governor-elect. When scheduled to speak at the Armory during his primary race, his advertising circulars read that there would be no segregation, and there was not. During his campaign after his primary victory, with practically no funds from the Democratic organization, Negro leaders got their heads together and got going a Chandler organization, and brought the results as related above. And we hope Mr. Chandler will not be like the colored comedian was.

The Leader hopes that what Mr. Chander said about the Negro vote for Judge King Swope did not mean anything, that he was not attempting to discredit the Negro vote cast for him and to discourage Negro Democrats. The Leader hopes that Mr. Chandler who said, as he referred to the large colored audience in his speech at the Armory, that he would be Governor of all the people, and treat them fairly, he whose mother said he was kind even to an "old darky," has not caused colored people to wonder just what his real attitude toward them will be as Governor of Kentucky.

CHANDLER SAYS NEGRO VOTE CAUSE OF SWOPE'S SHOWING

From Little Rock, Ark., Governor Elect A. B. Chandler who went to Hot Springs, Ark., for rest after a strenuous campaign, gave to the Associated press a statement in which he included the following about the money spent during the recent campaign, and about the large vote of Judge King Swope, the Republican candidate who was defeated by Mr. Chandler by a majority vote of almost 100,000: "The amount of money spent in my campaign," said Chandler, "was almost nothing compared to that spent by the Republicans."

"King Swope, the Republican candidate, polled more votes than were cast for Governor Laffoon when he was elected four years ago," Chandler said, "but had it not been for the Negro votes they would not have made such a good showing."

Mr. Chandler did not say why it was that he defeated Judge Swope by such a record majority even though the Republican candidate got a larger vote than Governor Laffoon who defeated Mayor William B. Harrison, the Republican candidate in 1931, by a majority of 72,000.

Osro Cobb, Arkansas Republican State chairman had charged that the National Democratic Administration poured $40 per relief client into Kentucky to swing the November 5 elections.

Political-1935

Louisiana.

Suffrage

Registrar Scored For Testing White Prospective Voters

NEW ORLEANS, La. (ANP)—Civil Judge Cage scored Registrar of Voters Gregory here this week in an action brought before him by Allen F. Chappuis, white man, to force Gregory to allow him to register as a voter.

Chappuis told the court that Gregory had asked him a lot of questions about the federal constitution and that when he failed to answer them to the satisfaction of the registrar, the latter refused to allow him to register.

In his charge to the jury, Judge Cade scathingly denounced Gregory for testing the prospective voter.

Chappuis won his fight to have his name placed on the voters' list after the jury had deliberated eight minutes.

Negro Voters In New Orleans, La. Register Many

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Increasing at a tremendous rate is the number of colored residents who are being registered as voters by R. J. Gregory, named by Senator Huey Long in the parish of Orleans. It has been the custom on previous occasions to examine Negro citizens along educational lines and in that way they were denied the right of ballot. They are not finding those barriers now and are registering with no trouble at all. Abolishment of the $1 poll tax, authorized by a recent special session of the legislature, and recommended by Senator Long, is said to be responsible for the removal of ballot restrictions against colored people. It is noted that most of the Negroes applying for regisration are identifying themselves as Democrats. They say the Democrats "are trying to do more for us than the Republicans did."

Negroes Make Use Of Huey Long's Laws To Register

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 7. — (ANP) — Hundreds of Negro citizens of this parish and throughout the southern section of the state, have taken advantage of the legal maneuvering of Senator Huey Long to register as voters.

The simple device which has opened the door to enfranchisement to them has been the abolition of the poll tax.

Heretofore, not only in Louisiana, but in all southern states, the imposition of a poll tax as a requisite for voting, has operated to keep Negroes as well as many poor whites, from the polls. Negroes who were not turned down through trick educational tests, were denied the right to vote because they had neglected to pay, or couldn't pay, the poll tax.

Now, so far as Louisiana is concerned, that is all over. Senator Long decided that the poll tax would prevent many whites who desired to support him from doing so. So he decided to have the legislature abolish the poll tax. After much agitation on the matter, based on the fact that prejudiced whites knew that lifting of the tax was opening the door to Negroes, the "Kingfish" cracked the whip and the legislators did his bidding.

Due to the popularity of President Roosevelt, most of the Negroes are registering as Democrats, a fact which will enable them to wield some power in local elections.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.
ITEM
JAN 31 1935

Declares Few Negroes Sign

Although Negroes have been swamping the office of Civil Sheriff Maurice Hartson to sign the poll books under the new act of legislature which abolished the payment of poll taxes and granted all the right to sign the poll books, very few have been registered on the "registration" rolls by Registrar Gregory, it was announced today.

The Negroes actually outnumbered the whites in signing the poll books today. Twenty-five hundred Negroes have their names in the sheriff's books.

However at the office of the registrar Mr. Gregory said:

"So far we have registered 1100 voters and of this number only 40 Negroes were able to qualify. A voter, to qualify, must do more than sign the poll book. He must be able to fill out the registration card correctly."

Seven suits to force registration were filed last week by Attorney Walter Hamlin, who announced yesterday that the suits would be dropped on a compromise with the registrar. Of these 7, one was registered this morning and another was refused for error in his card.

"More than one of the seven were Long voters," Mr. Gregory added, "so you see we are not discriminating."

LA. NEGRO ATTACKED WHEN SEEKING VOTE

OPELOUSAS, La., April 30.—(AP) John H. Deshotel, 33-year-old negro, was attacked by a small group of bystanders as he left the register's office here this afternoon.

Officers said five negroes had registered during the morning, two as democrats and three as republicans. They said several bystanders saw Deshotel obtain his registration blank and as he left the courthouse struck him several times. He was not seriously injured.

No arrests were made.

Concordia, La. Enterprise
February 22, 1935

NEGROES REGISTERING STILL IN TWO PARISHES

Negroes are continuing to register in East Baton Rouge and Orleans parishes despite the protests and the warnings which have been made thruout the sections that they will not be permitted to vote.

The desire of the negroes to register is being generally attributed to the repeal of the requirement that poll taxes be a pre-requisite for voting and they are enable to register by the registrars of voters in the two parishes, who, alone, can prevent their completing their qualification to vote.

Alexandria, La. Town Talk
February 20, 1935

350 Negroes At Baton Rouge Register

BATON ROUGE, La., Feb. 20.—(By A. P.)—State militia guard was posted today in the East Baton Rouge parish voting registration office when Alfred Persac, registrar of voters, said he felt a girl clerk needed "protection" in his absence against "surly" negroes applying for registration. The guard was later removed.

Two national guardsmen were placed in Persac's office during the morning and their presence set the courthouse buzzing with speculation as to the reason for their presence. Shortly before noon they were removed.

Persac, adherent of the Huey Long state administration, said he asked that the militiamen be assigned to his office.

He said he thought they were necessary because of some of the many negroes he said were registered were ill-humored.

"I asked for the guardsmen," he said, "because I thought the girl in the office ought to have some protection when I wasn't there.

"They were sent but later Gen. Guerre (Brig.Gen. Louis F. Guerre, commander of martial law forces in East Baton Rouge parish) said it was the duty of the sheriff to provide protection and withdrew them."

Sheriff Robert L. Pettit said he told Guerre he would answer any call for help from the registrar's office.

"Several negroes have been surly," Persac said.

The registrar reported a huge increase in negro registration. He said that 350 negroes had registered so far, or twice as many as ever before.

Foes of Senator Long have declared that his constitutional amendment abolishing poll taxes as a voting requisite would result in increase of negroes registering to vote.

Ever since Senator Huey P. Long had martial law proclaimed in politically hostile East Baton Rouge parish, in which the State capital is located, militiamen have stood sentry duty in the main corridor of the parish court house and lounged in and around the sheriff's office on the main floor, supervising its operation.

The registrar's office is on the second floor of ths court house.

Martial law was proclaimed January 25 after a crowd of armed and angry citizens seized the court house and defied State forces to arrest them.

Negroes Fight For Ballot In Louisiana

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 16.—A campaign against disfranchisement of the Negro people by the Huey Long dictatorship of Louisiana was launched here last week with the issuance of a call to all organizations to send delegates to a conference on Sunday, April 28, at 2 o'clock, at Economy Hall, 1422 Ursuline Street.

New Orleans Negro workers and professionals sponsoring the conference propose the organizing of a united front group to be known as "The Right to Vote League," and have set up a Provisional Committee. The conference call was issued by this committee. The call points out that 98 per cent of the Negro population of Louisiana are barred, on one pretext or another, from exercising their constitutional right to vote. "The free poll tax passed by Long's legislature did not give the Negro people the right to vote. It was not intended to."

"The right to vote," the call declares, "is one of the most elementary principles of democracy. The Communist Party is giving full support to the movement.

"We call upon all organizations among the Negro masses, upon all labor and fraternal organizations, upon the Socialist Party and upon all those who believe in justice and equal rights to unite upon the one issue: The right of every citizen over 21 years of age to vote, regardless of race or color in accord with the 14th Amendment of the federal constitution."

Jonesville, La., Booster
April 5, 1935

NEGROES SEEK TO REGISTER AT HARRISON'G

Sheriff Says Large Body of Negroes Seek to Sign Registration Books

Sheriff Roy L. Huff, of Catahoula Parish, advises us that a party of at least fifteen negroes were visitors to the Court House in Harrisonburg last Monday for the purpose of signing the registration books of Catahoula Parish so as to qualify as voters for the coming pirmary election early next year.

The spokesman of the party was told by the Sheriff that he had no authority to register negroes and until he received such authority they would not be allowed to register.

We understand that negroes in the northern part of the parish, and especially in Wards 1 and 2, near Sicily Island and Fouls, have been holding meetings and organizing for the purpose of demanding the right to vote, and the party of fifteen or so who called on the Sheriff were only a few of those who made the trip to Harrisonburg for the purpose of registering.

Bunkie, La. Record
April 19, 1935

PLAQUEMINE NEGRO NEWS ORGAN OPENLY URGES TO SUPPORT LONG

Below you will find an article published in a negro newspaper in Plaquemine, Louisiana on July 21, 1934, the paper known as the "New Orleans Broadcast" and under the head appears "Fraternal Herald."

Read this article and you can see how long ago the negroes of Louisiana were taking advantage of the no-poll tax law and how they expected to profit by it. Read these articles in this negro paper and do some real thinking.

The office of the Square Deal of Louisiana brought this paper to our attention and has in its files the original at its office in Baton Rouge. If any one has a doubt, the officers of the Square Deal Association will be glad to show you the paper. Were the negro leaders not in direct conference with Huey Long and Oscar K. Allen?

THE NEW ORLEANS BROADCAST
Published Every Saturday at
507 Levy Street Plaquemine, La.
Dr. J. H. Lowery, president

OUR PLATFORM

WE SHALL EVER STAND FOR:

The ballot for intelligent and property owning Negroes all over the State. The right to vote Democrat if desired.

Negro public schools receiving the amounts, legally appropriated and rightfully due for equipment and maintenance. Adequate pay for Negro teachers especially in the rural section.

Transportation for Negro public school children in rural sections.

Better housing, here and over the State.

IN NEW ORLEANS:

Negro Policemen in strictly Negro centers.
Negro Fire Comany.
Negro City Park and Recreational Ground.
Negro bathing Beach on Lake Ponchatrain.
Audubon Park Open to Negroes.—Picnic.
Negro Business League, Local and State Wide.

Raising a State-Wide "Defense Fund" to help fight our cause.

Negroes on the City and State official Pay Roll, other than porters, janitors and scrub folks.

REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

A letter. which appears elsewhere in this issue of the paper, signed by Dr. J. H. Lowery, the last member of the triumvirate: "Capt." Cohen, Baranco and Lowery, calls upon the Race journals of the State to assist in sponsoring the Old Line State Republican Party in Louisiana. A call has also been issued for the convening of the Republican State Central Committee; let friends of the cause rally to the call.

The voice of the "Old Sage" of Donaldsonville, calling the valiant hearted back to the firing-line is the echo of the clarion voice of Walter L. Cohen and B. V. Baranco, coming down from the sacred haunts of the silent "White City". Let the Old Line Republican catch the inspiration and rally to the call of John H. Lowery—than whom there is none other more able and worthy to issue the call and lead us on to victory.

Present enviroments have changed conditions, in this section of the country, especially. The Negro will be needed to save this State; circumstances will bring us into our own. The abolition of the poll tax, championed by Senator Huey P. Long, is a plump from taw, the game is ended, and a new deal will be our chance. Let us Get-To-Gether-Now!

NEW ORLEANS, LA.
ITEM

MAY 29 1935

May Refuses to Let Negroes Register

Robert May Tells Negroes He Can't Allow Them to Register for Poll List

Robert May, deputy sheriff from the office of Sheriff Archie Abel in Rayville, refused to allow a number of negroes to register on the poll list Thursday afternoon. The group appeared at the office of the Louisiana Power & Light Co., where May had the poll books for 1934 and 1935.

After the negroes had stood around for several minutes waiting for white people to finish, one of the group said, "Well I guess one of us better break de ice."

May asked the group what they wanted and one negro said, "We want to redish".

May asked, "For seed loan? For relief, or what?"

"Us wants to redish to vote," the negro replied.

"Well Jim, I have received no instructions on a way or place for negroes to register. My suggestion is that you go to Sheriff Abel in Rayville and see about it. I can't let you register until I have definite instructions from him what to do and how to do it."

Negroes Flock To Poll Office

Negroes outnumbered whites by several hundreds as the deadline for obtaining 1934 poll book receipts at the civil sheriff's office neared today.

Only a handful of whites appeared.

But the line of Negroes extended from the door of the sheriff's office on the third floor of the civil courts building Royal and Conti streets, down the stairway to the second floor, through the second floor corridor, down the stairway to the first floor and out into Royal street.

At the same time the sheriff's office today announced that no more 1935 poll book receipts would be issued until after May 31, in order to accommodate as many applicants for 1934 receipts as possible before the May 31 deadline.

"We will be open until 4 p. m. Friday issuing 1934 receipts," said Chief Deputy Louis Knop today.

"That is the last day on which receipts for 1934 may be issued. The 1935 receipts may be obtained at any time during the remainder of the year."

So far more than 172,000 poll book receipts have been issued.

After receiving poll receipts for both years, the would-be voters must go to the registrar's office, St. Charles and Layafette streets, with them in order to register.

During the past week registration at the registrar's office has likewise picked up, R. J. Gregory, registrar, reported today. On Monday, 1,000 persons were registered, on Tuesday there were a like number entered on the registration books. Today the office was again crowded.

Louisiana

Political - 1935
Suffrage

Dunkie, La.
FEB 15 1935

WE WONDER

Thousands of negroes are registering in New Orleans. We wonder when the time comes to vote if Huey wil order out the militia, seize the polls and force the white men and women of New Orleans to stand aside while his wards cast their vote for him? Such procedure was used with telling effect in the 70's, and it looks as if it will be used again in the Cresent City. However, there could be another "Battle of Canal Street." And, we believe there are enough God-fearing, patriotic white men in New Orleans to raise a sizable company—militia, Cossacks and secret police to the contrary, notwithstanding.

However, since the payment of the poll tax was eliminated as a prerequisite to the right to vote, the negro has been given renewed hope that he may again be admitted to the electorate, and as a result, in various sections of the State many negroes have not only signed the sheriff's poll books, but have also attempted to register in the registrar's office. District Attorney Stanley's statement shows how far this has gone in New Orleans and there is no telling how far it will extend in the balance of the State, if steps are not taken to suppress the movement.

Citizens of Louisiana, be on guard, if you do not want a repetition of the "trying times" of 1896 and 1874-78.

Alexandria, La., Town Talk
May 18, 1935

50,000 Negroes Sign N. O. Poll Books

As evidence that the white people of Louisiana are facing the menace of again having the negro injected in the politics of the State, it is only necessary to call the attention of the public to the advertisement published in Thursday's Town Talk, signed by Eugene Stanley, district attorney of Orleans parish, in which he warns the people of the State, that 150,000 people have signed the sheriff's poll books in New Orleans, and 50,000 of these are negroes.

"At no time in the history of our State," District Attorney Stanley said, "has White Supremacy been in greater danger."

Almost forty years ago, in a constitutional convention the people of Louisiana placed in the State Constitution a provision that effectually eliminated the negro from the political equation, and never since that time has the "black spectre" arisen to menace the political affairs of this State.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.
TRIBUNE
MAY 31 1935

STANLEY REITERATES NEGRO VOTE ATTACK

District Attorney Stanley last night reiterated his warning that "Senator Long is deliberately planning to destroy white supremacy in Louisiana by reviving the Negro vote as a factor in Louisiana politics."

"Senator Long," said Mr. Stanley, "has urged Negroes to qualify as voters and as a result of his urging over 65,000 Negroes in New Orleans alone have signed the 1934-35 poll books. Thousands of white Democrats like myself stand ready to protect white supremacy in our party at all costs and will never submit to any attempt to revive the 'carpetbag era' in Louisiana by any man or faction."

As proof of his assertions, Mr. Stanley quoted Ex-Congressman Oscar K. DePriest, Negro, of Illinois, who some time ago said, "Of course I am for Senator Long. He has promised my people equal social and political rights."

NEW ORLEANS, LA.
TIMES PICAYUNE
MAY 31 1935

65,000 NEGROES SIGN POLL BOOKS, ASSERTS STANLEY

Official Accuses Long Faction of Promising They Will Be Registered

Replying to remarks made Wednesday night by Senator Huey P. Long during his three-hour radio talk, District Attorney Eugene Stanley asserted Thursday in a formal statement that more than 65,000 negroes in New Orleans have signed the 1934-1935 poll books at the behest of Long.

Senator Long had charged that Mr. Stanley and Frank H. Peterman, state administrator of the FERA, "have been telling every negro to register, and then running to the papers and saying, 'See what they're doing.' "

The district attorney replied that members of Long's faction have told negroes that registrars throughout the state will register them and that they will be permitted to vote in the Democratic primary next January.

Rights Not Affected

In his radio speech Senator Long said that the new state regulations, which eliminated payment of a poll tax, do not affect the right of negroes to vote "one way or the other." "They have to be registered, and the average of negroes registered has been 1000," he said.

District Attorney Stanley's statement follows:

Realizing that he dare not risk submitting his own candidacy and that of his politically controlled state administration to the free white Democratic electorate in the primary next January, despite the passage of laws by which he hopes to steal the election, Senator Long is deliberately planning to destroy white supremacy in Louisiana by reviving the negro vote as a factor in Louisiana politics.

Senator Long has urged negroes to qualify as voters and, as a result of his urging, over 65,000 negroes in New Orleans alone have signed the 1934-1935 poll books.

Certain members of his faction have told these people that Senator Long will see that his politically controlled registrars of voters throughout the state will register them and that they will be permitted to vote in the Democratic primary next January.

Recalls Warning

In advertisements inserted in every daily newspaper in Louisiana, I warned the white electorate of Louisiana to be on guard against the threatened destruction of white supremacy and I urged all white Democrats to qualify as voters at once.

That this danger is a real one is apparent to all thinking persons who read the recently published interview in our local press, wherein ex-Congressman Oscar K. Depriest, negro, of Illinois, was quoted as follows:

"Of course I am for Senator Long. He has promised my people equal social and political rights. I am for any man who will do this."

Thousands of white Democrats, like myself, stand ready to protect white supremacy in our party at all costs and will never submit to any attempt to revive the "carpetbag era" in Louisiana by any man or faction.

(Signed) EUGENE STANLEY.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.
TRIBUNE
JUN 1 1935

Rush For Poll Slips In Jefferson Parish

Jefferson parish voters crowded Sheriff Frank Clancy's office in the Gretna courthouse yesterday in a last minute rush to obtain 1934 poll registration certificates before the rolls were closed. The office had remained open until 9 p. m. for the past three days.

Although a large percentage of certificates were issued to Negroes, the number registered by the Registrar of Voters was small in comparison because of errors in their registration applications. White persons who filled their applications incorrectly also were not registered, according to Mrs. Flora Langridge, deputy registrar.

One Negro bearing a card signed by Senator Long admitting him to the Senate spectators' gallery was not registered because of errors in his application.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.
TRIBUNE
JUN 3 1935

NEGRO REGISTRATION CALLED LONG TRICK

Whilden Charges Move To Gain Favor With Republicans

Oscar R. Whilden Saturday charged that Senator Long encouraged large Negro registration in the city to gain favor in the East and other Republican centers to satisfy his ambitions and help pave his road to the Presidency."

"We can readily understand this movement because in the making of a third party. Long expected to be the leader and if not he would attempt, by using his position, to divide the Democratic party and incur the favor of the Republican leaders. This is well proven by the Republican party's sending Oscar K. Depriest, Negro of Illinois, to New Orleans and other Southern centers to call Huey Long the greatest friend that the Negroes of America ever had."

Mr. Whilden, in referring to a statement by District Attorney Stanley calling Senator Long's action an attempt to revive the carpetbag era, said that the assertion qualified Mr. Stanley as a "100 per-cent Square Dealer."

NEW ORLEANS, LA.
STATES

MAY 31 1935

LAYS NEGRO VOTE ACTIVITY TO LONG

Sixty-five thousand negroes in New Orleans have signed the 1934-1935 poll books at the urging of Senator Huey P. Long, it is asserted Friday in a formal statement by District Attorney Eugene Stanley. He issued the statement in reply to Long's radio assertion Wednesday night that Frank H. Peterman, state administrator of the FERA, is telling the negroes to register and charging Long with being behind the movement. Long's leaders are telling the negroes to register, according to Stanley. Long said 1000 negroes have been registered to vote.

District Attorney Stanley's statement follows:

Realizing that he dare not risk submitting his own candidacy and that of his politically controlled state administration to the free white Democratic electorate in the primary next January, despite the passage of laws by which he hopes to steal the election, Senator Long is deliberately planning to destroy white supremacy in Louisiana by reviving the negro vote as a factor in Louisiana politics.

Senator Long has urged negroes to qualify as voters and, as a result of his urging, over 65,000 negroes in New Orleans alone have signed the 1934-1935 poll books.

Certain members of his faction have told these people that Senator Long will see that his politically controlled registrars of voters throughout the state will register them and that they will be permitted to vote in the Democratic primary next January.

In advertisements inserted in every daily newspaper in Louisiana, I warned the white electorate of Louisiana to be on guard against the threatened destruction of white supremacy and I urged all white Democrats to qualify as voters at once.

That this danger is a real one is apparent to all thinking persons who read the recently published interview in our local press, wherein ex-Congressman Oscar K. Depriest, negro, of Illinois, was quoted as follows:

"Of course I am for Senator Long. He has promised my people equal social and political rights. I am for any man who will do this."

Thousands of white Democrats, like myself, stand ready to protect white supremacy in our party at all costs and will never submit to any attempt to revive the "carpetbag era" in Louisiana by any man or faction.

(Signed) EUGENE STANLEY.

PORTLAND, ME.
EXPRESS

JUN 19 1935

ROOSEVELT IN SOUTH

That the Solid South is quaking, but as yet showing few signs of a break up, is the conclusion of Theodore C. Wallen, political writer for the N. Y. Herald-Tribune, who has been attending the governors' conference at Biloxi, Mississippi.

Mr. Wallen says that it is conceded that Louisiana is lost to Roosevelt and that Georgia may be slipping; but it is believed that the one party system may hold the other states in line, even though the President's New Deal policies are not strong in any of them.

Mr. Wallen points out the President's weakness in Louisiana and Georgia is largely a matter of the personality of the two Democratic leaders in those states,—Senator Long in the former and Governor Talmadge in the state that Sherman marched through.

Senator Long will be able to say how the electors of his state will vote. If they were elected as Democrats and he told them to vote for the Republican nominees, they would do so and would have a perfect right thus to act. The Kingfish would like nothing better than to defeat Roosevelt and if it should happen that the ten electors of his state held the balance of power, his cup of joy would be overflowing, for then he could retire the President and say to him "I did it."

Governor Talmadge is in a different category according to the New York observer. He is a conservative rabble-rouser, a new figure in politics,—and is said to be a more effective political speaker than Long. He is against the President's policies, but it is not so certain that he could take over the electors of the state.

Mr. Wallen doesn't think the Southern states can be dragged away from their Democratic moorings on the states rights issue. The Democratic party was the original states rights party and the South its stronghold. Roosevelt would destroy the political autonomy of the states, with a view to having the country governed from Washington. But states rights is rather a shadowy proposition in the minds of the voters while Negro domination transcends all other issues. The New Deal threatens Negro subordination and if that can be brought to the fore it might change the situation. But the Southern voters still look upon the Republican party as the Negro party, and the idea is almost impossible of eradication.

Only the intervention of an issue of a far more moving nature than an academic states rights thesis would move the South in the opinion of Mr. Wallen. This was had in 1928 when the nomination of Alfred E. Smith caused the interjection of the question of religion into the campaign. Nothing like that of course is in sight. Only the possibility of the New Deal threatening the economic feudalism of the South would cause the smash.

Louisiana.

Political - 1935
Suffrage

Says Louisiana Negroes Will Miss Huey Long

Baton Rouge, La., Sept. 17.—(By Don Davis for ANP)—A pall of gloom bears down upon Negro citizens as the result of the assassination of United States Senator Huey P. Long. Many Negroes in the state openly disliked Senator Long, but the large majority regarded him as a benefactor.

Why? Readers in the liberal east and west might reasonably ask the question. A visit to any of the small or large centers of Louisiana would supply the answer.

Two weeks ago I visited several towns where old and young persons quizzed me about the voting situation in their cities. They wanted to know if colored citizens of other centers planned to go to the polls as they hoped to do. They furtively retrieved their poll tax receipts from places of concealment with happy smiles and I could with the cynical eyes of a newspaperman observe that these people cherished the receipts and Long who made it possible for them to have.

That was the setting of the stage two weeks ago, but now it's different. The donor of those receipts is no more. His body lies in a grave, stilled by an assassin's bullet. The setting of the stage is changed and these people see no role to be played by them in it, for the Senator Long directed the stage in the first described act. It is a question that time alone can answer whether any of the director's heirs inherited his fairness toward this group.

The fact that he came from a center where the worst of race hatred is supposed to prevail and possessed all of the fairness that is said to belong to the Latins of south Louisiana fascinated the Negro. Long never in all his stormy political career made the Negro an issue . . . The voice of the Negro was raised against him on several occasions, when he referred to them as "n--rs", but he, like Will Rogers, good-naturedly asked their pardon. This was more than any other politician would do, his boosters would say.

The "learned class" resented this act, but their numbers were small. The dead senator was associated with Negroes in his early boyhood and mentioned his pleasant days with them in his autobiography.

All of the race were not for Long. There were those who assumed an imaginary role in the state's affairs and from what they had heard and learned of democracy deplored his methods of conversation. Long opposed the anti-lynch bill, they said in his legislative maneuvering he made no special effort to aid the Negro.

He had a much larger number of ardent supporters in our ranks however. They were well fortified with material to defend the 'Kingfish.' It required more votes than Long's to defeat the anti-lynch bill, they would say. Long enacted no legislation directly in the Negro's favor, but neither did he direct any against him. When a "Long" bill was passed for the common good of the poor man, the Negro faced no maneuvering to exclude him from receiving the benefits of the bill. He campaigned against Dudley Leblanc, "Latin" gubernatorical candidate against Governor Allen. Leblanc ran on this platform "The white man shall always have the first chance at any job in the state."

To reinforce this respect former Congressman DePriest okayed Long and assured the race that they were sure to receive some benefits from Long's legislative acts.

Wouldn't the Negro get his greatest political chance since the carpet bag days in the coming election? It was and is a criminal act to these people to oppose Long. They see no good in their poll tax receipts now. Had the "Kingfish" lived, ample protection at the polls was assured all, but will his successors do this? Long's enemies were prepared to make the Negro an issue in the coming election and it will take a "Long type" of person to stand his ground in face of this unfair attack. It would have meant little to the dead solon, for he had recently warned the entire Democratic party that they would need more than the Negro issue to win in the south next year. What did he mean by this? The anti-Long Negro may also ponder the question: Did Long's assailant approve of his plans to give the Negro the ballot?

In view of the fact that several Negroes were beaten at the polls in Oppelousas, one may conjecture that some couldn't stand to see Ethiopia's children vote and sent Long to his maker.

Those readers who enjoy freedom of the polls can discern from this the cause of the sadness among Louisiana Negroes. They saw in this "Dictator" a gleam of hope and were willing to smile at the minor, jocular insults he poked at them. They were satisfied with the aids granted from unbiased legislation, enacted by the boy who found his way from a log cabin to the Senate.

Shown a copy of the foregoing article, Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell commented:

"I do not believe that Huey Long ever did anything which could be construed as of intended benefit to Negroes. He was a demagogue of the worst type and would make any sort of promise to anybody which he thuoght would strengthen Huey Long. In my opinion, he had but little use for an intelligent Negro.

"The letters which my office receives from Louisiana are the most pitiful that come to me. The people in the rural sections of that state must be the real 'forgotten men' of America. There has been nothing in these letters to indicate that Long ever did anything to improve their condition. Negroes in Louisiana can [illegible] enter the [illegible]

TO FIGHT REGISTRATION LAWS OF LOUISIANA

Courier 10-26-35 Pittsburgh Pa

Denied Right to Register As Qualified Electors, New Orleans Citizens Plan to Take Fight For Ballot Into Courts.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 24—Refused the right to register as qualified electors in New Orleans, three citizens of the city have taken their cases to the courts to force the registrar of voters to register them and make them qualified to vote. The three who have filed suit in the Civil district court are Wallace Marine, president of the League for Civil Rights and Justice; Alex Launeville, president of the Autocrat Club and M. P. Llado. Representing the men are Attorney Frank B. Smith, attorney for the Odd Fellows and Pythians of Louisiana and attorney in the famous New Orleans racial segregation case before the United States Supreme court. The plaintiffs state that they attempted to register and were told by the registrar of voters that the applications they had made out were incorrectly filled out and therefore they refused them the right to register. The registration laws in Louisiana give to the registrar of voters the right to state whether an applicant has properly filled out and to refuse him registration if the blank is improperly filled out. If the blank has been properly filled out the registrar can still require the applicant to explain some portion of the federal or State constitution to the satisfaction of the registrar and the registrar is the sole judge as to the correctness or incorrectness of the explanation. This law was formed for the oft expressed purpose of disfranchising the Negro voter of the State and city.

Several years ago, John St. Charles, member of the board of directors of the Peoples Life Insurance Company, was refused registration in the same manner and filed suit in the court against the registrar and won his suit after reading in court the portion of the constitution offered them by the registrar. All of the three men complaining have been registered voters for years and reside in the Seventh ward, the portion of New Orleans where most Negroes are registered. The fight is being financed by the League for Civil Rights and Justice which was organized for this express purpose some several years ago. This league has a large membership throughout the city and State. Several months ago it brought to the city ex-Congressman Oscar De-Priest, who spoke to a mammoth crowd.

"We are taking this fight to the law court, if necessary," said President Wallace Marine of the league. "We feel that it is time that the Negroes of the State were given their full rights as citizens and we intend to take every legal step to assure every Negro of this right. Our membership is increasing and we are intending to spend all of our funds for fighting just such cases as this.

THEY WERE REFUSED RIGHT TO VOTE IN LOUISIANA



Courier 10-26-35 Pittsburgh Pa

Citizens of color in New Orleans refused right to register as qualified voters in accordance with the Louisiana Jim Crow law. The suits being filed by them and the League for Civil Rights and Justice. Left to right, they are, top row: Alex Launeville, Wallace Marine, M. P. Llado. Seated: Attorney Frank B. Smith.

Political-1935
Suffrage.

Massachusetts.

BLACK JUDASES

RIGHT thinking Negroes strive with might and main to achieve black solidarity, but there are those in our midst who must either be whipped into line or cast out of our ranks as renegades and traitors.

Some weeks ago we endorsed the candidacy of Ernest D. Cooke as City Council representative for Ward 9. We feel that Mr. Cooke is worthy to represent us and has so proven it by years of service to his people. We are loath to inject race into politics, but certain significant facts cannot be ignored. Cooke is the only colored man with six white opponents. He has a splendid chance to win if he gets any kind of support from colored voters, as the whites must necessarily split their votes six ways. However, we learn that there are those Negroes in Ward 9 who are being blinded by honeyed words and empty gifts and are ready to practically sell their votes for a trifle. Such "Black Judases" are unworthy of the great race of people to which they belong—they would betray their own accredited representative and are always the kind that howl loudest when the white candidate that they unwittingly put into office fails to make good his promises.

We denounce these obstacles to Negro progress and urge them to stop and think. Just so long as we show the other group that we are incapable of supporting and respecting our own representatives, just so long they will regard us with contempt and treat us with scant courtesy. Such stupid and traitorous Negroes proclaim their inferiority and practically ask the other fellow to take charge of us and decide what is best for us.

Negro voters of Ward 9, it is your duty to close ranks behind Candidate Cooke, isolate those black Judases and so shame them that they will be glad to come quietly behind your banner and be led in the right path. Race traitors are cowards and will never act in the open. Let us smoke them out of their holes.

STOP RAISING COLOR APPEAL

VETERAN POLITICAL LEADER ADVISES ON WARD 9 POLITICS—RACE CANDIDATE NEEDS WHITE VOTES TO WIN

To the Editor of The Guardian:—

The multifarious arguments that parade thru the brains of many persons who from time to time discuss the political situation as it relates to the Afro-American vote in Ward 9, are often exasperating and astounding, particularly when viewed in the light of such facts as may be culled from the police listing.

The police listing of 1932 approximates 63,000 persons who are 20 years of age and over, and at present it can be safely assumed that listing will give about 25,000 persons living in the ward who are 20 years of age and over.

The total population of Ward 9 is in the neighborhood of 60 to 65 thousand, thereby affording and allowing 25,000 for police listing. Of this 60 or 65 thousand one can reasonably and safely argue that 10,000 are Afro-Americans. That being the case, let us take from this 10,000 the maximum possible vote of the Black American in Ward 9 and we will have about 4,000 procurable votes. That leaves the remaining 21,000 persons on the police listing to be procurable White American voters; that is both the Black Americans and White American being calculated upon the same reasoning basis, will make the White vote at least four to five times the vote of Black men. Ward 9 for the past 30 years has been hopelessly Democratic, even when it was Wards 18 and 13. The late lamented James Tumulty once controlled the political destinies of this district and during his control of it and all other years for 30 years it returned a safe Democratic majority.

I am inclined to think that of the 21,000 white votes about 2,000 are white Republicans, leaving about 19,000 white Democrats. Assuming that all black men living in the ward are Republicans, it would be easy to say that the Republican vote in the ward is 6,000 as against 19,000 Democrats.

The hopelessness of electing a Republican in Ward 9 causes white Americans to forego any attempt to get the nomination for any elective office in Ward 9 so they leave their black brother to flounder around, delude himself with the hue and cry of black men for black men, which is but a clarion-like call to white Americans to be for white Americans.

This cry of black men for black men is a most ingenious, statesmanlike scheme on the part of white men to make black men create prejudice against themselves and to call white men's attention to pooling their efforts against black men.

If black Americans in Ward 9 could only be made to think that by reason of their being low down in the economic world, backward in intellectual development and hopelessly in the minority in Boston, being one in forty of the population, and one-fifth as a voting factor in Ward 9, they will and would base their hopes for success upon some other claim that they are black Americans. A plea for justice and a claim for merit, I think, would give a safer and more solid foundation upon which to stand.

If and when I am a candidate for the General Court in 1936, my argument will be that I am gratified, that I know my district, that I have a predisposition toward honesty, that I have made a study of political government, that I will represent the whole of my district and that when emoluments are to be parcelled out, constituents will be considered because of merit rather than because one is black and one is white. I will certainly tell my constituents that I have a larger claim upon them than that I am black and that I do not want a single vote cast for me because I am black.

I positively protest against the argument of black for black or white for white, and from my point of reasoning the man among us who bases his plea upon black for black is sounding his own political death-knell, and deserves to be defeated, since he must know such an appeal is only to a minority.

This writer, as earnestly as he can beseeches his compatriots, black Americans, to stop raising the hue and cry of black men for black men, and more steadfastly, continuously and comprehensively to request and demand that they be accepted on the basis of merit and sound political judgment and sagacity, always remembering that they must stop hypnotizing themselves, that physical prowess no longer cuts either a wide or deep swath in politics, that the days of a David against Goliath have gone, and that this is the day and age of mind and machinery against mind and muscle, and that the former always triumphs over the latter.

The effort to crowd within this article enough sound argument to convince my black brothers, who may chance to read it, that their ethics in politics are wrong, their arguments are unsound and that their disorderly proceedure must ever put them in the field of politics hors de combat, has been a laborious one. The writer may be misunderstood, and therefore subjected to abuses. Nevertheless, the writer stands willing to meet all comers as to the soundness of his arguments and conclusions in insisting that if he is in error it is an error of the head and not of the heart.

CHARLES H. SEALES.

Political - 1935

Michigan.
6

Suffrage.

Saturday Night.
Detroit, Mich.

MAR 2 1935

Good Citizens Who Don't Vote

By W. P. Lovett

FACING the important primary of Monday, March 4, intelligent voters, mystified by the amazing number and weird character of names on the ballot, might do worse than try to analyze the situation all over again and, as in certain religious areas, make this a time for confession of sins of omission and commission, with the resolve to make one more attempt at understanding the riddle of our present system of nominations.

As in the other sectors of life's circle, the two percent minority of real thinkers (to adopt Edison's formula) should try to be realists in politics, as well as in business and finance. If we face facts, we may incline to believe in accepting situations rather than letting ourselves be monopolized by principles or theories. The practical man, like the scientist, deals with the here and now.

If Lincoln were among us today, he might call our attention to certain facts not widely known, and then ask us to think about them. One class of facts deals with the way people (very good people) vote. Most of us already know and bewail the fact that in this nation we elect our national presidents with slightly more than half of the qualified voters casting any ballots at all. Where are the other half? What would happen if, in the United States, we did like the Germans—at least before Hitler—voted 80 per cent, or 85 per cent of the people qualified to cast ballots? (But the Germans vote on Sundays!)

To keep on talking about elections, not primaries, note the unusual record in that recent, and unique Saar plebiscite. Dr. J. K. Pollock of Michigan university, employed to go over there and help run that election, says that the voting was limited to people who were listed as entitled to vote only in the year 1919—some traveled there from this country just to vote—but the total poll showed close to 98 per cent of those qualified, as actually voting. Of course it was a rare, historic occasion, of international meaning. It may never happen again. But it shows what can be done. And remember, they had a short ballot; just three possible choices for marking a "Yes" in the square.

Now to get back to Detroit: Will you believe that "those ignorant foreigners," especially of Polish nationality, generally mark their ballots with more care than thousands of Americans? Of course they "want jobs" and are managed by politicians, etc., who see to it that voters are well instructed. Right now they offer a large faction of Tammany peril to good government. But why can't native Americans take as much care as "new Americans"? Perhaps we are too independent, too long on individualism, or refuse to do team-work?

This difference explains things that happened in November, 1932, and again last November. Will it happen again March 4 and April 1?

The record shows that when Cleveland had the proportional representation system of city voting, with no primary, the percentage of mistakes made in marking that preferential ballot, causing ballots to be thrown out as invalid, was twice as high in the large residential districts as in the downtown, under-privileged neighborhoods. Again, the spoils politicians may have done their work where the soil was promising. But why can't good citizens, college trained, at least do as well as the kind who can be controlled by a machine?

Another mystery, not yet solved, is exposed by analysis of the precinct vote cast in Detroit in November, 1932, affecting non-voting. In the total number of ballots cast, including split tickets, were about 25,000 on which no vote whatever was marked for president of the United States! Despite the big fight between Toy and Bushnell for prosecuting attorney, about 50,000 did not vote for either one. And when two Protestants, Palmer and Read, were running unsuccessfully for probate judge, 100,000 ballots were cast on which no candidate for probate judge got a single vote—why? Yet some people talk about the "solid vote" of Catholics, for Catholic candidates! It just is not so.

Another "solid block of votes" which can't be found, except in spots and on rare occasions, is that of our Negro population. Politicians know what a slippery job it is to corral that vote and keep it corraled. For some candidates, well known, the average is high. But it is by no means uniform. Rival candidates generally succeed in creating confusion and lack of unity.

HENCE a large, representative committee of Negro leaders issued a pamphlet not long ago, bemoaning the fact that colored people don't get, on the public payroll, the number of jobs to which they are entitled. One explanation was offered, with convincing statistics, showing that on March 4, 1929, more than 26,000 Negroes were registered, but only 4,687 voted at the primary, and 8,201 at the election. It was held that at that time more than 80,000 Negroes were qualified to vote.

It is not so hard to account for the fact that since Nov. 6, 1934, when Detroit had 573,631 names on the valid list of permanent registration, the election commission has noted 95,307 who cast no ballots since November, 1932, and hence their names have been erased according to law. This shows something as to the turnover, removals, etc., in Detroit's population. It also shows plenty of vote-slacking. Let it also be noted that Michigan has today a system of permanent registration second to none other in this land. If we get fraudulent voting now, we can't, as in many other cities, blame our system of registration.

This matter of names that are familiar, having been publicized generously, deserves more study. Certainly our voting methods cannot be blamed for conditions which obviously affect public voting. They also affect every other walk of life, such as the selling of goods of every sort and kind, from tooth-paste to automobiles. A few years ago a shrewd citizen, wise in political lore, driving up Woodward Avenue, saw a man well-known in the mercantile field. "There is a grand chance to put a man into public office." he remarked. The idea was adopted, the suggestion made, and the man was elected, with no discredit to him or his friends. But Mr. Andrew Gump, candidate for the Detroit school board, has a hard hurdle to make in trying to get the average voter to take him seriously and approve his qualifications for the office. Many others in this class might be specified.

When a united, determined effort is made by a group or gang to deliberately confuse the voters, and so defeat a qualified candidate, isn't it too bad that we can't fully expose those responsible? Thus Leo J. Nowicki, an experienced official, for two months has been engaged in a free-for-all scramble to get an even break against a big field of rival Nowickis, on both party tickets, evidently put into the race for very definite purposes. One of his trick competitors cannot be located in the flesh, but the county election commission has kept his name on the ballot just the same. In view of Mr. Leo Nowicki's record for economy, we infer that somebody is trying to defeat him who prefers plenty of jobs to reduced costs of government.

THEN we have to consider the pressure groups who cast a block vote for names that spell team-work, but have no individual meaning; the individual is expected, if elected, to take orders from the group, on the genuine Russian system. Detroit has seen plenty of this sort in the past 10 years, generally of communist or socialist origin. In the case of the Negroes and Poles, too often the coherence of the group is shattered on the rocks of political rivalries within the group. Till recently one could count on not fewer than three factions of Polish citizens, when it came to politics; thanks to the "new deal" nationally, there has been much greater unity in the past two years.

One thing Michigan never has produced—votes for women as women. Except for Mrs. Laura F. Osborn, whose school record is, of course, exceptional, it is the women themselves who furnish the first obstacle to political success for women as women. Nothing is more clear than the idea among women that politics belongs chiefly to the men, and that a woman candidate cannot appeal to voters, either men or women, on the ground of sex alone. Many people believe that this situation is backed by common sense as well as being good politics.

Another point generally overlooked, when an election of judges is on, is the fact that a large majority of our present judges, including those on the circuit bench, were first chosen by appointment, not by election. To fill a vacancy the governor or council made the appointment, which was later confirmed by an election. If our present judges are good, the appointive process of selection should have some of the credit. One glance at the list of candidates for March 4 shows how completely the garments of partisan connection have been stripped away. As non-partisanship thus becomes the rule, it paves the way to a better system in the selection itself.

In conducting the Saar plebiscite, it was guaranteed that the voting should be under neutral control. So Michigan for many years has managed all state and local elections without distinctions of party in naming election inspectors and employes. The system is right. Then came the Ruff law, passed by democrats, and aiming to parcel out election booth jobs on the basis of party connection and party loyalty. We might better require that all policemen, firemen, and school teachers belong to this or that faction of some political party, as the chief qualification for holding their jobs. Fortunately the supreme court pulled most of the poison out of the Ruff law, as it applied to Detroit. But it ought to be repealed as a stigma on the escutcheon of the fair commonwealth.

Of course, the ridiculous thing in our American system, as compared with those benighted European countries, is our adherence to the bedsheet ballot in practically all elections. That alone accounts for the apathy of large sections of voters. Only a handful of names confronts the English voter when he chooses a member of the national parliament; he can readily decide who is to get his support.

Detroit made a fair start when it reduced the number of elective positions to four; mayor, councilmen, city clerk and city treasurer. But we batter our heads against a stone wall when we strive for county home rule and a short ballot. Gov. Fitzgerald, like his predecessor, Alex J. Groesbeck, recommends a short ballot for the state, and the old empire state went that way years ago.

When this depression, with its unemployment, and other impediments, are in the past, we may confidently hope never again to face such an array of names on our ballots as we have suffered from during the past three years. By legislative acts also the first hurdles may be increased or raised, in a fair way. Our present duty is to buck up, and face the present situation on the basis of political realism and optimism.

GRAND RAPIDS IN MIDST OF BITTER POLITICAL WAR

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Mar. 28—One of the most desperate and bitter campaigns in the history of Grand Rapids is being waged for the Negro vote. This vote numbers approximately 2,000, out of a total city registration of 70,000. Ordinarily, the Negro vote would not be as important, but in the April 1st election Negroes are likely to constitute the balance of power in the Third ward commissioner race, where one of the city's most sinister political bosses is making a desperate attempt to unseat Commissioner Henry W. Walstrom.

Commissioner Walstrom's opponent is Harry C. White, whose candidacy has aroused the thinking Negro voters of the Third ward because of White's record as a proponent of residential segregation.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, of which J. Edward Jones is the president, went on record at a regular meeting Sunday, March 17, as opposing White's election. A protest mass meeting was held Sunday, March 24th, and there is little question but that White will get practically no support from the Negro voters except a small group who may be characterized as Uncle Toms and Pussyfooters.

The Progressive Voters' League, the only representative year-around political organization among Grand Rapids' Negroes, has endorsed Henry W. Walstrom for re-election, and contend that his record and active co-operation with the group entitles him to re-election. Mr. Walstrom is directly responsible for two of the five permanent and regular jobs held with the city by the group. Walstrom is also responsible for six of the eight election clerks and inspectors who are employes of the precinct election boards.

The other candidates endorsed by the Progressive Voters' League are Attorney John G. Shackelford, local attorney, who was nominated for Third ward supervisor in the last primaries; John D. Karel for city comptroller, and James Vonk for the Board of Education. Attorney Shackelford, in company with practically every forward-thinking leader of the race in Grand Rapids, is a staunch supporter and admirer of Commissioner Henry W. Walstrom.

The strategy of the political bosses, however, in the Third ward campaign is to use White's anti-Negro attitude as an argument in his favor with the white voters in the Third ward, who outnumber the race voters 15 to 1. In other words, the machine politician is both trying to convert the Negro to white, and at the same time capitalize White's stand for residential segregation with the white voters.

National Voters' League.

Political – 1935

Suffrage.

Nat'l Voters' League Group Holds Meet

Courier

8-31-35

Pittsburgh, Pa.

DETROIT, Sept. 5—The national executive committee of the league met at Detroit, Mich., at high noon, August 26th, with Professor H. M. Tarver of San Antonio, Tex., president, presiding. Mr. L. P. Aray of Ypsilanti, Mich., is secretary.

Committeemen from 22 States were present and discussed the part the league and the colored voters of the nation should take in the next general election and the selection of place of meeting for the 1936 national convention.

Cincinnati was chosen as the national convention city for the 1936 convention upon certain conditions determined by the president. A committee on address to league members and colored voters, was ordered appointed by the president.

Political - 1935

Nebraska

Suffrage

HASTINGS, NEB.
TRIBUNE

APR 2 1935

See New Record in Voting

Polls Crowded as City Decides Major Issues

Hastings voters streamed to the polls today in the city's annual election to pick a mayor from a field of five candidates, elect a councilman from each ward in hard fought races, select other general city officials and to decide whether the east side shall have a new Alcott school building.

Despite gloomy weather, heavy voting gave promise early today that the election would break all existing records for the total number of votes cast in a city election.

A check of all Hastings precincts shortly after noon showed more than 1,500 votes had been cast with nearly seven hours of what usually is the heaviest voting period remaining.

Second ward B was leading all others in voting with 197 on the city issues and a few less on school issues. Close behind was Fourth ward A with 185 votes cast at noon. The precinct was running only a little behind its voting record in the general election last November.

First ward A and B were running neck and neck with slightly over 300 votes cast for the ward. There appeared to be little doubt that the record of 5,629 votes set in 193[illegible] would be broken today barring a change in the weather before late afternoon.

Only a few candidate supporters were passing out cards at the polls today, but mothers of Alcott children picketed nearly every polling place seeking support for the bond issue.

The city clerk's office in the water and light building was swamped shortly after the polls opened this morning with unregistered voters being sworn in despite the fact that nearly 8,000 electors had registered during the regular period which closed 10 days ago.

There was less confusion there, however, than usually results in an election of such magnitude and interest. Freeholders from practically every one of the 10 precincts in the city were on hand to aid in swearing in the voters.

Automobiles Busy

Brisk temperatures and overcast skies this morning gave rise to the fear that elderly voters might not reach the polls today, but automobiles were brought into play by the dozens as supporters of various candidates struggled to bring out every possible vote.

Nearly every one of the 35 municipal candidates was working today.

Major interest in today's election, which follows a bitter campaign during the last two weeks, centered in the mayoral race, where Mayor C. G. Ingraham, L. B. Stiner and William Harm appeared to be racing neck and neck for the election. George Bivens is expected to poll a good vote, but close observers gave him little chance of becoming the city's next mayor.

Also being followed closely today was the fate of a $150,000 bond issue for the construction of a new Alcott school building. From talk heard in the vicinity of the polls this afternoon, it appeared that the issue would carry easily.

With the exception of the Fourth ward, interest ran high in council elections.

Six candidates were working overtime today in their try for election as police magistrate. The race has consistently held second interest to the mayoral fight throughout the campaign.

Mayor Attacks Stiner

The vacant building at 119 south Denver avenue was crowded to capacity Monday night as candidates assembled there for final campaign speeches. Campaign meetings were sponsored there throughout last week by the Eureka Civic and Social Club, an organization of Hastings Negroes.

Mayor Ingraham took advantage of the opportunity to hurl some charges at L. B. Stiner and to answer some of the charges made by Stiner in a pamphlet that was distributed over the week-end. The mayor was content to use practically all of his ammunition on Stiner, confining his remarks about Harm to hints that Harm was "too easily influenced" by Stiner during the latter's previous terms as mayor.

Harm spoke briefly but had little to say against his opponents. He called upon the voters to base their decisions on his record of 22 years on the city council. Frequent applause during his talk and the remarks one heard among the audience was virtual assurance that Harm will get a sweeping majority of First ward votes.

Plans were being made by the Tribune today for the handling an exceptionally large number of telephone inquiries on the election. Special telephones have been installed and a large crew of workers will compile and provide election information.

Call 2040

Election information will be available by calling the Tribune, 2040, shortly after the polls close at 7 p. m. No information will be available before that hour.

Following its usual custom the Tribune will have reporters at each precinct polling place to flash partial returns to the office as soon as the polls close. The election trend is expected to be available before 8 p. m.

To prevent any possible interference with the machine arranged to supply election information, the Tribune office will be closed. Election results will be available only by telephone.

LINCOLN, NEB.
EVENING STATE JOURNAL

AUG 29 1935

NEGRO OFFICERS INSTALLED

Nonpartisanism in Politics Championed by Taylor.

Luther Allen was installed as president of the Lincoln Negro Voters league in the club rooms at 2200 U Wednesday night. Other officers installed are Frenchie Kennedy, vice president; Lem Moxley, treasurer; W. L. Todd, secretary; Melvin Shakespeare, assistant secretary; A. C. Morriss, sergeant-at-arms; Buster Jennings, assistant sergeant-at-arms; and Rev. C. A. Long, chaplain.

Al Taylor, chairman of the executive committee, spoke on "Nonpartisanism in Politics." Stating that Negroes are the only group of people in the United States who have been steadfast in allegiance to one party, he said, "The Negro, above all, should be non-partisan for his own economic benefit, for intelligent exercises of his right of franchise, and for better government. If necessary to secure equality before the law and economic justice, he should whole-heartedly endorse that individual or subscribe to that party which will guarantee that which rightfully belongs to him. We as Negroes are not seeking special privileges, but we demand the right to fill any position we may acquire as law abiding citizens."

New Jersey

Political — 1935
Suffrage.

TRENTON, N. J.
TIMES

SEP 11 1935

Federation of Colored Clubs to Meet Friday

The Colored Confederated Political Clubs of East Trenton, including that of the Tenth Ward, will hold a joint conference at the Mission House Friday night at 8:15 o'clock to discuss further affiliation. G. Grant Morgan will preside.

Leaders who will take part in the discussion include: William Thomas, Mrs. Effie May Causey, George T. Walker and Mrs. Carrie Walker, of the Tenth Ward; Mrs. Helen Wright and William Agusta Baker, of the First Ward; and Mrs. William Kinghton and John Floyd of the Fifth Ward. Speakers from the Confederacy will be Mr. Morgan, Rev. P. H. Phillips, Mrs. Rose Sercy, and others.

Political — 1935
Suffrage.

New York.

New York Herald-Tribune

OCT 8 1935

Voters Begin Registering at 5 P. M. Today

Books Will Be Open Tomorrow, Thursday, Friday, Monday, Tuesday

Voters of New York City will have their first opportunity today to register for the election on November 5 at which members of the Board of Aldermen, members of the Assembly and a few county officers will be chosen. The registration places will open at 5 p. m. and will close at 10:30 p. m.

Those who fail to register today will have five other days in which to complete this necessary preliminary to casting their ballot on election day. The registration places will be open from 5 until 10:30 p. m. tomorrow, Thursday, Friday and next Monday, and from 3:30 until 11:30 p. m. next Tuesday. There will be no registration next Saturday, which is Columbus Day and a Jewish holiday.

Eaton Urges Republicans to Act

On the eve of the start of registration Melvin C. Eaton, Republican State Chairman, issued a call to Republicans to register during the week so that they might vote for Republican candidates for the Assembly and thus contribute to the recapturing of control of that body by the party. Mr. Eaton also warned the members of his party that it would be necessary for them to be registered in order to participate in the primary election in 1936 in which delegates and alternates to the Republican National Convention would be chosen.

A heavy Republican registration was predicted by Mrs. Anna Burke McCann, Republican woman leader of New York County. She said she thought a heavy Republican registration might be expected throughout the country. In getting out the Republican voters, the organization expected to have the aid of the Young Women's committee of the Women's National Republican Club.

Crews Calls Half Delinquent

Brooklyn Republicans were urged by John R. Crews, chairman of the Republican Executive Committee, to register so that they might exert their power in determining the international, state and local policies that are shaped by elections. He reminded the voters that year after year only about one-half of those entitled to vote qualify to exercise their suffrage by registering.

Tammany Hall and the Democratic organizations of the other boroughs were preparing, as usual, to get the Democratic vote out for registration.

Rifts Encourage Independents

Although the Board of Elections is looking for a registration of about 1,600,000, some 300,000 fewer than a year ago, the election is expected to bring out an unusually large number of independent candidacies because of the rifts in the two major party organizations. Today is the last day for the filing of independent nominating petitions.

Consolidations effected during the year will reduce the number of election districts from 3,847 to 3,777, with a consequent saving in election costs of about $200,000. In one district, however, the trend toward consolidation was reversed and the single district split into four. That was in Knickerbocker Village, the low-cost apartment development on the East Side, between Manhattan and Brooklyn Bridges, which houses 3,600 voters. Among the abolished districts was Randall's Island, which was uniformly late in reporting results in past elections.

Pamphlets Explain Proposals

At each of the registration places the voters will receive a pamphlet explaining the propositions, constitutional amendments and questions to be voted on on November 5. There are five: a proposed state bond issue of $55,000,000 for unemployment relief; an amendment permitting reorganization of county government; an amendment permitting a verdict by five-sixths of a jury (ten men in juries of twelve and five in juries of six) in civil cases; a proposition for repeal of Section 7, Article 8, of the state constitution relating to the liability of stockholders in banks in the event of losses by depositors, and Mayor F. H. LaGuardia's proposed "yardstick" municipal power plant.

The validity of the local law authorizing the power referendum has been challenged by Justice Edward S. Dore, of the Supreme Court, but the administration is going ahead with preparations for the referendum in the hope that the decision of Justice Dore will be overturned on appeal.

"Angels" Barred From Voting

The Board of Elections reported yesterday that none of the followers of Major J. Divine, self-styled Negro deity of Harlem, except those who gave their full names had been registered. A large number styling themselves "angels" of Father Divine's kingdom and giving only their angelic names were refused the right to register. Still a greater number were disqualified because they could not pass the literacy test.

New voters, it was announced yesterday, will be given an opportunity to take the literacy test at all public schools designated as registration places throughout the registration period. Only those who cannot produce certificates showing they have graduated from an eight-year public or private school or the equivalent are reuired to take the test.

WAR IN ETHIOPIA REACTS IN BUFFALO

Heavy Negro Registration Construed as Effort to Defeat Candidate of Italian Descent.

10-15-35

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUFFALO, Oct. 14—The war in Ethiopia has become a factor in the election here and may afect the results in the Third and Sixth Assembly Districts in Erie County, according to assertions made here today.

There has been a heavy increase in registration in the Fifth Ward, which includes the Negro section, from 2,700 last year to 8,200 this year. The increase is believed to be due to degistration by Negroes who intend to vote against Arthur R. Lombardo, a Republican candidate for Councilman, who is of Italian descent.

The Negro section is diveded between the Third and Sixth Assembly Districts, which are now represented by Democrats, but which are regarded as doubtful.

Local Republican leaders have begun a campaign to induce the Negro voters, if they will not vote for Mr. Lombardo, to support the rest of the Republican ticket. Mr. Lombardo's Democratic opponent is Andrew P. Meaney.

Political-1935

New York.

Suffrage

Assemblyman Andrews Announces He Will Introduce Amendment To Defeated Reapportionment Bill

Scores Governor For Failure To Mention Injustices To Negroes In Radio Address; Says He And Stephens Will Never Vote For Measure In Present Form

Following the radio plea made Sunday night by Governor Herbert H. Lehman for the passage of the reapportionment bill, which was defeated by Republican and Tammany legislators, comes announcement from Assemblyman William T. Andrews, one of Harlem's two Albany representatives, that he will introduce an amendment to the bill at the first opportunity.

Stating that he was unalterably opposed to the reapportionment bill in its present form and that his colleague, Assemblyman James E. Stephens, was of a like opinion, Assemblyman Andrews in a statement to The New York Age on Monday said that while he appreciated the Governor's remarks about himself and Stephens in the radio address, he did not see why the Governor did not mention how unjustly Harlem would be treated if the present reapportionment bill were adopted.

In his radio address, Governor Lehman bitterly assailed the Democrats and Republicans who voted against the reapportionment bill for political reasons. He mentioned the opposition of Assemblyman Andrews and Stephens by saying: "..... I do, however, wish to except the two members of the Assembly from the Harlem districts, whose sincerity I do not question and who have opposed the bill on other than such political grounds."

In commenting on the Governor's address, Assemblyman Andrews told an Age roporter:

"By that quotation, the Governor admits that our stand is reasonable and sound. If that be true, I cannot understand how Governor Lehman, himself a member of a minority group, can appeal to the people of the State of New York on reapportionment and not make any mention of the fact that more than 250,000 Negroes in the Harlem districts will not receive fair and equitable representation under the proposed reapportionment bill.

"I believe that since the Governor went to the people for reapportionment, he should have also sponsred in that appeal to the people of the State of New York an amendment to the proposed reapportionment bill which would have assured the Negro citizens of Harlem fair and equitable representation under a reapportionment plan.

To Propose Amendment

"At my first oportunity, I will present to the Assembly an amendment to the proposed reapportionment bill which will aim at giving to the Negro citizens of Harlem fair and equitable representation. namely a state senator and at least two assemblymen. I hope to secure the active support of Governor Lehman for that amendment, and if I secure the Governor's support as well as having the amendment adopted, I will then vote for the amended reapportionment bill. But unless the amendment is adopted, I will still be unalterably opposed to the proposed reopportionment bill. There is no power which can force me to vote for the bill as long as it is unfair and unjust to the Negro citizens of Harlem and of New York State.

"I believe that Assemblyman Stephens sanctions and sponsors my sentiments."

ASSEMBLYMEN HIT MEASURE

Stephens, Andrews Stand Out for Congressman

With the senate and assembly districts reapportionment bill headed toward a quiet burial in the Assembly Wednesday, a Congressional redistricting bill was introduced in that body in an effort to reduce New York County's Congressional districts from ten to seven.

The bill was immediately opposed by Harlem's vigilant assemblyman, William T. Andrews and James E. Stephens, when it was found that the new Congressional lines would cut squarely through Harlem and prevent the election of a Negro Congressman. The two legislators had bitterly fought the other reapportionment bill because it blighted the hopes of Harlem for a Negro state senator and jeopardized the position of one of its assemblymen.

After Governor Lehman excepted the two Negro legislators from his withering radio attack Sunday on opponents of the reapportionment bill, Assemblyman Andrews demanded that the executive support an amendment which would have given Harlem justice. The governor reached a truce with Tamnany, however, when his pet unemployment bill was passed Wednesday and it was decided that the reapportionment bill would be killed.

NEW YORK TIMES

APR 11 1935

WOULD REDISTRICT CONGRESS SEATS

Bill, Offered in Both Houses at Albany, Makes Drastic Changes.

SHARP REDUCTIONS HERE

Legislative Leaders Believe Measure Has Little Chance at This Session.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ALBANY, April 10.—With legislative reapportionment headed toward burial in the Assembly, a bill cutting New York State into forty-five Congressional districts was introduced tonight in the Legislature.

The measure, reducing New York County's Congressional districts from ten to seven, but increasing the districts in Bronx, Queens and Kings, drew the same sharp fire of attack from Tammany that met the Dunnigan-Streit bill reapportioning Senate and Assembly seats.

In the Senate the bill was put forward at once to the order of final passage and it was deemed possible it might be put through, but it was generally agreed that in the Assembly it would stand little if any chance.

The Legislative Reapportionment Bill, demanded by Governor Lehman and all the Democratic leaders but those of Tammany, seems doomed for one more test in the Assembly, possibly tomorrow or the next day. Despite Governor Lehman's demand for favorable action, it has gained no converts.

For this reason it is believed that after another test vote shows that the measure cannot pass at the present time, Governor Lehman will allow the members to adjourn sine die and perhaps take up the battle later in the year. In the face of this situation it was declared that the introduction of a Congressional reapportionment bill only a few days before final adjournment was little more than a gesture.

Advanced in the Senate.

The bill setting up forty-five Congressional districts was prepared by the special Committee on Reapportionment and was sponsored in the upper house by the Democratic leader, Senator Dunnigan, and in the lower house by Assemblyman Streit, sponsor of the Legislative Redistricting Bill.

"I ask that this bill be advanced to the order of third reading so that the Senate can finish up its work this week," said Senator Dunnigan.

"No objection," said Senator Fearon, Republican leader, but the Republicans will make a strong fight against the bill when it comes up for final passage.

In the Assembly the Republicans tried to block introduction. They failed, and Speaker Steingut sent the bill to the Rules Committee. It may have a vote after a second test roll-call on the Legislative Redistricting Bill.

Tammany Hall is strongly opposed to the Congressional bill, which would mean the loss of three Tammany representatives.

Under the present apportionment there are ten Tammany representatives and although New York County contains two fractions of other districts they are represented by a Bronx man and a Staten Island man.

The new bill would rearrange the New York County districts drastically and would cut straight across Harlem. This has aroused once more the ire of Assemblymen James E. Stephens and W. O. Andrews Negro members from Harlem who want a district that will send a Negro Democrat to Washington.

Under the new bill New York County would be divided into seven districts, none cutting across the line of another county. Brooklyn would be increased from eight districts and a part of one stretching into Queens to nine districts of its own.

Biggest Gain in Queens.

Queens would make the biggest gain. At present Queens has one district and shares that with Brooklyn and one with Nassau and Suffolk. Under the new bill Queens would get four districts in the county.

The Bronx now has one district and shares one with New York and one with Westchester. The bill would give Bronx four districts of its own. Richmond now is allied with the lower portion of Manhattan, but under the new bill it would be linked to Nassau.

The bill would create one district in Nassau and the county would share another with Suffolk.

At present Nassau, Suffolk and part of Queens are all in one district.

Westchester, which now shares two districts with Rockland and

Bronx, would get one district of its own and share one with Putnam.

Up-State districts would be shifted radically, as follows, under the bill:

Thirtieth—Columbia, Dutchess, Ulster and Rensselaer, except the city of Troy.
Thirty-first—Albany and the city of Troy in Rensselaer.
Thirty-second—Chenango, Delaware, Orange, Otsego and Sullivan.
Thirty-third—Fulton, Greene, Montgomery, Schenectady and Schoharie.
Thirty-fourth—Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Hamilton, Saratoga, Warren and Washington.
Thirty-fifth—Herkimer and Oneida.
Thirty-sixth—Jefferson, Lewis, Madison, Oswego and St. Lawrence.
Thirty-seventh—Onondaga.
Thirty-eighth—Broome, Chemung, Cortland, Schuyler and Tioga.
Thirty-ninth — Cayuga, Seneca, Steuben, Tompkins, Wayne and Yates.
Fortieth—Monroe.
Forty-first—Genesee, part of Monroe, Ontario and Orleans.
Forty-second—Niagara and part of Erie.
Forty-third—Erie.
Forty-fourth—Erie.
Forty-fifth—Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Livingston and Wyoming.

City Would Have 24½ Districts.

While the State has forty-five Representatives in Congress, only forty-three are elected from districts and two are elected at large, due to the failure of the Legislature to enact a new reapportionment law based on the 1930 census. That census is the basis of the new bill.

In submission of the bill today William J. O'Shea, counsel for the special committee, disclosed that with 55 per cent of the total population of the State, New York City would get under the bill twenty-four and a half of the total districts in the State. Since the half district is Richmond allied with Rockland, this would mean in effect control of twenty-five of the forty-five districts. At present New York City controls twenty-three Representatives.

So convinced were the legislators that there was only slight prospect of passage of the bill that the absence of curiosity about the proposed new district lines was unusually marked. It was felt that there would be a show of action and that the measure would then die.

PROPOSED SHIFTS HERE.

Dunnigan Bill Would Vitally Affect New York County.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ALBANY, April 10.—In the Congressional district lines in New York County great changes are made in the new Dunnigan-Streit bill introduced tonight.

New York County, at present having ten districts and two fractions of a district, would be cut to seven districts. The first district would be lower Manhattan from Charles Street and the Hudson River extending across town to East Fifth Street and the East River, pretty much on a straight line, although there would be some deviations.

The second district would be a similar segment across Manhattan Island. On the east, Forty-second Street would be the northern boundary. The cross-cutting line would run down to Thirty-seventh Street at Park Avenue and thence go west to the Hudson River on Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Streets.

The district above this would be for the most part on the east side of Central Park. It would run from East Forty-second Street north to East Seventy-seventh and Seventy-eighth Street, but would take in a portion of the territory west of Central Park also as far north as Sixty-eighth Street.

There would be a district on the west side of the park from Sixty-eighth Street north to a boundary line varying from 116th Street to 123d Street, and another district on the east side of the park from Sixty-seventh Street and Sixty-eighth Street north to 116th Street.

Another district would cut across Harlem on a line varying from 116th Street on the east to 123d Street. The final district would be all Manhattan above that.

Representatives Sirovich, Dickstein and Sullivan would be thrown into one district. Mr. Sirovich would also be put in the district represented by Representative O'Connor. Representatives Boylan and Kennedy would be in one district.

The district now represented by Representative Peyser would be vitally altered, as would the district now represented by Representative Marcantoni.

The districts of Representatives Bloom and Gavegan would not be altered as much as the others.

The lines of the Bronx, Kings and Queens would follow fairly closely the lines laid down for new State Senate districts. Richmond would be allied with Rockland under the new bill instead of with lower Manhattan as at present.

Rockville Center, N. Y.
NASSAU DAILY REVIEW

MAR 14 1935

NEGRO VOTERS HEAR CITIZENS CANDIDATES

Candidates of the Citizens' committee of Hempstead addressed a meeting of negro voters of the village last night in the negro Odd Fellows hall on South Franklin street. Clarence A. Edwards, chairman of the committee, introduced the speakers, who were Mayor W. Taylor Chamberlin, candidate for re-election, and Robert J. Hartnett and Henry C. Bickmeyer, candidates for election to the board of trustees.

The small hall was filled to capacity by residents of the South Franklin street district. Henry Harleston acted as chairman of the meeting and welcomed the speakers and visitors.

NEW YORK TIMES

MAR 15 1935

REVOLT RISES FAST ON REDISTRICTING

Tammany District Bosses Add Undercover Hostility to Open Protest at Albany.

LEHMAN IN HISTORIC ROLE

Facing Fight Like Van Buren and Cleveland, Governor Is Said to Be Confident.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ALBANY, March 14. — Revolt against the proposed Democratic reapportionment of Senate and Assembly districts spread like wildfire today and challenged directly the party leadership of Governor Lehman.

With Tammany Hall due to lose three Senate and seven Assembly seats in the proposed redistricting, the nucleus of a bolting group was formed at the outset, and following closer examination of the measure during the day new faces joined the ranks of those vowing that they would never vote for the bill.

Governor Lehman, absent from the Capitol as the storm broke, has pledged enactment of a reapportionment measure, long overdue. With the rising tide of opposition in his own party, he is now in the recurring position forced on Democratic Governors ever since the days when Aaron Burr as an early Tammany brave first directed the Wigwam forces at Albany.

As the Dunnigan-Streit bill setting up the new districts was reported favorably in the Assembly and other routine moves were made, Governor Lehman was being fitted for the part played by Democratic executives from Martin Van Buren down through Grover Cleveland and Franklin D. Roosevelt, the rôle of battling with the district leaders of Tammany Hall.

Fight for Political Existence.

Up-State Democrats are now in the front of the revolt, but while they are outspoken, it is clearly recognized that Tammany district leaders are providing the real backing for the drive against the redistricting measure.

The Dunnigan-Streit bill would carve New York County into six Senate districts with entirely new lines and allot only sixteen Assembly seats. The importance to the district leader is not so much the loss of legislative representation, but his own position, which is based upon the Assembly district.

The new Senate lines will require broad readjustments in Assembly district borders and consequently force changes in the traditional Tammany district leadership lineup. The Braves are fighting to the last to prevent that.

Governor Lehman, returning either tomorrow or the next day from New York City after a trip to Washington, will be ready, according to aides, to take cognizance of the fact that the solution of the problem has been dumped into his lap.

The Governor, it is understood, will be prepared to set out after the foe in the belief that reapportionment is justified and that he can win the battle.

Dissidents in the Assembly.

The Streit Assembly bill came out of Rules Committee in the lower house by a vote of 8 to 2. Those voting against a favorable report were Howard N. Allen, Republican, of Dutchess, and Michael F. Breen, Democrat, of Rensselaer. Mr. Breen was willing to lay bets at long odds today that he would never vote for the bill. His objection is that the bill links Rensselaer County, now a Senate district by itself and represented by a Democrat, with Saratoga County, which is strongly Republican.

The two Negro Assemblymen from Harlem, James E. Stephens and W. C. Andrews, protested against the failure of the bill drafters to carve out a Senate district in Harlem which would insure the election of a Negro Senator. Assemblyman Frank T. Quinn of Oneida, which would be cut from three Assemblymen to two, is another objector.

Assemblyman Ehrlich, Republican, of Buffalo, attacked the Dunnigan-Streit measure as a "gerrymander."

Senator Jacob J. Schwartzwald, Democrat, is worried over the set-up of new districts in Brooklyn to provide for another seat, because it would deprive him of a la[illegible]portion of his district in Brow[illegible]lle, where he is strong. He has not yet joined the bolters, however.

Slight Bolt Enough to Block.

Nine or ten Tammany Senators and Assemblymen must, in effect, be voted out of office if the bill is to pass. The Democrats have only 77 votes in the Assembly and 76 are needed to put any bill through. The smallest bolt would set up an insurmountable barrier.

Governor Lehman is said to be well aware of the difficulties and yet to feel confident that the bill can be pushed to enactment. The district leaders think otherwise.

The Republicans are sitting back waiting. Former Speaker Joseph A. McGinnies voted in Rules Committee to report the bill, but he served notice that this did not mean he would vote for the bill on the floor.

Meantime, supporters of the measure took some cheer from reports that Senator George L. Thompson of Suffolk, the two Assemblymen from Suffolk and the two from Nassau might be compelled to back the bill.

The bill makes Suffolk a Senate district by itself and gives Nassau an extra Assemblyman and a Senator. It is felt in some quarters that the "home folks" may demand that the Republican legislators vote for the Democratic bill to increase their counties' representation.

Political - 1935

North Carolina

Raleigh, N. C. Observer
April 25, 1935

NEGRO VOTING.

To the Editor: The unnecessary notoriety which the Negro as a voting element seems to enjoy is an uncalled for political camouflage. Such, however, is the result of unscrupulous tactics and approaches made by lieutenants and self-appointed leaders. A close study of the methods employed will to a very large extent reveal selfish motives. If an individual has the qualified right to vote, he should be allowed that privilege unhampered. The consideration of the people as a whole and their welfare should be the guide and incentive prompting a conscientious voter. Intelligent leadership will always contribute towards a broader education of its people; but never will such leadership stoop to barter its people for selfish gain or recognition. No real man will ever sell or trade his vote against his honest convictions. In voting men to public office, one should study their active official life as affects the people, also study probabilities as to aspirants; then decide yourself and vote yourself.

DR. L. E. McCAULEY.

Raleigh.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.
JOURNAL

APR 24 1935

Something New Under the Sun

In the mayoralty election held at Raleigh, N. C., Monday a feature was that "leading negroes, interested in the welfare of their race, appeared at the polls and challenged members of their own race whom they believed to be unqualified to vote in the election," says the News and Observer. A strange spectacle indeed, and the Raleigh paper is right in pronouncing it something new in the South.

Another phase of the picture, as that paper stated, was instances of white men attempting to vote negroes regradless of their qualifications. Such a situation, remarkable as it appears, is only one of the incidents that crop out under a "white man's" government when designing politicians attempt to herd disqualified voters of the colored race and vote them to carry out their own selfish ends. The action of the representative negroes under the circumstances is highly commendable.

RALEIGH, N. C.
NEWS OBSERVER

APR 25 1935

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DR. L. E. McCAULEY.

Raleigh.

GREENSBORO, N. C.
NEWS

APR 26 1935

Clark's Comment

NEGRO PREACHER AT POLLS.

Factions of "the white man's party" in Raleigh have made very liberal use of colored voters in intra-party contests, the negroes frequently deciding the contests between the whites, one white faction being able to command more negro troops to beat the other faction of whites, the decision of the negroes declaring the policy to be pursued. In these contests negroes have been voted without reference to their qualifications. The white faction dominating the polling places was concerned only as to whether the voter would vote "right." If he was on the right side he voted, regardless. If he was not voting "right" his credentials might be found lacking in some important particular.

Which is by way of mentioning an unusual incident in the recent Raleigh primary. Negroes in large numbers had "qualified" for voting, at the solicitation of white men, of course. When the polls opened in precinct No. 16, where the negro vote is heavy, appeared Rev. George Fisher, a respected negro minister and pastor of a local church. The preacher had prepared himself with a list of names and he immediately began challenging some of the negroes who appeared to vote. It is said that his challenges caused about 100 negroes to be turned away from the polls as disqualified and it is believed that others who would have appeared stayed away when they learned what was happening.

"I am interested only in better government and am doing this for no candidate," the minister said, and so far as appears nobody has questioned the sincerity of his purpose. The preacher of course gave his exclusive attention to the voters of the colored race. He knows that good government is not promoted by debauching the voters. White politicians having no concern for government except to control it for special benefits anticipated, may debauch and corrupt voters of their own race and of the colored race persuading many to vote who are not qualified and protecting them in illegal voting. If anybody has ever heard of a white man appearing on such occasions and doing his part to eliminate the corrupt vote it should be put on record. There are protests in plenty but it isn't the custom of the whites to give force to their protests after the manner of the colored preacher. Usually the good white folks who get interested about the polls have a particular purpose in aiding a candidate, and sometimes they overlook regulations in behalf of their own candidates. The Raleigh negro preacher did his bit voluntarily in behalf of good government. That's what he said and there is no evidence to the contrary. The example of that colored preacher should put to shame the whites who talk much about fair and honest elections and do nothing to bring them about. Most of them lack the courage that the negro exhibited at the Raleigh polls. They haven't enough concern for good government to work for it in person, to fight for need be.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.
NEWS

APR 21 1935

Suffering Suffrage.

(Fayetteville item.)

This is the first time they ever let me vote, and they tried to cut my throat because I didn't vote right," said a Negro who walked into a doctor's office this afternoon with a badly slashed neck.

He said another Negro asked him whom he voted for in the city Democratic primary and then proceeded to carve him on finding that he had voted "wrong."

RALEIGH, N. C.
NEWS OBSERVER

APR 28 1935

Half of 769 New Voters Live in Negro Wards; E. M. Barton Enters Race

Over 750 new voters, half of them in the city's three large Negro precincts, were recorded on Raleigh's new city registration books within the past five days, a check of the books, which closed yesterday at sunset, revealed.

The big increases in the Negro precincts came despite the fact that the books already held a record registration of 14,616 names at primary time last Monday. There were few new names placed on the books of white wards during the past several days.

Barton in Race.

Restating his intention of running again on his record, Commissioner of Public Safety Ed. M. Barton formally declared himself in the run-off race against S. J. Ferguson yesterday.

"Despite attempts to create the impression that I would not be a candidate for re-election to the office of Commissioner of Public Works, I am confident that I will be re-elected," said Mr. Barton. Yesterday morning, he informed City Clerk J. E. Sawyer in a brief note that he intended to run.

Mr. Sawyer's call for expense accounts for candidates in the primary yesterday brought one return —from William T. Harding, who was in the Public Works race. He reported spending $138.68, most of it for printing and advertising.

Registration Soars.

The registration soared to 15,385 as 769 new names were added during the week, 358 of these being in Precincts Nos. 10, 15 and 16.

In No. 10, where much criticism has resulted because of the "herding" of Negroes to the polls, a total of 177 new names were recorded. In No. 16, at the Memorial Auditorium, 109 new voters were put on the books and No. 15 showed an increase of 72. Only one name was added in No. 2, a predominantly white district.

New registrations in other precincts were: No. One, 26; No. Three 24; No. Four, 10; No. Five, 15; No Six, 42; No. Seven-East, 22; No Seven-West, 27; No. Eight, 35; No Nine, 58; No. Eleven, 60; No. Twelve 55; No. Thirteen. 6, and No. Fourteen, 30.

Fountain's Position.

Following Mr. Barton's announcement, reports were being circulated that new strength was added to the ranks of Captain Theodore K. Fountain's camp as a result of new line-ups in the ranks of workers. Some of the supporters of Commissioner J. H. Brown, eliminated in the primary, have gone over to Fountain in the Public Safety race, while others are being identified with the J. Winder Bryan forces.

Commissioner Brown has declared himself in favor of Mr. Barton, but has been noncommittal on the Public Safety fight.

"The voters of Raleigh," said Commissioner Barton in his statement, "indicated that they preferred a trained civil engineer for the office of Commissioner of Public Works and from my experience with that office for the past two years, I know that if the Commissioner of Public Works is not a civil engineer, he will be compelled to pay large engineering fees now required. The department requires the constant assistance of a civil engineer and I have been able to give that and thereby save the people of Raleigh that cost.

"I expect to continue the program of public improvements commenced during my administration and which I believe every citizen of Raleigh desires continued. I will seek for Raleigh the assistance of the Federal government in making improvements.

"I have no outside business connections which require any of my time and will, therefore, be able to devote full time to the office."

GREENSBORO, N. C.
RECORD

MAY 2 1935

Names of Registered Negro Voters Are Being Secured

Seen As Possible That Last Minute Drive For Negro Council Candidate May Be Put On In City.

Indicative of the strenuous campaign being made by Robert C. Sharpe, negro candidate for council, and his backers, is the copying of the names of all negroes registered in the various city precincts, the work being nearing completion by a group of workers at the city hall.

It was understood that the names and addresses were being taken with the view of checking on each one and seeing that they vote in the general election on Tuesday.

This marks another precedent to be added to the several already set in the local election, and numerous citizens are commenting on the possibility of still another precedent being set and Sharpe named as a member of the council.

Little interest appears to have been taken thus far in the election, even the Sunday ordinance referendum having aroused but little comment. All indications point to an unusually light vote being cast.

"One-Shot" Voting.

Rumors have it that Sharpe and his supporters will vote solely for the negro aspirant, hoping there will be a sufficient number of other voters who fail to vote for the full number of councilmen to enable him to climb from the bottom rung and shove one of the present council down into the vacated place. Quite a number have indicated their intention of voting only for a portion of the councilmen. The securing of the complete polling list of negroes, gives strength to the rumors. However, it is possible that the polling list is being compiled by those who are for, or are against the Sunday sports issue and that their activity will be centered on the referendum, with only passing interest as to the outcome of the election itself.

At any rate, it is expected the interest in the ballot battle will be aroused to a point where it will assume proportions above a skirmish by Tuesday morning.

NEW YORK TIMES

MAY 5 1935

NEGROES HALT NEGRO VOTE

By VIRGINIUS DABNEY.

Editorial Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES

RICHMOND, May 3. — The phenomenon of leading Negro citizens standing at the polls and challenging scores, if not hundreds, of other Negroes who had been herded to the ballot box by white ward heelers was seen in Raleigh, N. C., the other day, when the municipal primary was held. **The Rev. George Fisher, rector of a Negro church, caused nearly 100 members of his race to be turned away as unqualified, while many more failed to show up when they heard he would challenge them.**

"I am interested only in better government and am doing this for no candidate," he explained. "The better-thinking people, both white and colored, should help in this move to end the voting of controlled votes of both races."

The flagrant manner in which the Democratic machine in Raleigh was manipulating the Negro vote came forcibly to attention on March 12, when the city manager form of government was defeated through this means by fewer than 300 votes. At that time the press exposed the methods used by the machine politicians. The News and Observer published a picture of an ex-convict city employe leading a procession of Negroes to the ballot box.

After this election there were reports that more than 2,000 Negroes had been registered for the municipal primary on April 22. It was in this primary that the Rev. George Fisher and other prominent Negroes aided the anti-machine element of whites. The run-off will take place on May 6, at which time it is expected that the Negro vote again will play an important part.

The argument that such incidents as that recently in Raleigh demonstrates the unfitness of the Negro race for the ballot is not to be taken seriously. The action of the Negro clergyman and his aides showed that it is not the color of a person's skin which determines his fitness for citizenship, but the quality of his understanding and his sense of civic responsibility.

Cleric Who Barred Own Race at Polls Missed Jail Term

RALEIGH, N.C. — The Rev. George A. Fisher, Episcopal minister, who stationed himself at Precinct 16 in the elections, last week, and through his challenges "to prevent herding of illiterate persons to the polls," caused 100 persons to be turned away, narrowly escaped being behind the bars in March, court records here reveal.

On March 18, W. H. Newell swore out a warrant before the clerk of the city court, P. S. Dowell, that one, George A. Fisher had given him a worthless check drawn on the Mechanics and Farmers Bank, for $45.

The warrant charged that Fisher gave the check to E. C. Banks in November, knowing at the time that he did not have sufficient funds on deposit or credits with the said bank with which to pay the said check and with intent to cheat and defraud Banks.

Permitted to Pay

Orders were given to law officers to apprehend Fisher. On March 21, Judge Wiley G. Barnes signed an order permitting Fisher to pay the check and costs of the proceedings, in lieu of other punishment.

When Fisher took his stand at the precinct, last week, as he had done in the primaries, his right to challenge was protested by the poll workers soon after the voting began. The minister is then reported to have admitted that he was working in the interest of S. J. Ferguson, later the successful candidate for commissioner of public works.

Grudge Is Charged

Supporters of Commissioner Barton, defeated, charged openly that Fisher's work resulted from a personal grudge against the commissioner because of a disagreement over the rental of the Memorial Auditorium for dances.

Both the New York Times and the AFRO-AMERICAN have criticised the minister for his activity in turning away members of his own race from the polls.

Negro Sets a Good Example

An unusual but very interesting story came out of Richmond a few days ago about a case in Raleigh, N. C., where a Negro minister broke up some plans to vote illegally a number of his race in a municipal primary.

The minister was Rev. George Fisher, rector of a Negro church. The story is printed in the New York Times, and was written by Virginius Dabney. He says 100 Negroes were turned back from the polls when challenged as unqualified for the vote, and many others who had been lined up by the ward heelers failed to show up when they learned that their right to vote would be challenged.

Rev. Fisher said he was not acting in the interest of any candidate, but merely in the interest of good government. "The better thinking people of each race should help in this move to end the controlled voting," he said.

Negroes as a rule claim that the Negro race has learned to imitate the white people, and they take more readily to the things they should not learn. The lesson then for the white people is to be sure that they set the proper example. If white people tried harder to live the right life and to do the right things, they would have less of a race problem.

Political—1935
Suffrage.

North Carolina

Alexandria, La. Town Talk
February 21, 1935

No Negroes Here Attempt To Register

Not a single negro has attempted to enroll in the sheriff's books, in lieu of the payment of the poll tax, or to register in the office of the register of voters, here, it was announced today.

Inquiry by a reporter for the Town Talk, at both of these offices, elicited the information that, no attempts had been made by any negroes, to either sign the sheriff's poll books or to register in the registrar's office.

Sheriff Downs, announced when the sheriff's poll books were first opened that enrollment would be strictly for white voters. Neither has it been the policy in the past in the registrar's office to have negroes to register. Even if they attempted to do so, few, if any, would be able to fill out the registration blanks correctly.

Few Attempt To Enroll

SHREVEPORT, La., Feb. 21.—Less than a dozen negroes have unsuccessfully attempted to enroll in the 1934 and 1935 books in Caddo parish, it was learned Wednesday. Several of the negroes have been told there were no books for them, while others were told they must register first.

In Bossier parish Sheriff L. H. Padgett said not a single negro had attempted to enroll. In Red River parish no attempts have been made by negroes to enroll, deputies in Sheriff Floyd Jones' office said. In DeSoto parish one negro inquired anent the enrollment books but did not succeed in signing. Half a dozen negroes applied for enrollment in Webster parish but were refused.

BALLOTS OF OUR GROUP DECISIVE

City Officials Are Charged With "Herding" 3-16-35

2 WARDS TURN TIDE

Friends of Defeated Plan Angered; To Protest Election

Special to Journal and Guide

RALEIGH, N. C.—The ballots of colored voters were the decisive factor in a special election held here Tuesday to decide whether to substitute a city-manager form of government for the commission plan now in vogue.

But their active participation in the voting brought reactions in several quarters similar to those of yesteryear. Friends of the city manager plan are charging that the city administration "herded" Negroes to the polls in the successful effort to defeat the city-manager plan. Reports of voting "disorders" and trickery are being bandied around. A protested election was in prospect Wednesday.

Everybody, including the local daily press, admits that Negro votes decided the issue Tuesday as the city manager plan was defeated by a margin of 289 votes, according to the unofficial canvass. It was by that majority—in an election in which 6,261 votes were cast—that Raleigh retains its 22-year-old commission form of government.

The End Is Not Yet

But the end is not yet, for some politicians are "up in arms." The News Observer has reverted to its customary attitude on the question of Negroes voting—if their votes are important, particularly. The afternoon paper is customarily enraged by the matter.

George W. Ball, campaign manager for the Committee for the City Manager Plan, has already protested against alleged "irregularities" in Precinct 10, one of the two chief Negro-voting sections of the city. He indicated a protest was likely to be laid before the County Board of Elections.

If the result of the election Tuesday stands, however, Mayor George A. Iseley, Ed. M. Barton and James H. Brown are each expected to offer for re-election in the April 22 primary and the May 6 election.

Ball's Statement

Mr. Ball in a statement issued for publication, said:

"Precinct Nos. 10 and 16, composed of an overwhelming number of colored voters, apparently gave the present commission form of government a majority of 773 votes. A recount may be asked in these percincts."

While talk was going on about disorders in Negro precincts, local papers' accounts said there was no disorder in other precincts.

It was charged that administration workers centered their work in Precincts 10 and 16, both largely populated by colored voters. The heavy vote for the present form of government was attributed to these efforts.

Impartial Observation

More impartial observers, feel that Negroes simply felt that they would prefer the commission form of known results to the untried city-manager plan.

In Precinct 16, where the voting poll is located at Memorial Auditorium, the city manager plan received only 50 votes to 534 for the commission plan.

In Precinct 10 a similar situation prevailed, the commission form getting 402 ballots to 113 for the city manager plan.

In these two precincts the margin favoring the commission plan was 773, more than twice the margin of defeat for the city manager plan.

How decisive the Negro vote was as a balance of power is also indicated in the fact that the city manager plan lost although it won a majority vote in nine of the 16 precincts.

Alexander Webb, a well-known white insurance man here, declared that the tactics used by the city officials in "herding" Negroes to the polls was an "outrage that should be resented by both white and Negro citizens interested in good government."

He said also: "The manner in which the city officials and their friends are voting the Negroes in wholesale lots is an abominable outrage." He made this remark after a reported visit to the Soldier's Home precinct during Tuesday morning.

When the County Election Board meets Thursday morning of this week at 11 o'clock it will canvass the ballots and hear Mr. Ball's protest. J. S. Mitchiner of Garner is chairman of the board.

Although only 6,261 votes were cast Tuesday as against an average of 10,000 in normal times, it was thought that rain, starting before noon and continuing throughout the afternoon undoubtedly cut into the vote total.

Listed among the disorders at Precinct 10, Soldier's Home, was the alleged action of Lawrence Gatling, white, a city employee, in seeking to assault a news cameraman and destroy his camera because a picture was about to be made of him in company with colored voters. He was arrested for investigation and released on $100 bond. Daily papers asserted that Gatling was an ex-convict.

Among Chairman Ball's other charges of irregularities are: That an election judge in Precinct 10, was illegally disqualified; that voting started before the prescribed hour; that non-residents either voted or were given the run of voting booths and stations; and that voting was allowed when electors could not see the ballot and voting.

Raleigh Votes

NOTE: Population of Raleigh, N.C., is 37,000.

Eligible to vote, about	18,500
Actually registered	10,000
Actually voted	6,261
Colored vote	1,000

Instead of blaming 1,000 colored voters who helped carry the election, last week, against the city manager plan, the above facts seem to indicate that our white folks ought to blame themselves.

Where were the 3,800 white folks who were registered voters and who didn't vote?

Where were the 8,500 Raleigh citizens over 21 who haven't even registered?

If there were genuine patriotism and real citizenship in Raleigh the only howl we should hear would be "Why doesn't every eligible voter vote?" Instead, they yell their heads off because 1,000 colored people voted.

Charlotte, N. C., News
April 9, 1935

Qualifications for Voting.

Of the 200-odd persons to register last Saturday for the municipal election next month, fully three-fourths were Negroes. But that is an unintentionally ominous and bald way to put it. This is no special election and requires no special registration. Let us say, rather, that of the 200 names added last Saturday to the 20,000 registered voters, 150 were Negroes who had not been registered before.

The qualifications for voting in North Carolina are simple. There is no property requirement. Citizenship and residence in the state for a year before the election are specified, but otherwise the only restriction is that—

". . . every person presenting himself for registration shall be able to read and write any section of the Constitution in the English language." Constitution of the State of North Carolina, Art. VI, Sec. IV.

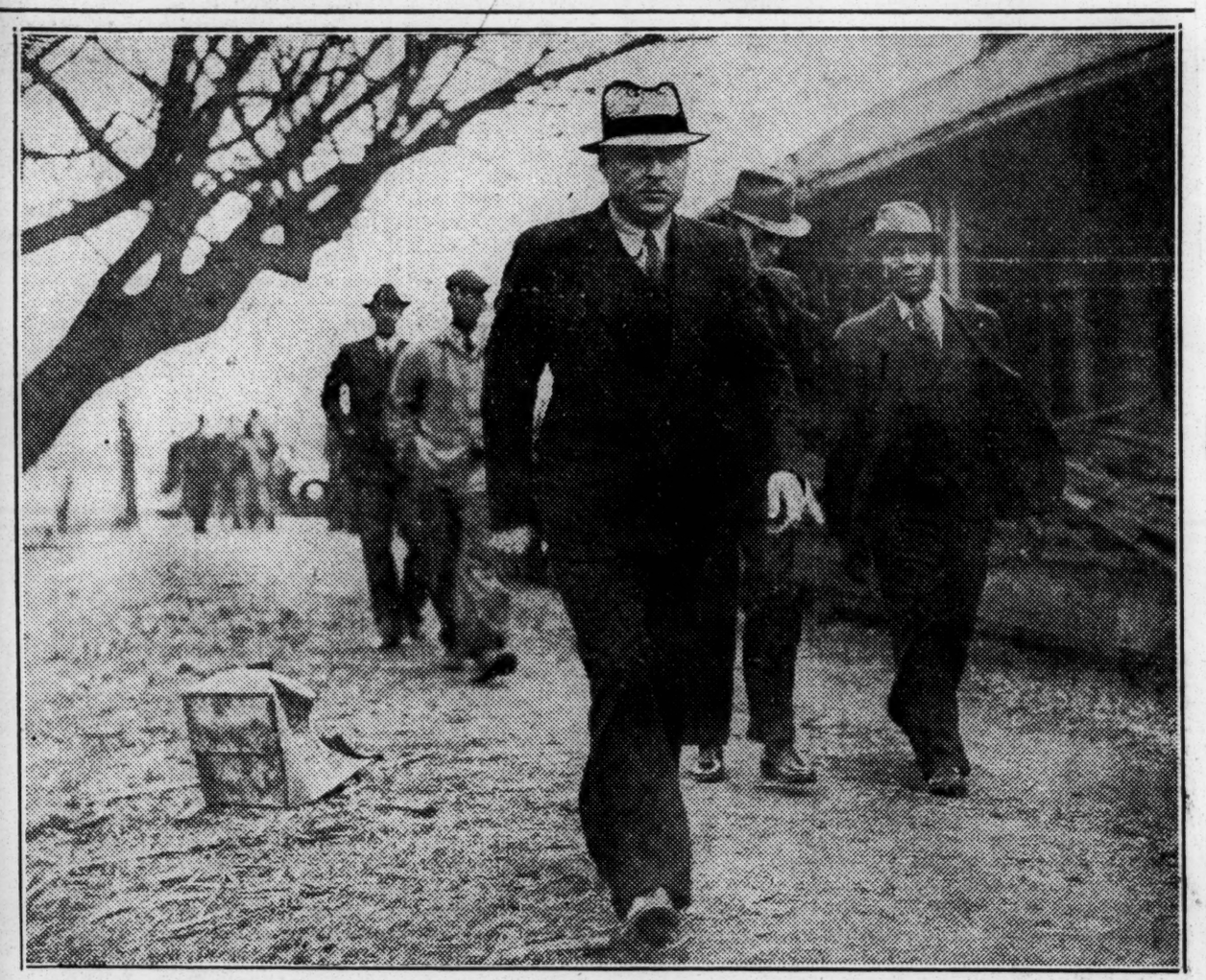
In 1868, when the constitution was adopted, this proviso was sufficient to prevent the voting of Negroes, most of whom had not learned their letters in slavery. Likewise did it keep many white people from availing themselves of the privilege of franchise, so that a section had to be added: "But no male person who was, on January 1, 1867, or at any time prior thereto entitled to vote under the laws of any State in the United States wherein he then resided, and no lineal descendant of any such person, shall be denied the right to register and vote . . . by reason of his failure to possess the educational qualifications herein prescribed."

In the 67 years since that time, however, the educational barrier has become ineffective. The state has been busy teaching all of its chillun, white and black, to read and write and figger and be ambitious. The state's aim for the Negroes has been not so much to enable them to vote as to better their status economically, culturally and morally. That has been done in part, and if in the meantime they have learned along with it to make intelligent and honorable use of the ballot, why that is a benefit the framers of the constitution had not counted on.

RALEIGH, N. C.
NEWS OBSERVER

MAR 13 1935 3

CITY EMPLOYE LEADING NEGROES TO POLLS



Lawrence Gatling, in the foreground, ex-convict now in the employ of the city, leading a procession of Negroes to the Precinct 10 polling place at the Soldiers' Home yesterday. Gatling attacked the photographer who made the picture and attempted to destroy his camera, but was prevented from doing so when a by-stander intervened. A policeman, stationed at the polling place to preserve order, did not move off the porch during the disturbance. Gatling was arrested a few minutes later when he followed the photographer and newspapermen to their car and again attempted to destroy the camera.

Raleigh, N. C. Observer
April 7, 1935

Heavy Negro Vote Looms In Next City Election

Wholesale Registrations in Big Negro Precincts; 2,100 On Books Now

WHITE CITIZENS NOT QUALIFYING FOR VOTE

Predicted Challenges May Be Filed Against Negroes in Some Precincts

The Negro vote in Raleigh, which defeated the recent movement for a City Manager form of government, now looms as the deciding factor in the selection of the Capital City's governing officials in the coming primary and elections, a check of the new registration books showed yesterday.

A conservative estimate indicated that no less than 2,100 Negroes, or over one-fifth of the normal voting strength of the entire city, have already qualified to vote on April 22 in the municipal primary. The registration period still has one full ween to run.

White citizens of Raleigh are not registering in large numbers, the survey showed, but workers have been exceedingly active in hauling Negroes to the polls to be registered. In Precinct No. 15, third largest of the heavy-voting Negro wards, a Negro taxi driver spent half a day yesterday hauling Negroes to the polling place.

Tax Comparison.

White citizens, frankly apprehensive, yesterday cited figures to give an idea of the suffrage power held by the Negroes in Raleigh as compared with the taxes of Negro property owners is shown by the county's tax abstract. The 1934 abstract shows that Negroes owed only $27,000 in taxes, as compared with $385,000 for white property owners. The Negro delinquent list is always larger than that of white citizens.

Registration Table.

Below is a table which clearly indicates how the Negro vote is threatening to veto again the white balloting in Raleigh. Representative precincts were canvassed in the white sections and the three big Negro precincts are taken as a comparison to show the activity in these wards. The second column shows the approximate number of names now on the book and the third column is the total vote in the 1933 city election:

	New Registration	Old Vote
White District.		
Precinct 2	245	490
Precinct 9	500	883
Precinct 14	260	638
Negro District.		
Precinct 10	750	686
Precinct 16	700	802
Precinct 15	460	348

Go Unchallenged.

At only one precinct, No. 8, in which E. P. Puller is registrar, were officials prepared yesterday to test the eligibility of Negroes to vote. In the large Negro precincts they were registered without question, and in No. 15 Registrar Fred Morrison said he made a canvass of both the white and Negro residences in his ward in order to put everyone on the books who wished to register. Most of the voters in No. 15 are Negroes.

Although there have been no indications so far that challenges will be issued on primary day or the preceding Saturday, which is set aside for this purpose, it was predicted yesterday that at least one faction will decide on this course before the election.

Raleigh has seen the wholesale challenging of Negro voters on several occasions within recent years and the practice always has tended to stir dissension among factions.

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Suffrage.

North Carolina

RALEIGH, N. C.
NEWS OBSERVER

MAR 13 1935

EMPLOYES OF CITY HERD NEGRO VOTERS TO POLLS; BEAT CITY MANAGERSHIP

IN CHARGE AT PRECINCT NO. 10



Here are two of the election officials at the big Negro-voting precinct, No. 10 at Soldiers' Home, where disturbances in yesterday's election occurred. On the right is Joe Upchurch, former city employee, against whom cases for drunken driving and beating his wife have been continued for weeks in City Court because Upchurch was too "sick" to face trial. He was active at the polls yesterday. On the left is Bart M. Gatling, local politician who busied himself inside the voting enclosure despite the fact he is not a resident of the city.

Majority For City Manager Form Voted in White Precincts Wiped Out By Two Heavy-Voting Negro Precincts

CITY MANAGER FORCES PROTEST IRREGULARITY AT PRECINCT NO. 10

Rain Cuts Vote to Only 6,260

With Majority For Commission Government 289; Lawrence Gatling, City Employee, Assaults Cameraman Picturing Parade of Negro Voters in No. 10 Where Regular Election Officials Were Thrown Out

Following is the unofficial vote by precincts, the first column showing the vote for the city manager plan and the second for the commission plan:

Precinct:	For	Against
No. 1—College Court	179	136
No. 2—Wiley School	273	79
No. 3—H.-Barton School.	220	163
No. 4—Flat Iron Bldg ...	268	100
No. 5—Dev and Gaston .	165	245
No. 6—415 N. Salisbury .	34	174
No. 7—Murphey School .	450	335
No. 8—Bd. Health Bldg .	225	168
No. 9—Bloodworth-Lane .	298	195
No. 10—Soldiers Home ..	113	402
No. 11—Fire Sta. No. 1 .	155	169
No. 12—Fire Sta. No. 3 .	117	263
No. 13—Hillsboro-Ashe ..	158	94
No. 14—Boylan Heights .	202	116
No. 15—528 Fayetteville .	79	102
No. 16—Aud. Fire Sta. ..	50	534
Totals	2,986	3,275

Negroes by the hundreds, herded to the polls by city administration workers in Raleigh's two large Negro precincts, proved the deciding majority yesterday as the City Manager plan was defeated by 289 votes, according to an unofficial canvass.

By that slim majority Raleigh retains its 22-year-old commission form of government, but George W. Ball, campaign manager for the Committee for the City Manager plan, protested irregularities in Precinct No. 10 and indicated the election might be contested before the County Board of Elections.

If the vote stands, Raleigh's three commissioners—Mayor George A. Iseley, Ed M. Barton and James H. Brown, are all expected to offer for re-election in the primary of April 22 and elections of May 6.

Disorder reigned at Precinct No. 10, Soldiers Home, yesterday morning when Lawrence Gatling, ex-convict and employe of Commissioner Ed M. Barton, assaulted a photographer.

Gatling was arrested and although officers witnessed the disturbance, they declined to prefer charges against him, merely booking him at police headquarters for "investigation." J. Sherwood Upchurch, former Representative in the General Assembly from Raleigh, posted $100 for the prisoner and he was released a few minutes after being booked.

Assaults Cameraman.

Perceiving that he had been photographed as he led a number of Negroes to the voting enclosure, Gatling, who is maintenance supervisor of the municipal airport, sprang at the photographer, J. William Daniel, who accompanied Jonathan Daniels, editor, and Charles Parker, city editor of The News and Observer, to the polling place after reports had been received downtown of irregularities there.

He struck the camera, but was prevented from destroying it by bystanders. As the newpapermen were leaving, he followed them to their car and again struck the camera, but Police Lieutenant Joe Lowe came up and took him in charge.

Gatling threatened the newspapermen with violence if they printed his picture.

"I'll get you even if I go to hell for it," he shouted.

A coincidence, the unofficial returns showed the majority of 289 to be exactly the same of the majority against the City Manager plan in the contested precinct, No. 10.

Ball's Statement.

Mr. Ball last night issued the following statement:

"Early this morning a protest was filed in Precinct No. 10. John Branham, one of the regular judges appointed by the Wake County Board of Elections, was disqualified as a judge on the alleged ground that he had come too late. Mr. Branham was at the voting place before 6:20. The polls were to open at 6:29. When Mr. Branham arrived at 6:20, he was told that he had been disqualified, and the poll box was closed and the voting was in progress, contrary to law. The voting box was hardly visible to bystanders. Two men, non-residents of the city, were allowed the free run of the polls. These things were called to the attention of Mr. N. L. Walker, secretary of the Wake County Board of Elections, at the polls, and Mr. Walker advised the elections officials of violations, but the election officials ignored Mr. Walker's advice.

"A statement will be made later as to whether or not the election will be protested. Precinct Numbers 10 and 16, composed of an overwhelming number of colored voters, apparently gave the present commission form of government a majority of 773 votes. A recount may be asked in three precincts.

"The support given the council-city manager plan was most gratifying."

In filing a protest with the elections board on the vote in No. 10 Mr. Ball stated the following objections: That John Branham, regular judge, was improperly disqualified; that voting started before the lawful time for the poll to open; that non-residents of the city were allowed to enter booths; and that voting was allowed when electors could not see the ballot and voting.

On the contention that he was late in reporting for duty, Mr. Branham was declared disqualified and George Savage was named in his place by Mrs. Joe B. Upchurch, registrar, and W. F. Moody, second judge.

Bart Gatling, father of Lawrence Gatling, and said to have been working for the commission plan, declared Mr. Branham arrived after nine ballots had been cast.

No disorders were reported in other precincts in the city.

Negroes Turn Tide.

Administration workers centered their work in Precincts 10 and 16, both largely populated by Negroes, and the result was that good majorities obtained by city manager forces in such sections as Cameron Park, Hayes Barton, Boylan Heights and Northeast Raleigh, were wiped out.

In No. 16, where the voting poll is located at Memorial Auditorium, the city manager plan received only 50 votes to 534 for the administration. The situation was almost the same at No. 10, the commission form getting 402 ballots to 113 for the city manager.

Carry Nine Precincts.

The city manager forces carried nine of the 16 precincts in the city. In No. 2, the Cameron Park area, they overwhelmed the city manager opposition by 184 votes to 79. Other precincts carried by the city manager advocates were: Nos. 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 13 and 14.

Scores Negro Voting.

Alexander Webb, well known Raleigh insurance man, declared the tactics used by the city officials in herding Negroes to the polls was an "outrage" and should be resented by both white and Negro citizens

interested in good government.

"The manner in which the city officials and their friends are voting the Negroes in wholesale lots is an adominable outrage," he said, referring to the Soldiers' Home precinct, which he visited during the morning.

Canvass Thursday.

The County Election Board, of which J. S. Mitchiner of Garner is chairman, will meet Thursday morning at 11 o'clock to canvass the balloting and hear protests from Mr. Ball.

Objections were also entered in Precinct No. 1, College Court, where Mr. Ball contested the vote of Charles B. Park, Jr., on the grounds that he is not a resident of the city.

Is Grand Jury Official.

Mr. Park, who is assistant foreman of the Wake County grand jury, admitted to him and others that he voted and that he lived outside the city, Mr. Ball asserted. Supporters of the commission plan contended that Mr. Park was fully qualified to vote, declaring that he moved from the State College section to outside the city limits only about ten days ago.

Voting Light.

Balloting was unusually light for a city referendum, only 6,261 votes being cast as compared with a normal vote of around 10,000.

Rain started falling before noon and continued throughout the afternoon, undoubtedly cutting the balloting considerably.

Greensboro, N. C., News
April 17, 1935

Negro Voter Has Throat Cut For "Wrong" Ballo

(Special to Daily News)

Fayetteville, April 16.—"This is the first time they ever let me vote, and they tried to cut my throat because I didn't vote right," said a negro who walked into a doctor's office this afternoon with a badly slashed neck.

He said another negro asked him whom he voted for in the city primary and then proceeded to carve him on finding that he had voted "wrong." The doctor did not get his name.

The municipal primary this year had several close contests, and there was a heavy registration of negroes. This is the first time negroes have voted in considerable numbers in a city election.

Raleigh, N. C. Observer
April 23, 1935

A Spectacle

What a spectacle there was for t white South in Raleigh yesterda Remembering the recent city ele tion in which unscrupulous white politicians herded poor and ignorant Negroes to the polls in order to defeat the city management form of government in Raleigh, leading Negroes, interested in the welfare of their race, appeared at the polls yesterday and challenged members of their own race whom they believed to be unqualified to vote in the election. In one precinct these Negroes, interested both in preventing the debauching of their race and the election, turned back scores of Negroes by their challenges.

Here is something new in the South where black and white men live side by side: White men undertaking to vote Negroes regardless of their qualifications, and Negroes insisting that unqualified Negroes shall not vote.

Whatever other feelings they may have, thoughtful white men will commend the wisdom of these Negroes who worked to prevent the exploitation of the poor and the ignorant Negroes by white men, careless both of white government and Negro welfare so long as they could herd black hands to the ballot box to stuff in votes.

Fayetteville, N. C., Observer
April 23, 1935

IGNORANCE, BY WHATEVER COLOR, DANGEROUS AT POLLS.

One thousand negro teachers from all parts of North Carolina, holding a convention at Raleigh, unanimously adopted a resolution urging all negro teachers in all parts of the State to register and vote in all elections.

The resolution comes a little late because negroes already have begun the exercise of the ballot in a marked degree over a wide area in North Carolina, not so much from their own initiative but because they have been urged and persuaded to vote by white men, Democrats, and many of them sons of those who wore a red shirt in the hectic white supremacy campaigns that marked the turn of the century.

Time was then when the problem of keeping the negro out of politics and at the same time keeping within the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution was deftly met by Governor Aycock and his coterie, who set up stringent educational requirements for the exercise of the ballot, but who set up universal education at the same time; in effect swapping the negro the opportunity to be educated in return for his right to vote.

Now that the negro has become educated it is becoming more and more awkward to keep him from becoming a factor in the white man's political machinations, especially when his ballot is sought by an increasing number of white men.

Mere criticism of those white politicians who encourage the negroes to vote is not a solution to the question. The negro vote is a commodity in the political market and practical politics was never noted for ethics or restraint.

Two solutions suggest themselves.

One, based on the Supreme Court decision in regard to the Democratic party in Texas, would bar negroes from membership in the dominant political party, thus preventing them from taking part in the primary election of that party. This system could be worked in North Carolina but it would do away with the non-partisan primary under which so many of the State's municipalities select officers, and would effectively bar not only negroes, but white Republicans, from taking part in city government.

The other solution would be the enactment (and the enforcement) of stricter standards of intelligence and literacy for the electorate. Such a system not only would keep a great many negroes from voting, but it would also keep from the polls a great many white people whose greatest interest in good government is the difference between selling their vote for fifty cents and selling it for a dollar.

Of the two solutions the second strikes us as the best and the fairest.

We have nothing to fear from the vote of intelligent negroes.

We have everything to fear from the corrupt exercise of the ballot by depraved and ignorant members of both races.

GREENSBORO, N. C.
NEWS

MAR 14 1935

OFF TO A FINE START.

Indulging in what the Raleigh News and Observer terms their "first say on form of government since 1913," capital voters Tuesday contrived to give a splendid illustration of the need for some sort of civic reform down there.

The Raleigh Times of Tuesday afternoon reports a "city employe," one Lawrence Gatling, arrested at the polls presumably for having threatened newspapermen who were taking his picture as "he led a group of negro voters" to the balloting booths. Gatling is some sort of supervisor out at the airport, overlord of a few laborers in the service of the city department of public works. He was doing nothing that gang foremen haven't done since city departments were created, we imagine; but the newspapermen could hardly have been blamed for taking his threats, if any, seriously—he killed his wife and her paramour some ten years ago and was saved from the electric chair largely as the result of a plea that he had been kicked in the head by a horse when a child. There being no horse convenient, the police did well to place him in custody, and the $100 bond signed by that formerly well-known sportsman and legislator J. Sherwood Upchurch does not seem excessive.

The scene of the disturbance was what is known as the Soldiers Home precinct out on New Bern avenue, and there other irregularities, such as voting by non-residents and opening the polls prematurely and in the absence of one of the poll-holders, are alleged. Both daily newspapers are supporting the proposed change to the city manager form of government; and there is scant prospect of either overlooking anything verging on scandalous behavior on the part of the administration.

Well, boys will be boys; but we hope Raleigh's most recent expression of the popular will did not include any considerable number of absentee ballots.

It is a comfort to realize that none of the devilment can be charged to the desire of Republicans to meddle with the affairs of their betters—Raleigh's government is at present non-partisan.

Political – 1935

North Carolina

Suffrage

CHARLOTTE, N. C.
NEWS

MAY 2 1935

NEGRO VOTERS SAID TO BE BETWEEN THE DEVIL AND THE DEEP BLUE SEA.

Dear Sir:

Many Negroes fear political scheme and trickery.

A large number of Negroes were carried to the polls last Monday. Ninety-nine per cent (*) of them were advised and instructed to vote for one white candidate for mayor and their own candidate for the city council and if they would even attempt to vote for other candidates their vote would be lost and should they be advised by anyone to divide their vote among other candidates they were being tricked.

The public is looking with interest for the reaction of these voters in the finals next Tuesday.

Some of them feel that it is impossible to elect their candidate to the city council with a voting strength of about two thousand or twenty-five hundred, which perhaps voted full strength in the first primary.

Some of them fear if they put up a solid front next Tuesday, knowing that their candidate has nine chances to one of being defeated, their vote would be useless and they would be without representation on the city council.

Some of them fear if they are advised to divide their votes among other candidates it will weaken the strength of their own candidate by assisting other candidates who have advantage of both white and colored votes.

Some of them fear that if they are advised by the candidate or his campaign workers to vote for more than one candidate for mayor and the one Negro candidate for the city council upon returning to the polls next Tuesday, they fear trickery of being sold out. Perhaps it would have been better to advise them to divide their votes among other candidates at first, as it will be more than difficult to change most of them for the finals next Tuesday.

Seemingly, Negroes and their candidate are between the devil and the deep blue sea about this council business.

J. J. METZ.

Charlotte.

*[An obvious guess.—Ed.]

Carthage, N. C., News
March 21, 1935

SEEMS A SORE SPOT

If one is to judge by newspaper reports, Raleigh and Wake county politics are about the worst in the State. In local elections there is a persistent effort, with more or less success, to register negroes in large numbers. And the morning paper of the capital is always complaining about some kind of alleged rottenness in local elections and local government.

Now there was an election on adoption of the manager form of government in Raleigh. The next morning the News and Observer carried a picture on its first page showing an employee of the city government, an ex-convict, leading negroes to the precinct. Under the picture it is stated that this ex-convict tried to break the camera which the reporter was using in snapping the picture and that in the scuffle a policeman stationed at the polling place to preserve order made no effort to interfere.

And the paper said: "Negroes by the hundreds, herded to the polls by the city administration workers in Raleigh's two large negro precincts, proved the deciding majority yesterday as the city manager plan was defeated by 269 votes, according to an unofficial canvass."

Just what is the matter with the state's political center?

RACE REFUSED VOTE PRIVILEGE; PUSHES ACTION

NEW YORK, N. Y. Sept. 6—Formal demand was made August 30 on Homer S. Cummings, U. S. Attorney General, that the Department of Justice prosecute John Cashion of Wilkesboro, N. C., "for arbitrarily refusing to register qualified Race voters and for refusing to allow them to vote in the general election held in November, 1934."

The N.A.A.C.P. reminds Mr. Cummings that this violation of the Federal Constitution was reported to the Department of Jusice by Prof. W. H. Hannum of Salisbury, N. C., more than six months ago.

The attorney general's office at N. A. A. C. P. charges was "a flagrant whitewash because in spite of the fact that written statements were filed by fifteen Negro complainants, no federal agent interviewed these complainants, except that one agent called upon Claude M. Petty of Wilkesboro not to obtain information against Cashion but to try to intimidate and threaten Mr. Petty because he had had complained."

The result, the N. A. A. C. P. charges, was that U. S. Attorney Higgins on May 14 wrote Professor Hannum that the Bureau of Investigation was of the opinion that no action should be taken against Cashion, this opinion being based on the defense made by Cashion that he "was not satisfied that the complaining individuals had the educational qualifications required by the law of North Carolina.."

Greensboro, N. C., News
December 3. 1935

Charge That Cashion Denied Negroes Right to Register

Federal Court Grand Jury Returns True Bill Against Wilkesboro Registrar, Who Is Alleged to Have Discriminated Against 15 Negroes—Cases Tried.

Allegation that John Cashion while acting as registrar of voters in Precinct No. 1 in Wilkesboro October 27, 1934, "arbitrarily, wrongfully and unlawfully denied 15 negroes their "right to register and vote in the general election held November 6, 1934, solely because" of their race is embraced in a true bill of indictment returned against Cashion by the grand jury in United States district court here Monday afternoon. In the indictment are 15 counts.

This is one of 29 true bills of indictment returned by the grand jury on the opening day of the regular December term of court convened at 10 o'clock Monday morning by Judge Johnson J. Hayes. Considerable progress was made in disposition of the criminal docket during the day, and criminal actions also are scheduled for trial today and tomorrow. The trial of civil cases is to begin Thursday morning in the event of completion of trial of the criminal docket by that time and the last of the civil actions have been placed on the calendar for Friday, December 20.

Charge of Judge Hayes.

Part of Judge Hayes' charge to the grand jury, during the morning session of the court, was regarded as presaging presentation to that inquisitorial body of an indictment involving alleged deprivation of the rights of citizens to register and vote. In that connection the jurist called special attention to the federal law stipulating that no one can, by reason of color or race, be deprived of certain inalienable rights in the matter of registering and voting. Under the law, it was set forth, all persons of legal age who are able to read and write—copy—the constitution are eligible to register for and vote in elections, regardless of race or color.

In each of the 15 counts in the indictment against Cashion appears the name of a negro whose right to register and vote in the general election in 1934, is alleged to have been denied, the language of the instrument being identical in each instance except for the difference in the names of the 15 negroes who are declared to have been thwarted in their efforts to register for that election, involving the matter of election of a member of Congress from the eighth North Carolina district in addition to state, county and township officers.

In the indictment it is averred that Claud M. Petty, negro, the potential registrant figuring in the first count, "possessed all the necessary qualifications to enable him to register as a voter for said election," also that Petty appeared before Cashion at the registration place, at the proper time, "and presented ample and sufficient evidence of his qualification to vote, took the prescribed oath and requested that he be placed upon the roll of voters for said precinct."

Discrimination Alleged.

Cashion is declared to have subjected Petty, "on account of his color, to a different, more exacting and more rigid test as to his qualifications than that required of persons of the white race, and the said John Cashion, registrar, well knowing the said Claude M. Petty to possess all the educational and other qualifications required of voters, arbitrarily, wrongfully and unlawfully denied the said Calude M. Petty his right to register and vote in the general election held November 6, 1934, solely because the said Claude M. Petty is a man of the colored race, and thus denied and abridged his rights and privileges and immunities as a citizen of the United States in violation of both the letter and spirit of the constitution of the United States, and contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the United States of America."

The same allegation is made in the indictment as to each of the other 14 negroes declared to have been denied by Cashion their right to register and vote. Some of the negroes are college graduates.

In his charge to the grand jury, delivered promptly following the selection and empaneling of the body, Judge Hayes explained various federal statutes, these including the internal revenue laws, the Harrison narcotic act, the Dyer motor vehicle theft act, the postal laws and statutes protecting citizens' civil rights.

[illegible] C. Times
December 3, 1935

Wilkes Registrar Is Indicted For Rejecting Negroes

Greensboro, Dec. 3.—(AP)— John Cashion, who served as registrar in a Wilkes county precinct in the 1934 general election, was under indictment in Federal District court here today on charges that he violated a Federal statute in alleged-

ly denying registration to 15 negroes. The indictment, returned yesterday, set forth that the negroes were deprived of registration "solely because of their race."

The indictment said each of 15 counts was subjected "to a different, more exacting and more rigid test as to his qualifications than that required of persons of the white race."

The indictment, as presented and sufficient evidence of his qualifications to vote," was subjected "to a dif. the indictment added.

Winston-Salem, N. C. Journal
December 3, 1935

Grand Jury Indicts Registrar For Not Registering Negroes

John Cashion Named in True Bill Returned in District Court

15 Counts Listed

Defendant Is Wilkes County Resident

Greensboro, Dec. 2 (AP).—Allegation that John Cashion while acting as registrar on voters in precinct number 1, in Wilkesboro, October 27, 1934, "arbitrarily, wrongfully and unlawfully denied 15 Negroes their right to register and vote in the general election held November 6 1934, solely because of their race is embraced in a true bill of indictment returned against Cashion by the grand jury in United States district court here today. In the indictment are 15 counts.

Part of Judge Johnson J. Hayes charge to the grand jury, during the morning session of the court, was regarded as presaging presentation to that inquisitorial body of an indictment involving alleged deprivation of the rights of citizens to register and vote. Under the law, it was set forth, all persons, all persons of legal age who are able to read and copy the Constitution are eligible to register for and vote in elections, regardless of race or color.

In each of the 15 counts in the indictment against Cashion appears the name of a Negro whose right to register and vote in the general election in 1934, is alleged to have been denied, the language of the instrument being identical in each instance except for the difference in the names of the 15 Negroes who are declared to have been thwarted in their efforts to register for that election, involving the matter of election of a member of Congress from the eighth North Carolina district in addition to state, county and township officers.

In the indictment it is averred that Claude M. Petty, Negro, the potential registrant figuring in the first count, appeared before Cashion at the registration place, at the proper time, "and presented ample and sufficient evidence of his qualifications to vote, took the prescribed oath and requested that he be placed upon the roll of voters for said precinct."

Cashion is declared to have subjected Petty, "on account of his color, to a different, more exacting and more rigid test as to his qualifications than that required of persons of the white race, and the said John Cashion, registrar, well knowing the said Claude M. Petty to possess all the educational and other qualifications required of voters arbitrarily, wrongfully and unlawfully denied the said Claude M. Petty his right to register and vote in the general election held November 6, 1934, solely because the said Claude M. Petty is a man of the colored race, and thus denied and abridged his rights and privileges and immunities as a citizen of the United States in violation of both the letter and spirit of the Constitution of the United States, and contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the United States of America."

Greensboro, N. C., Record
December 2, 1935

CLAIM NEGROES DENIED RIGHTS BY REGISTRAR

Federal Grand Jury Considering Indictment of Wilkes County Registrar

BILL NOT RETURNED YET

Alleged That Registrar's Act Deprived Negroes of Right of Suffrage

The grand jury in United States court, impaneled and charged Monday morning, were considering during the afternoon a bill of indictment charging a Wilkes county registrar with violation of the federal election laws in connection with the 1934 congressional election.

There were 15 counts in the bill which alleges, it is understood, that by refusal of the registrar to register certain negro residents of Wilkes county, the said official deprived them of their right of suffrage, guaranteed under the constitution of the United States.

In his charge to the grand jury earlier in the day Judge Johnson J. Hayes cited the federal statute governing such violations, the law stating that no one because of color or race could be deprived of certain inalienable rights. The court reminded the grand jury that the state election laws provide that all persons who can read and write the constitution shall be entitled to register and vote in elections, irrespective of race or color.

Bill Not Returned Yet.

In view of the fact that the bill had not been returned in court, no record as to the name of the registrar was available. It was not expected that the case would be tried at this term of court, being carried over for trial at the next term in Wilkes. A large number of witnesses from Wilkes were here to appear before the grand jury during the afternoon in connection with the matter.

The grand jury had acted affirmatively upon 15 bills when the dinner recess was taken and it was expected the entire allotment of about 28 bills would be returned in court before final adjournment for the day.

Harry S. Donnell was named as foreman of the grand jury, after the grand body of inquest had been selected from the venire of 56 called for jury service, following the convening of the December term at 10 o'clock. Other members of the grand jury include W. S. McKinny, John S. Cottrell, W. Clarence Lloyd, Harvey Joyce, Clyde Isley, M. V. Lawrence, William T. Hamlett, James T. Gilliland, Randolph S. Lane, Earle Walker, Claude A. Bivins, Caleb S. Copeley, J. A. Maddox, Frank J. Malone, James A. Overton, J. L. Chernault, James F. Doggett, B. G. Crumpton.

Brief Charge.

The charge of Judge Hayes was brief, the court explaining it was desired to have the work of the grand jury completed during the day. He explained the law as regarding violations of the internal revenue laws the narcotic laws, the Dyer motor vehicle theft act, theft of property or money from the mails, forging of money orders, and the law protecting the civil rights of citizens. A summary of procedure of the grand jury completed the charge.

Trial of Alexander Ford and Melvin McNair, negroes, charged with the theft of cigarettes from the mails at the Greensboro transfer station at the passenger station, was in progress when the noon recess was taken. Ford, who used an automobile he drove to transport the stolen articles from the transfer platform pleaded nolo contendre, and was used by the government in completing its case against McNair, one of the platform workers at the station. Several bags filled with cigarettes were alleged to have been solen.

The arrest of the two negro workers was the result of considerable investigation led by Postoffice Inspector R. W. Hodgin, following the finding of the discarded mail bags near the city.

Several Plead Guilty.

Several pleas of guilty were entered during the forenoon session. Eugene Long, Richmond county, pleaded guilty to taking a stolen automobile across the state line, in violation of the Dyer act, and was given a year and a day in Atlanta.

Colon Herbert Holshauser, also charged with violation of the Dyer act, was given a year and a day in Atlanta.

Robert Brady, of Stokes county, pleaded guilty to violation of the postal laws, by sending obscene matter through the mails, and was given a year and a day in the Atlanta prison, with a five year probationary period, during which he is to report monthly after his release from prison.

Pershing Anderson, negro youth, pleaded guilty to forgery of a money order, but sentence had not been pronounced.

Durham, N. C. Herald
December 5, 1935

INDICT REGISTRAR

Once more a criminal court has been called upon to grapple with our loose elections law. A federal grand jury, sitting in Greensboro, last Monday returned a 15-count true bill against an election registrar, John Cashion of Wilkesboro, charging him with refusing to register a Negro because of his color. The bill recites that prior to the October, 1934 election in Wilkesboro Registrar Cashion refused to place the names of 15 Negroes on the poll books, and in order to make his refusal appear legal subjected the Negroes to "tests" more rigid than those invoked as to whites seeking to register.

The cause is yet to reach the trial court. In fact, it may never reach trial. But one does not have to wait for the trial to figure out the defendant's defense. Under the law registrars are clothed with rather broad powers. In the matter of registering voters they are directed to ignore color, creed, class and sex but are also clothed with power that permits them to refuse to register applicants who fail to "read and write the constitution to their (registrars) satisfaction." Of course, the meaning of that is that persons who can read and do a little writing are eligible to register. And in practice the test is rarely applied except as to a precious few and then mostly by registrars who like to be contentious. But who besides a registrar can say what is and what is not to "his satisfaction." If the registrar says John Doe can not read and write and discuss the constitution to his satisfaction, our present law gives the registrar the advantage and leaves John Doe out in the cold, no matter about his reading, writing, and knowledge of the constitution.

As to correctness of things charged in the bill against the Wilkesboro registrar, we are unable to speak. The Negroes he refused to register may not be entitled to register and vote. It is probable, however, that they are and quite aside from the lawbreaking involved, reviving the color line in political fields is a dangerous business. It is best for the majority and the minority that the minority be given his rights on election day. And it is up to the majority party in North Carolina to move in that direction. A good start would be to overhaul the election laws.

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Ohio.

CLEVELAND, O.
PRESS

SEP 17 1935

EMANCIPATION

IT was an impressive scene in the Mt. Zion Congregational Church last night where 2000 Negro voters recited in hearty unison a pledge to emancipate the city of Cleveland and their people from the oppression of the rackets and a corrupt political machine.

The story of this oppression and what it costs the Negro voters of Cleveland had been eloquently related by Mrs. Hazel Mountain Walker, the Rev. D. Ormond Walker and others.

There were witnesses to that oppression on the platform—a man who had been slugged and a man who had been stabbed by hoodlums directed out of City Hall; other men who had been threatened by white gangsters from another quarter of the city. Before this very meeting was over, vandals cut the wire to the loud-speaker truck carrying the message out of doors to the overflow audience unable to find room inside the church.

As the Rev. Dr. Walker said, this meeting was evidence of a revival of the spirit of freedom among the free citizens of the colored wards.

Thousands of the voters in those wards are finished forever with the days when self-appointed leaders can parcel out their votes, precinct by precinct, for any candidate for any office.

They are tired of politicians who permit whole neighborhoods to be fleeced by racketeers, whose takings are grabbed in turn by the musclemen and killers of the white "mobs" who rule the city's underworld.

Responding enthusiasticaly to the call of Harold H. Burton, the audience took a pledge to work for a better city, a pledge in which the white voters of Cleveland should join them.

This is the pledge:

"I pledge myself to support law and order. I pledge myself to do all I can to make this city and neighborhood a better, cleaner and safer place to live. I will not let threats, promises, money or violence turn me aside. I will vote for this cause on Oct. 1 and I will add to this cause every friend that I am able. All this I do in the name of a better and greater Cleveland."

CLEVELAND, O.
PRESS

OCT 7 1935

COLORED WARDS MAY AID MILLER

Leaders Threaten to Back Democrat in Attempt to Keep Control

By RICHARD L. MAHER
The Press Politics Editor

Up and down Cedar, Central, Scovill and Woodland avenues, where Republicanism has been the life of the people for a quarter of a century, they're talking of backing Ray T. Miller, a Democrat, for mayor.

The defeat last Tuesday of Mayor Harry L. Davis has made a deep wound in these districts, known as the colored wards. With much shaking of the head, many predict the wards won't go to Harold H. Burton, the independent Republican who cut the mayor out of the nomination.

It isn't altogether a fight for patronage that makes these districts waver toward a Democrat. It's a fight for political control, for domination, for the right to rule.

It's the kind of a fight that turned thousands of votes to John M. Sulzmann, a Democrat, a year ago to keep William A. McMaster, an independent, out of the sheriff's office.

Councilman Leroy N. Bundy, Lawrence O. Payne, Herman H. Finkle and John E. Hubbard dominate the Eleventh, Twelfth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards, which with parts of the Sixteenth and Ninet[illegible] Wards, make up the colored dis[illegible].

With Council President Alexander L. De Maioribus, they have agreed to work as a unit.

Last Tuesday these six wards (six of the seven carried by Mayor Davis) gave the mayor 26,839 votes to 8786 for Mr. Burton and 6995 for Mr. Miller.

They formed the bulwark of the mayor's strength, and it's even whispered that in the background of their agreement is the mayor himself, who supposedly is none too willing to see Mr. Burton succeed him in City Hall.

Last Friday night at Temple Baptist Church, E. 84th street and Cedar avenue, between 200 and 300 city workers heard Dr. Bundy, Seventeenth Ward councilman, assert:

"It looks as if we'd have to support Miller for mayor."

Threaten Loss of Jobs

The workers were urged to stand by their leaders and follow their advice in November. They were told by various speakers that they should not be too eager in declaring themselves for Mr. Burton, and that any who did would lose their city jobs.

James Dixon, 2222 E. 69th street, an employee in the rubbish department, rose to oppose the pleas of Dr. Bundy.

"I'll never go for Miller, and the people out here never will," he declared.

He left the meeting then, and the next day he was laid off by his city foreman.

Among those who spoke at the Friday night meeting were Clayborne George, a Davis appointee to the Civil Service Commission; Councilman Hubbard and Assistant Law Director Charles White.

Other Meetings Held

Someone questioned Dr. Bundy's right to appear since the meeting was held in the Eighteenth Ward, but the doctor jovially explained he was interested in the welfare of all of the people of the district and that he already had taken care of his ward.

Similar meetings have been held in the Eleventh and Twelfth wards, it is said, and a council of war of the councilmen was held Saturday night in the office of Councilman De Maioribus at the Cleveland Home Brewing Co.

Councilman Finkle, who had been attending the World Series, was called home to join the pow-wow.

Councilmen Payne, Bundy, Hubbard and David Lawrence of the Fifteenth Ward (Newburg), the only other one carried by Mayor Davis, conferred with the mayor Friday afternoon, presumably on the mayoralty situation.

Chat With Hagan

Before they went into his office they chatted for a time in the corridor with Police Captain Andrew Hagan, "unofficial" chief of police during the regime of Mayor Miller.

While the leaders of the colored wards send out their threats of a switch to the Democratic nominee, Mr. Burton and his backers remain unmoved.

The threats, of course, imply that a deal can be made with the councilmen, but so far Mr. Burton, in line with his primary campaign policy, has refused to make deals with anybody.

* * *

Miller to Open Drive Tomorrow

Ray T. Miller, nominee for mayor, will supply Democratic workers with campaign ammunition tomorrow night in a talk at Engineers' Hall, St. Clair avenue and Ontario street.

It will be Mr. Miller's opening blast of the general election campaign, and every Democratic precinct captain has received letters from Burr Gongwer, county boss, telling him not to miss the meeting or he will "regret it."

A sticker campaign for Dr. F. W. Walz, who received 5491 votes for mayor, is being organized by the Independent Civic League, which has called all defeated councilmanic candidates to a meeting tonight at Hotel Olmsted.

The league also has asked George S. Myers, chief election official of the state, to investigate expenditures of the "big four" candidates for mayor—Mr. Miller, Harold H. Burton, Harry L. Davis and Joseph F. Gorman.

Official count of the ballots cast last Tuesday shows the following totals: Burton, 75,164; Miller, 72,015; Davis, 68,952; Gorman, 21,752; Walz, 5491; I. O. Ford, 5099; Robert Dullea, 1934; Mathew Cipra, 962.

The total vote was 251,363.

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Oklahoma

Suffrage

Republican Disfranchisement

"I guess all of us will have to register Democratic if we expect to have anything to do with our school elections," declared one irate Negro woman Tuesday as she left the polling place on East Eighth street in a complete huff. Being registered Republican, she did not have a chance to vote for either Spivey or Smith. There were no Republican entries in the race and consequently no Republican ballots.

Black Dispatch

The truth is that in the school race exactly 494 Negroes, registered Republican in the four precincts of the second ward where black folk reside, were denied their chance to vote in the spirited school board election for the reason that it was a Democratic primary in which no Republican voter could participate. With the Republican ticket blank the primary was in fact the deciding factor in the selection of Ed Spivey for the school board.

3-23-35

The puzzle and dilemma of the several hundred who came away from polling places, unable to vote in the school election, can only be solved by changing registration to the Democratic column.

Oklahoma City, Okla.

As we said sometime ago in this publication, if the Negro is going to make himself felt effectively in Oklahoma politics he must register and vote in the Democratic primary. Think of it! Ed Spivey was elected by a majority of 308 votes, and yet standing at the polls, unable to vote, were 494 Negroes who may or may not have wanted to cast their ballots for him.

Cutting Our Political Eyeteeth

Negroes need to deal less in sentiment and more with cold-blooded figures. Last week we sought to present statistics and figures to show that it was impossible to nominate and elect Ernest Richards councilman in the second ward. The most we got in return for our reasoning was anger and abuse.

Black Dispatch

Last week we offered official records which showed that the whites in ward 2 outnumber Negroes three to one. We went further to prove that in voting strength they were registered and qualified as against Negro voting strength, six to one.

3-21-35

We offered the election figures in the recent oil extension vote as a basis for reasoning. In that election out of a total of 7,477 Negroes in the four precincts where they reside, only 1084 votes were cast.

Republicans only 1084

Against this came the argument that with a Negro candidate running there would be an increase in voting. Those who argued thus failed to understand that the vote must come from those already registered, and that it was too late to add any more electors. Registration closed ten days before the election and Mr. Richards waited until the last day to file. An increase might have been made had he filed at the beginning of the registration period.

With the election over, we want to digest here what Negroes did Tuesday. The vote shows that interest lagged and that fewer Negroes exercised their suffrage Tuesday than in the oil election.

In the four Negro precincts, only 1071 votes were cast in the council race, as against 1084 in the oil election. Out of these 1071 votes only 445 were cast for Richards. We do not feel that this small vote in any wise reflects the amount of interest which might accumulate in a Negro candidate, from within these precincts, were the setup different. On the other hand, we feel that the light vote for Richards shows that Negroes are ceasing to be foolishly sentimental, and are being swayed more by rationality and common sense. The majority of Negroes felt that a Negro could not be elected until the day comes when a larger registered vote becomes active at the polls. This writer would have most assuredly voted for Ernest Richards had the cold-blooded facts, relating to Negro registration and voting strength indicated that he had a chance.

As the record now stands the election yesterday shows that 1071 Negroes were voting against 4766 whites on a strictly Negro issue. The elimination of the Negro candidate was inevitable.

Another striking example regarding what is wrong with the Negro vote in Oklahoma City is shown in the careless disregard for unity in Tuesday's vote. After casting 445 votes for Mr. Richards, the remaining portion of the 1071 Negro votes was cast in this wise:

Renner 19, Glass 120, Offutt 268, Moore 106, York 11, Mason 102.

One thousand seventy-one votes split in seven divergent parts. But to make the picture look as dark as it really is, we want to call attention to the fact that Renner had withdrawn from the race, and in addition to publicizing this fact in the daily papers, had scattered handbills all over the four precincts. With total disregard for this fact, 19 Negroes threw away their votes.

Jack Moore received 106 votes. Almost every night during the campaign Moore made speeches in the north end of the ward, saying that he believed in segregation and he was going to enforce segregation with all his power and influence, if elected. His speeches were reported daily in the public press. Even so, 106 Negroes voted for Jack Moore.

York received 11 votes even though he is a full fledged member of the Eastside Civic League, the organization which has been fighting against Negro expansion for the past ten years.

The Negro vote can never expect to do an effective thing in Oklahoma City so long as it is split up in this wise. So long as the electorate submits to seven different types of leadership in one election the vote will remain a nullity.

Instead of splitting up in so many inconsequential parts, let us see what solidarity Tuesday might have done. Six hundred twenty-five more votes would have placed Ernest Richards third in the race. This is what the total Negro voting strength would have done had it stood together.

Assuming that 445 votes went to Richards, if the remainder of the Negro vote had stood together it could have placed Glass, Mason or Offutt first in the primary, and it would have been so compelling a Negro selection that either one of the men would have been under definite obligations to this bloc.

The point we wish to make is that your vote is worthless unless it is used effectively and definitely to put some one in or take some one out of office. Six hundred twenty-five Negro votes Tuesday were kicked all over the heather to no purpose except that in its divisibility six would-be Negro leaders got to "strut their stuff" and make somebody believe temporarily that they had voting strength.

The election Tuesday, however, will have its good effects. Especially will it be beneficial to those Negroes who sponsored the candidacy of Attorney Richards. It is obvious and evident to each of them that the important thing in Oklahoma City is to get Negroes registered and qualified to vote. This is the stark fact which came riding in on a March wind Tuesday. Think of it! Eleven thousand Negroes in the second ward and only 1,071 appeared at the polls March 19.

Oklahoma

Political - 1935

Suffrage

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Vote For Frank Martin

"Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad." Wednesday a large number of Negroes expressed their intention not to vote in the coming election for the reason that they did not want to vote for either Frank Martin or J. E. Taylor.

"Why both of those fellows voted for segregation and I'll not vote for either one," declared several in their street corner orations.

It is true that Frank Martin as well as J. E. Taylor voted for segregation, and this publication last week warned its readers not to vote for either one. The primary, however, left us no choice with regard to voting for better men. In the election to be held in April either Frank Martin or J. E. Taylor will be named the next mayor of Oklahoma City.

As mayor of this city, one of these men will exercise great power and authority over life, liberty and property during the tenure of his office. You do not live in the moon; you live right down here on the ground in Oklahoma City, where the elected officials of this municipality will control and regulate your conduct, movement and general citizenship.

Since this is true, why would any Negro fail to vote Tuesday? The thing to do is face the fact that a choice must be made between Frank Martin and J. E. Taylor. Let us say it will be a choice between two evils. But which is the lesser evil? Both voted for segregation, which is un-American and inimical to the black man's interests, but aside from this action, which of these two men would be more inclined to administer the affairs of government satisfactory to you and to me?

The Black Dispatch believes that Frank Martin will make a much more worthy mayor for Oklahoma City than J. E. Taylor. First of all, Frank Martin is a young man. Taylor is an old man. It has been this writer's experience that there is more liberality, flexibility and deside to be fair to Negroes inside the constitution of young white men than old. We have had personal conversations with J. E. Taylor regarding race problems and we know that his mind is set and cast in the mold of yesterday. He is ante-bellum to the core.

J. E. Taylor lives in the second ward, where all of the trouble has generated in the past ten years regarding racial expansion. Frank Martin lives in another ward far removed from this disturbance. He has no property interests involved in the imbroligo, and therefore would be in a position to survey the situation more in the realm of equity and fairness. Taylor, if not a member of the East-side Civic League, has for many years openly espoused their general program of unfairness.

Mr. Martin is a rich man. No such yardstick fits Mr. Taylor. It is our experience that white men of means and economic security have an entirely different outlook towards Negroes than the class to which candidate Taylor belongs. We would not hesitate on this one point alone to choose Martin as above Taylor. This rule will not always work. We know many fine men among the poorer classes of whites, but as a rule, white men of means see black folk through different glasses than those less economically favored.

We have taken this position without consulting Mr. Martin or having any understanding with him whatsoever. As a matter of fact, we have never had a conversation with Mr. Martin. We have addressed the city council at times when he was present, but we do not have a speaking acquaintance with him. We say this because someone might jump to conclusions as to the background of our stand. As a matter of fact, this writer voted for Jess Todd in the primary, and if Mr. Todd were entered today as against Mr. Martin, we would most certainly cast our vote for Mr. Todd.

What we started out to say, is that Negroes least of all can afford to get mad and cease voting. Vote for somebody and vote every time the polls open. The truth is that if all of the Negroes in Oklahoma City over 21 years old registered and voted in every election, there would not be a white man in the town who had the guts to say he was an exponent of segregation.

We Elected a Mayor

Unquestionably, Negroes in Oklahoma City Tuesday elected the mayor. There is no getting around this. The most dramatic moment of the entire election came Tuesday night when election board officials sat and waited for the last box to come in. J. E. Taylor was at that time 100 votes ahead. When the votes from that last Negro box were counted, Frank Martin, the next mayor of Oklahoma City, was 70 votes ahead.

Much inquiry is being made as to why such a large Negro vote arrived at the polls Tuesday, and why that vote slumped so heavily in the direction of Frank Martin. The answer is: "Segregation."

Negroes realized Tuesday when they voted for Frank Martin that he also, along with J. E. Taylor, voted for the present segregation ordinance now on the statute books of the city. It was a question with them of choosing between two enemies of fair play. In their judgment, and as admonished in the columns of the Black Dispatch last week, they chose the lesser evil.

Some of the commentators on the election are attempting to check the defeatt of Mr. Taylor up to the Ku Klux Klan scare, which they assume was extant among Negroes. In answer to this we want to say that Negroes see the Klan today as do all clear thinking citizens. They know the Klan is a dead, impotent thing. Negroes in Oklahoma City Tuesday were fighting behind the breastworks of segregation.

The thing the Black Dispatch liked about Tuesday plebiscite was that more solidarity was shown among Negro voters than in recent years. Despite the fact that venal Tories sought to proselyte the vote and carry it off to Taylor and Moore, the Negro vote went almost solidly for, and in many instances six to one, Martin and Offutt.

It is to be regretted that in the battle a fine man like Charles W. Offutt had to be crucified. But the battle in the north end of ward 2 to elect Jack Moore shows that segregation was just as much an issue among whites as it was among blacks. In this we missed our guess. We did not believe that the residents of Lincoln Terrace would be influenced by the doggerel and absurd arguments made in political meetings down on Eighth street.

Well, the Negroes elected the mayor of Oklahoma City. Here is a fine example of what strength the Negro can accumulate through solidifving his vote. Here's hoping that Mayor Martin will show more respect for the Negro vote than his predecessor, who also owed his election to black suffrage.

Political - 1935
Suffrage

Oklahoma

Vote The Civic Center Bonds

The Black Dispatch suggests that every citizen in Oklahoma City get busy and assist in promoting the Civic Center bond issue to be voted on September 3. Oklahoma City, because of oil development within the city limits, and the consequently vast wave of royalties hourly rolling into the coffers of the public and private pocket, is far more able to build at this time than any city in the nation.

Because of this vast oil wealth, taxes have been lowered in the past five years, and the additional cost, to include these proposed bond levies, will not increase taxes up to the 1929 level.

It is proposed to build three new structures at a total cost of $3,300,000: a courthouse to cost $1,200,000; a city hall to cost $850,000; a municipal auditorium to cost $1,250,000.

Of this $3,300,000 Oklahoma City and county are asked to float only $1,815,000 in bonds. The federal government will give an outright grant of the remainder of this amount, which means that 45 per cent of the cost of these important structures will be borne by federal tax.

Keep in mind, the federal government has already exacted tax tribute from the people of the nation, and there is no way under heaven for Oklahoma City to reclaim any part of this tax tribute in such a direct way as by the proposals suggested in this bond issue.

The government has appropriated $4,800,000,000 for public works. Rightly or wrongly, this money will be spent. When it is spent, Oklahoma City and Oklahoma County will be required to pay in taxes a proportionate share of that amount. If we do not get our share, we will be paying for new buildings in Dallas and Kansas City, court houses in Indiana and city halls in Maine. Somebody remarked the other day that it's a waste of time to pass the gravy to a man who has no bread. That is an apt expression as regards Civic Center. The federal government is passing the gravy, in the form of a 45-cent grant on public biuldings. We have to provide the bread, in the form of bonds, to get the gravy. If we don't get it, others will.

These three projects will bring more than a million working hours to skilled and unskilled labor in Oklahoma City. We say Oklahoma City laborers for the reason that it will be written into the contract that every dollar of this money spent for labor will be spent for laborers who are citizens of the community. There will be no importation of labor on this job.

Negroes in the capital should by this time realize the need of a municipal auditorium such as is proposed under the Civic Center building program. Last year we were unable to house the National Baptist Convention because of inadequate facilities. As a result we had to take the convention to Packingtown, and at least seven miles from the Negro center in Oklahoma City.

The city manager, Orville Mosier, and every member of the committee connected with the Civic Center movement are pledged to allow the Negro population the use of this auditorium for convention purposes and any occasion which warrants the assembly of large groups. With the erection of this fine spacious structure the Oklahoma City Business League can take on renewed vigor in going after national conventions for our city.

The main issue, however, rests in the question of whether Oklahoma City is going to take advantage of this $4,800,000,000 apropriated by the federal congress for public works. Whether Oklahoma City floats a bond issue or not this money, a large portion of which came out of your and my pocket, will be spent somewhere in American. Whether or not we vote bonds for a courthouse, auditorium and city hall September 3, we, the taxpayers in Oklahoma, must across the years by taxes paid to the federal government, pay back this $4,800,000,000. If we must help pay this money back into the federal treasury, we should be sensible enough to get our proportionate amount of the original outlay.

Political - 1935

Pennsylvania

Suffrage.

Expect 100,000 to Register Before Next Election

Afro-American

10-12-35

Baltimore Md.

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That this large registration will present wide possibilities of influence in electing candidates, all agree, but many express doubt as to the collective results due to the fierce battle which both parties will wage.

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10-19-35

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11-2-35

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Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
November 16, 1935

Count More Than Southern Whites

In Pennsylvania are 181,000 negro voters and they will have a voice in choosing delegates to the next national Democratic convention—a voice which will be denied to five-sixths of the white Democrats in South Carolina. So far as the selection of a president and vice president is concerned the American negroes now count for more than do the masses of the white Democrats in the Southern states.

South Carolina

Political-1935
Suffrage.

Newberry, S. C. Observer
February 1, 1935

AS TO CONVENTIONS AND PRIMARIES.

The Greenville News and the News and Courier are conducting an interesting discussion as to various aspects of the primary system versus the convention system of nominating state officers. The discussion has been pitched rather upon the plane of the sectional interests of the up and low country respectively, than upon broad consideration of the general welfare. Each paper frankly desires to increase the power of its own section. The arguments are the same as have been used in South Carolina intermittently for a hundred and sixty-five years in the sectional differences in which the less populous low country has sought to justify its retention of a greater power than democratic proportions would warrant.

That is an important aspect of any political arrangement, but in our opinion not the most important. The most fundamental question in any political device is its utility in serving the public interest. Any political system is to be judged by its results rather than by its name. By this we do not mean that merely good administration by an aristocracy justifies its denying participation in government by an inefficient democracy. The question is much more complicated and difficult. Governments must be judged by the kind of people they produce as well as by the kind of administration they give.

Many who shout for democracy do so with mental reservations. What South Carolina up countryman believes in a democracy theoretically complete which would turn the control of the state over to the negroes and any small white group that might choose to cooperate with them?

Unquestionably the convention system of nomination would secure better officers than does the primary method of nomination; but it would not secure as much better men as its advocates imagine. Except from 1868 to the development of the primary as we know it, South Carolina always employed virtually the primary for selecting its officers. Before the war, being a one party state, South Carolina went to the polls and voted directly for the men of its choice. Only when forced by the presence of another powerful party during Reconstruction did it give up its original and habitual system of immediate and direct voting for officials by the whole white population.

The direct election of officials in pre-war days secured better public officials than direct voting does today, for a number of reasons, the mere enumeration of which would be tedious. Times have changed, and men have changed with them. The convention would at any time secure better men on the average than any system of direct election; and in a two party state it would secure still better nominees than in a one party state; but the convention today would not secure as good nominees as the direct election by the people did before 1860.

Direct election is the established and inevitable method in any American state in which parties do not live under the necessity of choosing their best leaders to combat the opposite party. In any state not under such necessity, the discussion of the relative merits of primary and convention for choosing public officials may be interesting, but it is entirely aside from the real or practical politics.

The only thing we can do in a practical way is to stimulate the interest of all classes in good government, and educate them to realize what are its meaning and its means.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
September 7, 1935

The Disfranchised Whites

People who are not drawing salaries from government are slow to form political clubs, but if 250,000 white men and women, whether for or against the Roosevelt administration, want to have a voice in the nomination and election of a president next year, they have got to organize and demand that the delegates to the national canvention and the candidates for presidential electors be nominated in the primary. Unless this shall be granted they will be not less disfranchised in national politics, for practical purposes, than are 200,000 literate negroes in state and county politics.

Tennessee

Political – 1935

Suffrage

THE NEGRO'S PITIABLE PLIGHT

SCIENTISTS OPINE that if an elephant realized his strength, man would find it impossible to control him so easily. In directing thought to that situation, careful observers are about to conclude that the Negro racial group would gain far more recognition if his weaknesses were not so much in evidence. The strange part as concerns the race is that there are ever to be found, on all sides, individuals who place themselves in position to show up the weak and non-cooperative tendencies of the group.

This thought comes more forcibly to mind in view of activities of local Negroes in the election of last Saturday. The names of two Negro candidates for councilmanic positions appeared on the ballots. One a physician with a record of near twenty-five years service in the community; the other an irresponsible individual who appeared to have entered the race with little serious thought in view of his not having qualified according to the law governing the duty of candidates in the contest.

Any Negro with the least bit of race pride is loathe to refer to the poor showing made by these Negro candidates and reference is here made only with an idea of pointing out the pitiable plight of the local racial group in hopes of effecting a remedy. The returns showed that out of a district, for the most part inhabited by Negroes—the very seat of Knoxville College, the Negro physician-candidate received the paltry few of 134 votes. The other Negro candidate in a city-at-large race, receive fifty more votes than did the physician of twenty-five years standing.

Just a minor evidence of the thoughtless, selfish and "crab-like" attitude of the local racial group is shown when reference is made to the activities of a so-called political organization headed by a woman member of the very same church where the doctor-candidate is an officer. For weeks prior to the election day, this woman "politician," was busy throughtout the community, endeavoring to perfect an organization and influence votes for or against some candidate or group of candidates. On the day of election she left her home ward to work about the polls along with other "ward heelers," not in the district where her church officer was a candidate, nor in behalf of any other Negro candidate, however, but in the Fifth Ward, made up of ninety-five percent Negro voters. Here the Negro candidate received less than thirty votes of the several hundred cast.

On the other hand, a "civic organization," was launched on the eve of the election, made up of professional leaders—doctors, lawyers, neighbors of the Negro candidate; Negro insurance men and the like. Candidates were interviewed and endorsements and denouncements were employed, but the local public has the first time to know of this organization issuing a statment that would indicate endorsement of the candidacy of the Negro doctor of twenty-five years standing in the community.

In referring to this situation the retort is certain to come from some—"Did your publication wage a fight in behalf of this candidate," and the answer is readily forthcoming—this publication not only refused to wage a hopeless fight in behalf of the doctor-candidate, but weeks before the election, readers will recall that the prediction was made that the Negro candidate was losing time, money and energy for it was readily realized that it is about as impossible to gain a cooperative attitude on any worthwhile or constructive effort among the local racial group as it is to pull up the rock of Gibralta. The only times there appears any evidence of cooperation is when a "Roman holiday" is staged for destroying some earnest leader of the group or tearing down some effective institution operated for the benefit of the race.

At the same time that the local Negro candidate showed up so miserably because of the lack of support in the local election, Louisville, Kentucky Negroes marched to the polls and elected one of their number to represent their district in the Kentucky legislature, notwithstanding the fact another member of the race, along with an independent white candidate were in the running.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, sent one of their Negro leaders to the city council for the first time and Negroes of Harlem supported and elected any number of race candidates to important posts in New York city and state.

Knoxville and East Tennessee affords greater opportunity to the Negro racial group for advancement than any section south. The fair attitude of the race's white neighbors is referred to in all parts of the nation. In the campaign referred to above, the two daily papers exhibited not the slightest bit of discrimination in referring to the candidacies of the Negroes, the afternoon paper even carrying the cut and a statement, along with other candidates, for the Negro physician. Certainly there was no effort to intimidate Negro voters who might have had any inclination to support their racial candidate. Therefore, it is perfectly plain, the fault for the lack of representation as concerns the Negro race is at the door of the Negroes themselves. Truly the Negro's plight is pitiable and it is earnestly hoped that the exposure of the situation as this editorial provides, will serve to arouse the group to such action as will bring about a change for the better.

NEGRO VOTERS GET BUSY!

(AN EDITORIAL.)

THE RESULT OF THE CITY JUDGE'S Contest was not different to what was expected on last Saturday and again the warning is issued to Negro voters to renew their efforts in a most vigorous manner in behalf of JUDGE ROBERT P. WILLIAMS and bring about his re-election to the office that he has held and which he has conducted in a creditable and just manner during the past twelve years.

The statement of Abraham Lincoln—"No time for swapping horses in the middle of the stream," should be considered by the voters in making their decision as to who they will support in the election of Saturday, November 23, for city judge to serve during the next FOUR YEARS. The interests of the Negro racial group are in the very midst of the most treacherous stream that ever confronted them and the warning is hereby issued—YOU BETTER STICK TO "JUDGE BOB."

Returns from wards inhabited for the most part by Negro voters in the contest of last Saturday indicate sufficiently that the Negro is not asleep. Regardless as to the wily schemes employed by selfish and designing individuals who opposed the candidacy of Judge Williams, there were those thoughtful Negro voters who marched to the polls, ignored the fallacious arguments and proffers of money, and supported the city judge candidate whom they knew to be fair and just in his office.

The situation demands a renewed and more determined effort. Take nothing for granted. While the prediction is again freely made that Judge Williams will be returned to office on November 23rd by a handsome and safe majority ,the warning is further issued against overconfidence. Work hard in support of the candidacy of Judge Williams during the next ten days leading up to the election. See to it that nothing prevents your going to the polls and voting and then take along each and every one of your acquaintances who are qualified to vote and request them to VOTE FOR "JUDGE BOB!" HE'S YOUR FRIEND.

Political - 1935
Suffrage.

Tennessee.

CINCINNATI, O.
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The estimate was made on returns from 50 precincts taken at random from the 501 precincts in Cincinnati, 44 in Norwood, and 12 in St. Bernard. Registration at the Board of Election offices has averaged 1,000 a day for two weeks. This figure is considerably lower than in former years.

Election officials said the returns indicated a lack of interest in municipal elections, particularly in St. Bernard and Norwood.

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Despite the falling off in total registration, an unusually large number of voters who will be 21 years old on or before November 5 qualified.

W. H. G. Carter, Negro independent candidate for Council, complained that at 611 John Street Negro voters were not permitted to make registration transfers properly. Election officials filed a complaint that Carter was interfering with their work. Officials said that Carter was mistaken in his interpretation of election laws. No action was taken.

A number of persons living at the Armleder Building, transient relief headquarters, were refused permission to register yesterday. The Election Board ruled that these persons must register from their former homes. It was held that the recent Common Pleas Court order applied only to Cincinnati residents who had no former homes from which to register.

During the day, George W. Wilson, George Carlton, and E. W. Kelly, citizens of Reading, filed a petition, accompanied by an ordinance, which would permit Reading Council to lease the Reading municipal light plant for not less than $12,000 a year and authorize the Council to grant the leasee a franchise to operate the plant. The committee contended that the ordinance should be voted upon at the November election as it had been filed with the Reading auditor for a period of 40 days.

Before taking action, the Board asked Louis J. Schneider, Prosecutor, for an opinion as to whether the petition for a vote on the ordinance had been filed too late. Election officials were of the opinion it should have been filed with the Board 40 days before election.

Voters who will be absent from the city November 5 may cast their ballot any week day beginning today, it was announced. Voters properly registered, who are absent from the city, may vote by mail.

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Joseph A. Clark, Secretary of the Board of Elections, declared that because of the detailed work that must be performed it will be several days before an accurate figure concerning the total registration will be available.

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The arrest was made by Deputy Sheriff Frank McDonald on a warrant sworn out by Assistant Attorney-General Ben West following a conference with a number of professional "party girls" whose names fraudulently appeared on the Sixth ward registration books.

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The warrant charged Cohen, who a few hours prior to his arrest resigned under fire as officer of election in the Sixth ward Democratic primary next Thursday, with "procuring or inducing divers persons to register or be registered as voters in the Sixth ward of the First civil district of Davidson county, the same not being legally qualified as such under Section 2022 of the code."

Cohen's arrest came on the heels of a report of General Loser's staff of investigators that they had uncovered more than 200 cases of fraudulent registrations on the books of the Sixth ward. Fake names and fake addresses were found by the scores in the ward's registrations, it was reported.

Cohen was advised that the warrant had been issued for his arrest shortly before 4 o'clock Friday afternoon by Deputy Sheriff McDonald, and the councilman was given opportunity to secure a bondsman. Cohen appeared at the county jail at 6:15 o'clock last night in company with Sam Cohen, 3806 Harding road, who signed the councilman's bond of $500. He was speedily released.

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The names of those indicted were held secret as were those of Thursday, and capiases were issued promptly calling for the arrest of each of the fraudulently registered persons. They are to be placed in the hands of deputized attorneys for service at the polls next Thursday in the event those indicted attempt to vote upon the fake registration certificates, General Loser announced.

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CLEVELAND, O.
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Within a few minutes after Bender made this startling announcement, however, angry and emphatic denials came from the Davis leaders themselves.

They challenged Mr. Bender's authority to speak for them.

"George Bender has no authority to make any such statement from me," said Councilman Bundy of the seventeenth ward.

"I have not made any announcement and will not until the ward organization meets tomorrow night. At such time the organization will itself decide what we will do."

Councilman Finkle of the twelfth ward was even more indignant.

"That's the biggest joke of the season," said Mr. Finkle. "Who is George Bender to be giving out such a statement? We are calling a meeting of our workers in a short time and we will then state our position to the newspapers."

"Mr. Bender had no right to make that statement," said Councilman Payne of the eleventh ward. "I'll make my own statements, in due season."

In making his announcement, Bender said that he had been in continuous conferences with the colored leaders since the primary in an effort to bring them into the Burton camp.

"There has been no 'deal' with Mr. Burton," Mr. Bender said. "In fact, he has not been contacted in any way during the discussions. The colored leaders are casting their lot with him entirely on their own initiative, feeling that the best interests of their constituencies, as well as of the community, are thus being served."

Having failed to obtain confirmation of the Bender announcement from the anti-Burton forces, The News called Daniel E. Morgan, one of the mainstays of the Burton primary campaign.

Said Mr. Morgan:

"This development is a complete surprise to me. We want, of course, as many votes as we can get for Burton, but they must be gotten fairly and decently. I am certain that no promise, pledge, commitment or deal of any kind has been made for votes for Mr. Burton."

Nashville, Tenn., Banner
October 25, 1935

GIVE HIGHER-UPS THE LIMIT

The matter of the punishment, upon conviction, of both the higher-ups, who conceived and executed the wholesale registration frauds, and of the many hundreds of the Negro and other dupes whom they herded at the polls for fraudulent registration is one of decided public moment.

The statute, unfortunately, does not draw a distinction, so far as the penalty for the offense is concerned, between the individual who upon his own initiative registers when he knows that he is not qualified to do so, and the person who induces or procures an individual to register unlawfully.

The offense against society on the part of the political boss and racketeer who deliberately plans the fraud against the ballot box by obtaining illegal registrations, and the victim of his temptation, bribery, or intimidation is plain and material.

The next Legislature should amend the statute so as to make the procurement of illegal registrations a felony. Under the existing statute, however, both offenses are misdemeanors. The section of the act relating to penalties prescribes that "any person convicted or either of said offenses shall be fined not less than fifty dollars or be confined in the county jail or workhouse, not less than thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the court."

Every higher-up convicted of procuring fraudulent registrations should receive the limit of the law, both as to fine and jail or workhouse. Each of them should be sentenced to eleven months and twenty-nine days. Such men have challenged the law and public opinion; they have defied both; and the severest penalty which the law permits should be inflicted.

Political racketeers should receive an object lesson that they will never forget.

The ends of justice would be served by a much lighter punishment for the Negroes and floaters who were corralled by the lieutenants of the bosses and carried to the polls.

The court, under the statute, has a wide discretion, which doubtless will be wisely and justly exercised.

The section of the code relating to illegal registrations has a general public interest. It reads as follows:

"It shall be a misdemeanor for any person to register or have his name registered as a qualified voter under this article, when he is not such a qualified voter; or to vote, or attempt to vote, on any certificate of registration issued under the provisions of this article to some one other or otherwise than the person voting, or offering to vote, on the same; or to procure or induce any other person to register or be registered as a voter not being legally qualified as such; or induce or procure any other person to vote, or attempt to vote, on any certificate issued under the provisions of this article to another or otherwise than to the person voting, or offering to vote, on the same; or to alter, change, forge, or counterfeit, or procure the same to be done by another, the certificates of registration provided for in this article; or to issue, circulate, or in any way use, or attempt to use, any fraudulent certificate of registration, the same not having been regularly issued by duly appointed and legally qualified registrars, as provided for in this article. And any person convicted of either of said offenses shall be fined not less than $50, or be confined in the county jail or workhouse not less than thirty days, or both, in the discretion of the court."

KNOXVILLE, TENN.
JOURNAL

NOV 1 1935

PRINT ELECTION BALLOTS TODAY

Presses To Start Rolling at 4 P. M., Hatcher Reports.

Presses printing ballots for the city primary Nov. 9 will start rolling today at 4 p. m., W. B. Hatcher, election commission secretary, announced last night.

Qualified candidates who want to withdraw from the councilmanic, city judge and school board races must file written notices with the election commission before that time, else their names will appear on the ballots, Hatcher warned.

"I'll be in the office of the election commission until 4 p. m. Friday," said Hatcher. "My last act before leaving will be to phone the printers and tell them to start printing the ballots. Candidates desiring to withdraw had better do so before that hour, or it will be too late for them to keep their names off the ballots."

Mr. Hatcher further warned that all candidates must file sworn statements of campaign expenses with the election commission by next Tuesday. Blank statements were mailed yesterday to each of the candidates.

The withdrawal yesterday of D. R. Glaze, Negro, 2215 Doll avenue, at-large councilmanic candidate, reduced the field to 63—50 for city council, eight for the school board and five for city judge.

Glaze is the fourth councilmanic candidate to withdraw since acceptances were filed with the election commission. The others are Newton Calloway, Frank H. Snipes and H. H. Cawood, all qualified to run at large.

George Dempster, former city manager, questioned last night regarding reports that he had personal and business interests at stake in supporting the Citizens' ticket, declined to make a statement, for publication until later.

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The statute, unfortunately, does not draw a distinction, so far as the penalty for the offense is concerned, between the individual who upon his own initiative registers when he knows that he is not qualified to do so, and the person who induces or procures an individual to register unlawfully.

The offense against society on the part of the political boss and racketeer who deliberately plans the fraud against the ballot box by obtaining illegal registrations, and the victim of his temptation, bribery, or intimidation is plain and material.

The next Legislature should amend the statute so as to make the procurement of illegal registrations a felony. Under the existing statute, however, both offenses are misdemeanors. The section of the act relating to penalties prescribes that "any person convicted or either of said offenses shall be fined not less than fifty dollars or be confined in the county jail or workhouse, not less than thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the court."

Every higher-up convicted of procuring fraudulent registrations should receive the limit of the law, both as to fine and jail or workhouse. Each of them should be sentenced to eleven months and twenty-nine days. Such men have challenged the law and public opinion; they have defied both; and the severest penalty which the law permits should be inflicted.

Political racketeers should receive an object lesson that they will never forget.

The ends of justice would be served by a much lighter punishment for the Negroes and floaters who were corralled by the lieutenants of the bosses and carried to the polls.

The court, under the statute, has a wide discretion, which doubtless will be wisely and justly exercised.

The section of the code relating to illegal registrations has a general public interest. It reads as follows:

"It shall be a misdemeanor for any person to register or have his name registered as a qualified voter under this article, when he is not such a qualified voter; or to vote, or attempt to vote, on any certificate of registration issued under the provisions of this article to some one other or otherwise than the person voting, or offering to vote, on the same; or to procure or induce any other person to register or be registered as a voter not being legally qualified as such; or induce or procure any other person to vote, or attempt to vote, on any certificate issued under the provisions of this article to another or otherwise than to the person voting, or offering to vote, on the same; or to alter, change, forge, or counterfeit, or procure the same to be done by another, the certificates of registration provided for in this article; or to issue, circulate, or in any way use, or attempt to use, any fraudulent certificate of registration, the same not having been regularly issued by duly appointed and legally qualified registrars, as provided for in this article. And any person convicted of either of said offenses shall be fined not less than $50, or be confined in the county jail or workhouse not less than thirty days, or both, in the discretion of the court."

KNOXVILLE, TENN.
JOURNAL

NOV 1 1935

PRINT ELECTION BALLOTS TODAY

Presses To Start Rolling at 4 P. M., Hatcher Reports.

Presses printing ballots for the city primary Nov. 9 will start rolling today at 4 p. m., W. B. Hatcher, election commission secretary, announced last night.

Qualified candidates who want to withdraw from the councilmanic, city judge and school board races must file written notices with the election commission before that time, else their names will appear on the ballots, Hatcher warned.

"I'll be in the office of the election commission until 4 p. m. Friday," said Hatcher. "My last act before leaving will be to phone the printers and tell them to start printing the ballots. Candidates desiring to withdraw had better do so before that hour, or it will be too late for them to keep their names off the ballots."

Mr. Hatcher further warned that all candidates must file sworn statements of campaign expenses with the election commission by next Tuesday. Blank statements were mailed yesterday to each of the candidates.

The withdrawal yesterday of D. R. Glaze, Negro, 2215 Doll avenue, at-large councilmanic candidate, reduced the field to 63—50 for city council, eight for the school board and five for city judge.

Glaze is the fourth councilmanic candidate to withdraw since acceptances were filed with the election commission. The others are Newton Calloway, Frank H. Snipes and H. H. Cawood, all qualified to run at large.

George Dempster, former city manager, questioned last night reports that he had personal and business interests at stake in supporting the Citizens' ticket, declined to make a statement, for publication until later.

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NASHVILLE, TENN.
MORNING TENNESSEAN

SEP 30 1935

New Charge to Protect Votes At Polls Will Be Given by Hart

No More Probe Arrests Expected Until Grand Jury Reports; Judge Keeps Contents of Pre-Election Message Secret.

An additional charge to the Davidson county grand jury, relating to vote frauds now under investigation, was being prepared yesterday by Judge Chester K. Hart, of first criminal court, for delivery to the grand jurors early this week, it was learned Sunday night.

Judge Hart affirmed the report of the new charge, but declined to divulge its contents, declaring it "will be delivered upon its completion."

Speculation last night as to the nature of the new charge tended toward the belief it will call attention to reported plans of "political racketeers" to steal the coming Democratic primary election of October 10 and probably will contain instructions to jurors in regard to election laws which have been violated in the past.

Judge Hart's first charge to the grand jury September 16 pointed out ten methods of corrupt election officials and politicians in stealing elections, all of which are in violation of statutes governng the holding of elections.

In the past, he said, legal watchers have been bulldozed by officers of election, shunted off to one side where it was impossible to watch proceedings during the casting and counting of ballots, or as in some cases, actually put out of the polling places. Lights have been turned out, and in the darkness ballot boxes switched, stuffed and stolen. Ballots have been marked prior to the election and crammed into the ballot boxes to be counted as bonafide ballots. Registration receipts and poll tax receipts have been actually worn through from erasing of the names and substitution of other names to avoid the payment of poll taxes and legitimate registrations.

Appointed officers of election have been frightened out of the polling places by faked fights and rowdyism, and corrupt persons substituted in their places, in order that ballots might be manipulated to suit the pleasure of ward bosses.

These and other corrupt practices were pointed out by Judge Hart in his original charge relating to the fraud investigation, and it is expected he will call special attention to them in his new charge.

Reports that further arrests would be made in connection with the probe this week were allayed last night by Attorney-General J. Carlton Loser who declared "no other arrests are contemplated at the present time." He indicated that any additional arrests will await the final report of the grand jury at the completion of its investigation.

One white man, Carl Blankenship, of 507½ North First street, and two negroes, Porter Compton, 32, 921 Hawkins street, and Allen Easley, already have been taken into custody as a result of probe developments. Blankenship is alleged to have served the "boss" of the Twelfth district as "liaison man" in the manipulating of more than 100 negro voters, and was charged in a warrant with procuring fraudulent registrations. Compton was arrested on a similar charge, while Easley's arrest grew out of purported perjured testimony before the grand jury.

The close of the second week of the investigation Saturday brought considerable progress in the probe, with a large number of witnesses who were willing to tell what they knew of the fraudulent registrations piled up in August by a group of politicians, parading before the grand jurors.

The witnesses were in marked contrast to those examined earlier in the investigation, when a large number of negroes claimed they were unable to remember vital details of the parts they played at the direction of "white bosses."

The number of frauds uncovered by a corps of picked investigators laboring under the direction of Attorney-General Loser, continued to pile up with the number of frauds placed before the grand jury totalling 750 at the end of the second week.

The investigators are to enter the Fourteenth and Ninth wards early this week, General Loser stated Sunday night, for a check of names and addresses registered as residents in the two wards.

Meanwhile preparations were under way over the week-end for the enlisting of an army of special deputies sheriff to watch at polling places in the Democratic primary for violations of election laws. Sheriff L. A. Bauman declared Saturday he was ready to appoint "any number of men" requested by General Loser for this duty.

The special deputies are to be armed with a capias calling for the arrest of each person falsely registered, a number estimated to total 5,000. Any person registered fraudulently will be taken into custody if they attempt to vote in the coming primary, it has been announced.

CLEVELAND, O.
PRESS

OCT 8 1935

DENY SWING IN COLORED VOTE TO AID BURTON

Five District Leaders Brand Report of Political Switch as False

BENDER STILL INSISTS

Says He Spoke for Councilmen; Nominee's Headquarters Say No Deal Made

By RICHARD L. MAHER
The Press Politics Editor

An amusing situation developed today in the matter of whether the colored wards will support Harold H. Burton for mayor, or will do a political switch and support Ray T. Miller.

George H. Bender, president of the League of Republican Clubs, declared this morning that he had authority to announce, in behalf of the five councilmen who dominate the vote in the colored districts, that they would "cast their lot with Mr. Burton."

But immediately the five councilmen, all of whom have been united in a pact to withhold action until they have assurances from Mr. Burton that he will recognize them as the political czars of their districts, rushed to deny Mr. Bender's statement and to disclaim any connection with him either as a spokesman or mediator in their political affairs.

Insists No Deal Made

Meanwhile, Mr. Burton, who is resting in preparation for the next campaign at a resort near Cleveland, and his chief supporter, Daniel E. Morgan, expressed surprise at Mr. Bender's announcement, but hastened to say no deal had been made.

The 27,009 votes that Mayor Harry L. Davis (defeated last Tuesday), received in these districts, have become pawns in a game of political maneuvering, with the councilmen-leaders of the wards threatening to throw their support to Mr. Miller unless they are recognized by Mr. Burton and his associates as the dictators in their neighborhoods.

Mr. Bender, unauthorized by Burton headquarters, last week forsook his neutral position of the primary campaign, and started out to line up the colored wards for the successful nominee. He announced achievement of that today.

Reveal Their Stands

But—

"Nobody's speaking for me," said Councilman Herman H. Finkle, Twelfth Ward boss. "I'll make my own statements. I don't need any messenger boy. I'll announce my position when I call a meeting of my own organization soon."

"George Bender isn't authorized to say anything for me," said Dr. Leroy N. Bundy, Eighteenth Ward, who reputedly is talking of swinging his votes to Mr. Miller. "I haven't any authority to speak until my organization acts. I have called a meeting of my organization for tomorrow night, and I'll have something to say after the organization acts."

"I have not authorized any statement," said Lawrence O. Payne, Eleventh Ward. "I have taken no position. In due course of time, I will have a statement. When that time comes, I'll speak for myself."

Asks Recognition

"I'll swing only on condition that I have full and complete recognition," said John E. Hubbard, Eighteenth Ward. "I feel that I am entitled to handle the patronage. If and when that comes, I'll co-operate 100 per cent. If I don't get it. I don't know yet what I'll do. I'm not saying. But I am running for Council."

"He isn't speaking for me," said Council President A. L. De Maioribus, Nineteenth Ward, "I haven't seen George Bender in months. I haven't had any dealings with him and I don't want any."

Informed that the councilmen had denied his statement, Mr Bender replied:

"I stand by my original statement I was authorized to say that."

Gives His Version

Councilman Finkle later declared he had talked with Mr. Bender and that the latter had claimed he merely said, "I have every reason to believe the colored leadership will go for Mr. Burton."

"Whatever he said, he wasn't speaking for me," said Mr. Finkle.

Daniel E. Morgan expressed surprise at Mr. Bender's statement.

"We want, of course, as many votes as we can get for Burton," he said, "but they must be obtained fairly and decently. I am certain no promise, pledge, commitment or deal of any kind has been made for votes for Burton."

Mr. Burton said Mr. Morgan's statement stated his own position.

G. O. P. Leaders Meet

Meanwhile, Rees H. Davis, chairman of the G. O. P. Executive Committee and manager of the Burton campaign, was to meet with Republican ward leaders this afternoon to discuss the November election.

The leaders met yesterday at the call of President A. R. Thomas, Rocky River leader, but any action they planned to take was forestalled by an announcement of Mr. Davis' invitation to meet with them. Thirty-two of the city's 33 ward chiefs supported Mayor Davis, and since election more than a dozen have swung over to Mr. Burton.

Meanwhile, support to the Burton cause came from another unexpected quarter. Mathew Cipra, defeated independent Democratic candidate for mayor, announced today he will support Mr. Burton.

Gorman Makes Statement

Mr. Cipra, who received nearly 1000 votes was induced to come into the Burton camp by Anton Maresh, one-time friend of Mayor Davis who organized the Broadway-E 55th street district for the opponent to the mayor.

At the same time County Commissioner Joseph F. Gorman, another independent Democrat, issued a statement that could be interpreted as a left handed indorsement of Mr. Miller, or could be interpreted as saying, "I don't care what happens."

"I am a Democrat," said Mr. Gorman, "I do not pretend for one minute to control the thinking or actions of those who comprise my following, and at this time I would have it definitely understood that my supporters are absolutely free to use their own judgment."

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
October 11, 1935

AN HONEST, QUIET ELECTION

The people answered at the polls yesterday the challenge of the underworld of political crime which the courts had accepted three weeks ago.

The results are demonstrating what can be accomplished when aroused public opinion and determined representatives of the law stand together.

The most orderly election Nashville has seen in a generation marked the Democratic primary. October 10 deserves to be remembered as a red-letter day in the political annals of the capital city and county.

The "bad" wards and districts, where ballot marking, miscalling names, ballot-box stuffing and stealing, false certification of returns, intimidation of voters and of honest officials had been too frequent to occasion surprise, yesterday witnessed a complete transformation.

Judge Hart, the Attorney-General and grand jury had brought consternation to the ranks of the conspirators who had conceived and directed the scheme to fraudulently register thousands of Negroes; and the presence of fifty members of the bar on the alert at the points where the investigation had located the principal false registration, fortified as deputies sheriff, and provided with capiases for the arrest of any of the over 1,700 illegal registrants who might offer to vote, was a reminder they dare not ignore that the hand of the law was ready to heavily descend on its violators.

The election thieves either stayed away or looked impotently on; the illegal registrants were conspicuously, and wisely, absent; the thug lacked his political backers, and did not dare to ply his accustomed trade of intimidation.

The honest citizen could vote in peace, and he did vote, and have his ballot fairly counted.

The Nashville bar won an enduring debt of appreciation for the fine sense of civic duty which it displayed; the firmness and courage which its members at the polls exhibited.

At only one place, in the notorious Twelfth District, was a rough house threatened, and its moving spirits were promptly called down.

Only one illegally registered person, a Negro, out of the 1,700 cases found by the grand jury, offered to vote; and he was detected and arrested.

The peace and order witnessed yesterday must henceforth be seen at every election. It will not suffice to purge the ballot box; it must be continuously and vigilantly protected. The public often goes to sleep; the underworld of crime never does.

The corrupt ward and district political boss has received a body blow; he must be annihilated.

Doubtless, the illegal registration certificates now in the hands of the Attorney-General will be preserved in his custody, to prevent the fraudulent registrants, as they were yesterday, from voting in any election for two years.

Judge Hart, the Attorney-General and grand jury have announced, and the entire community ratifies and applauds their decision—that the investigation into registration frauds by no means is to cease with the primary.

This is assuredly well, for though material progress has been made in the detection of the master minds, there are others, notoriously under suspicion, who have not yet been uncovered. Legal evidence may be, and is, difficult to obtain, but the searchlight must relentlessly sweep the hiding places of the culprits until the last member of the confederacy of racketeers is exposed and feels the severest penalty of the law.

Here is the record so far of alleged master minds under arrest:

A Councilman;
Two city employes;
A policeman;
Two deputies sheriff;

But there are others—and these must be added to the list.

The wheels of justice are moving, but they must keep moving.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.
NEWS SENTINEL

NOV 8 1935

NEGRO VOTERS ASKED TO USE FRANCHISE

League Urges Balloting With No 'Fear Nor Favor.'

Every Negro voter is urged to exercise the franchise at the polls tomorrow by Mrs. James G. Beck, president of the League of Negro Voters.

"It is the earnest desire of this organization that every eligible Negro voter will cast his vote fearlessly and without favor," Mrs. Beck said.

"Too often we have been given only the 'crumbs that falleth from the master's table' and have borne our part with a tolerable grace; but it is now high time that we as taxpayers and citizens, request what are our just and lawful deserts.

"It has not been the purpose of the League of Negro Voters to be either partisan or political but simply to urge all Negro men and women to show their good citizenship by voting for those who can and will administer the affairs of office wisely and sanely regardless as to race or creed."

Sheffield, Ala., Standard
November 8, 1935

SCOTTSBORO NEGROES MAY BE RE-INDICTED, SAYS THOMAS KNIGHT

New indictments of the famous "Scottsboro Case" will be asked from the grand jury which will meet at Scottsboro, Jackson county, November 13, scene of the alleged crime, with Lieutenant-Governor Thomas E. Night, Jr., who was special prosecutor for the state of Alabama in the case, making the request.

The new indictments are made necessary by the ruling of the United States supreme court holding that two of the defendants have been deprived of their constitutional rights by the "systematic exclusion" of negroes from the jury. Two negroes, out of a venire of 35, are drawn for the list from which the grand jury will be selected November 13 at Scottsboro.

Negroes Neglect to Pay Poll Taxes, So They Lose Election

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 21.—Due to the lack of a sufficient number of qualified voters, because Negroes will not pay their poll taxes, Dr. S. M. Clark was defeated in the race for the City Council here last week, losing by 116 votes.

Dr. Clark, one of the most prominent citizens in this section, was the first Negro to seek a seat in the City Council and had considerable support from the white citizens living in his district. The Knoxville Journal, in a pre-election issue, stated: "All factions agree that Dr. Clark has the best interests of Knoxville at heart," but Negroes had failed in their duty to pay poll taxes and, as a result, he ran second.

In discussing the election, Dr. Clark said: "I ran and lost. But I believe that, with my people taking a little more interest in their civic duty, a Negro can be elected to the position which I sought. Until we impress upon them the necessity of paying their poll taxes and exercising their right of suffrage, they will continue to suffer from lack of adequate representation in the various legislative bodies."

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
November 15, 1935

City Workers Indicted in Vote Fraud

Three White Men and Three Negroes Alleged Brains of Operations In South Nashville

Six alleged higher-ups in the South Nashville voter registration fraud plot were indicted on charges of conspiracy to violate registration laws and procuring illegal registrations by the Davidson County Grand Jury at noon today.

They are: Sam Stanley, Sam Hartman and Gary Cooper, city employes, the first two of whom were dismissed and the last suspended recently, and Jim Raine, Dr. L. A. Fisher and Dr. R. B. Jackson, Negro ward "bosses."

The Grand Jury made its report to Judge Charles Gilbert in Division II of Criminal Court, because of the illness of Judge Chester K. Hart, to whom they regularly report.

The three white men and three Negroes, said to be the "brains" of the South Nashville fraud extending into three city wards and padding registration books with approximately 2,000 bogus names in last August's biennial period, were indicted on two counts.

The charge of conspiracy, detailed in the indictment, set out that in furtherance of their fraud, the conspirators maintained headquarters in the home of Jim Raine at Tenth Avenue and Stevens Street and in an unoccupied store building on Twelfth Avenue, South. The indictment charged that at these headquarters numerous Negroes were assembled during the first three days of the August period, and sent to each of the registration precincts of the Eighth, Tenth and Sixteenth Wards to register fraudulently.

The indictment alleged that Motorcycle Officer Gary Cooper was present at these headquarters "for the purpose of maintaining order and giving said unlawful gathering a semblance of lawful approval" and for "coercing Negroes to do bidding of coconspirators."

The indictment also detailed that in furtherance of the conspiracy the Negroes assembled at headquarters, were furnished wines, liquors and sandwiches," and slips of paper on which were "written a name and address located in one of the wards" and were dispatched in automobiles for the purpose of illegally registering. It also detailed that drivers of these cars were instructed to bring registration receipts of the illegal registrants back to headquarters.

Count two merely charged the six with procuring and inducing illegal registrations.

The South Nashville fraud, the largest and most widespread in the county, was the first to be uncovered by special investigators working for Atty.-Gen. J. Carlton Loser several weeks ago.

Its alleged white higher-ups, Hartman, Stanley, and Cooper, were brought before the City Civil Service Commission several days ago on charges growing out of the disclosures incident to General Loser's probe. They had at this time already been arrested on warrants charging conspiracy to violate the registration law and are at this time at liberty under bail.

Recently, City Councilman Harry Cohen, first of the registration fraud principals to be tried, was convicted in Division I of Criminal Court and given the maximum sentence under the law, $1,000 fine and eleven months and twenty-nine days in the County Workhouse.

The trial of three other alleged "ballot racketeers," Squire John M. Omohundro, Seth P. Gibson, Jr., and James A. Ballard, Negro school teacher, has been set for December 2, after being postponed because of Omohundro's reported ill health. Their supposed illegal operations were in the Third District.

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Tennessee.

Suffrage

NASHVILLE, TENN.

BANNER

WIDE REGISTRATION FRAUDS REVEALED

One Hundred Cases To Go Before Jury

SEP 18 1935

General Loser Promises To Submit Many Charges as Body Hears Election Witnesses

Banner Conducts Private Probe

Finds Brazen Recording of False Names, Addresses of Negroes

By BRAINARD CHENEY

False names and addresses were given by Negroes carted to a registration place in the second precinct of the tenth ward under the influence of liquor by "bootleggers" and "black bosses" during the last biennial registration of August 4-8.

Private examination by a Banner reporter brought this revelation today as Attorney-General J. Carlton Loser announced that one hundred cases charging violation of the registration laws will be presented to the Davidson County Grand Jury. All morning the jury heard witnesses testify to the evils cited by Judge Chester K. Hart in his Monday charge demanding that election fraud be stopped. The supplemental registration opened today.

A partial investigation by THE BANNER of the registrations for only one precinct for one ward, the Tenth, disclosed twenty-five Negroes registered from three addresses where they did not live and were unknown, according to present occupants of the dwellings.

"JUST A STARTER"

J. M. Jennings, 714 Eighth Avenue, South, one of the registrars for the second precinct of the Tenth Ward, asserts that THE BANNER's findings "are just a starter." Negroes were brought to the registration place where he was located "car full after car full," he said, by "bootleggers" and Negro bosses, one of them a woman, he said.

The Negroes, he believes, gave false names and false addresses. THE BANNER's examination proved this morning that at least twenty-five of them had. When they submitted addresses, the bosses frequently interrupted to tell them where they "lived," giving other addresses, Mr. Jennings said. "They were given bottles by these bootleggers," said Mr. Jennings, "and many of them had liquor on them."

Only a partial investigation of the registration books of one precinct of one ward developed these facts:

Ten Negroes are registered in that ward and precinct giving their address as 911 Thirteenth Avenue, South. THE BANNER reporter this morning visited the address named to find that it was occupied by William and Alice Lawrence, Negroes, who had lived there some time and did not know any of the registrants.

Eleven Negro registrants gave 916 Thirteenth Avenue, South, as their address. Elizabeth Robinson, Negro, a widow, lives at the address and knows none of the registrants, she says.

FOUR FROM VACANT LOT

Four Negro registrants gave as their address, 914 Fourteenth Avenue, South. There THE BANNER reporter found a dwelling under construction and no one living it. Prior to the beginning of construction there was only a vacant lot at this point.

The reporter talked to a daughter of William and Alice Lawrence at 911 Thirteenth Avenue, South. He asked if one of the registrants lived there, calling his name. The girl replied that he did not, and when asked said she had never heard of him. Then the reporter went down the list of registrants for that address. None of them, she said, lived there or were known to her. The reporter asked the girl who said she was 20 years old how long her family had lived there.

"Oh, a long time," she replied.

"Were you living here during the last of July and the first of August," he asked.

The answer was, "Yes."

THEY DON'T LIVE HERE

The reporter found on the registration books the following names listed to 911 Thirteenth Avenue, South: Ben West, age 21; Mattie Hill, 29; Harold Caruthers, 21; Ed Carson, 22; Robert Moore, 21; William Johnson, 21; Mattie Jones, 21; Jim Ewing, 21; William Baker, 35; Thomas Williams, 21. All of them were listed as Negroes. Most of them, as the listing indicates, gave their age at 21 years, thus escaping poll tax payments.

The occupants of the address said this morning that no one of them lived there, or was known to them.

The books disclosed the following names list to 916 Thirteenth Avenue, South: Louise Hollis, age 35; Richard Dickson, 29; Sam Turner, 22; Tom White, 21; Ben Smith, 21; Joe Harris, 21; Steve O'Brien, 21; Ida Mae Fleming, 23; Dan Wilson, 21; Joseph Good, 21; Joseph Lewis, 21.

The present occupant, a widow, said none of them lived at the address and that she knew no one of them if they had required any unidentified applicants to give oath for their statement of their identity. They replied that only twelve had offered and all save one was known to them. The one applicant, they said, had found he was in the wrong house that no one was living in it, or had lived there previously. Chairman Carr, when asked this morning if he had instructed his registrars to require identifying statements to be given under oath replied that he had furnished each one with a book of instructions.

He pointed out that the book contained the following sections:

115. (1202). Questions to be answered before registration.—In all cases where the applicant for registration is not personally known to the registrars to be a legal voter in the civil district or ward in which he applies for registration, he shall, before being registered, answer and state his age, place of residence, stating district or ward, road or street, the number of his house, if numbered, and if not numbered, then a designation of its location, if not the owner, then the name of the owner or renter, where he resides or boards, the time of his residence in said state and district or city, whether married or single, his avocation, place of business, or where and by whom employed, the state, city or district, and post office; if a newcomer, from whence he came, and if a foreigner, when and where naturalized; has he ever been disqualified as a voter by judgment or decree of any court; if so, when and by what court reinstated. (1890, 1st ex. ses., ch. 25, sec. 6.)

"116. (1203). Answers to be entered on books, and sworn to, false swearing is perjury; punishment.—The registrars shall keep suitable books in which the statements or answers of any applicant for registration, as to the statements or answers touching his qualification to vote, as herein provided, is hereby declared to be perjury, punishable as perjury in other cases under the laws of the State. (Ib.)

In requiring applicants for registration to make statements about their identity under oath, Judge Hart pointed out in his charge to the grand jury, any false statement of any applicant for registration can be prosecuted. The act of then became a felony. The act of misstatement and false registration itself, not only becomes a felony, he pointed out, but any aiding or taking part in any way in causing the false statement or registration is guilt of conspiracy and

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The reporter found on the registration books the following names listed to 911 Thirteenth Avenue, South: Ben West, age 21; Mattie Hill, 29; Harold Caruthers, 21; Ed Carson, 22; Robert Moore, 21; William Johnson, 21; Mattie Jones, 21; Jim Ewing, 21; William Baker, 35; Thomas Williams, 21. All of them were listed as Negroes. Most of them, as the listing indicates, gave **their age at 21 years, thus escaping poll tax payments.**

The occupants of the address said this morning that no one of them lived there, or was known to them.

The books disclosed the following names list to 916 Thirteenth Avenue, South: Louise Hollis, age 35; Richard Dickson, 29; Sam Turner, 22; Tom White, 21; Ben Smith, 21; Joe Harris, 21; Steve O'Brien, 21; Ida Mae Fleming, 23; Dan Wilson, 21; Joseph Good, 21; Joseph Lewis, 21.

The present occupant, a widow, said none of them lived at the address and that she knew no one of them.

At 914 Fourteenth Avenue, South, were registered: John Rose, age 29; Willie Jones, 36; Katie Nix, and Jimmie Jones, 21. The reporter was assured by carpenters at work on the house that no one was living in it, or had lived there previously. "Before we started putting this house up, there was nothing here except a vacant lot," one of the carpenters explained.

The reporter asked Mr. Jennings if the registrars had required any of those offering to register during the last registration to give oath as to their identity.

"No," he replied, "that never has been done that I know of. We asked them where they lived and when they gave an address, I thought that was all we could do. I knew some of them weren't giving right ones, but I didn't argue with them. I didn't want none of those Negroes bumping me off."

ASKED ABOUT CHARGE

The reporter asked him if he had not read Judge Chester K. Hart's charge to the Grand Jury of last Monday, in which he said that registrars might put applicants for registration under oath if they were in doubt of their identity.

He replied that he had, but he was not sure about this procedure. He said he had a book of rules issued to him by W. M. Carr, chairman of the County Election Commission. The reporter turned to the section of the book stating that registrars shall question unidentified applicants in an effort to establish their identity, and the section authorizing registrars to place such applicants under oath as to their statements.

Mr. Jennings replied, "That seems a fine idea, I might try that. But; I expect most of them have registered."

He said no one had offered to register in the supplemental registration which began this morning. This was at 11 a. m. He said that 627 had registered in the precinct during the regular five-day registration period early in August and "about 500 of them were Negroes, a whole lot of whom didn't belong here."

The reporter also talked to Mrs. C. B. Gatlin and Mrs. Lawrence Spitz, registrars for the first precinct of the Tenth Ward. He asked identified applicants to give oath for their statement of their identity. They replied that only twelve had offered and all save one was known to them. The one applicant, they said, had found he was in the wrong ward and had not registered.

Chairman Carr, when asked this morning if he had instructed his registrars to require identifying statements to be given under oath replied that he had furnished each one with a book of instructions.

He pointed out that the book contained the following sections:

115. (1202). Questions to be answered before registration.—**In all cases where the applicant** for registration is not personally known to the registrars to be a legal voter in the civil district or ward in which he applies for registration, he shall, before being registered, answer and state his age, place of residence, stating district or ward, road or street, the number of his house, if numbered, and if not numbered, then a designation of its location, if not the owner, then the name of the owner or renter, where he resides or boards, the time of his residence in said state and district or city, whether married or single, his avocation, place of business, or where and by whom employed, the state, city or district, and post office; if a newcomer, from whence he came, and if a foreigner, when and where naturalized; has he ever been disqualified as a voter by judgment or decree of any court; if so, when and by what court reinstated. (1890, 1st ex. ses., ch. 25, sec. 6.)

"116. (1203). Answers to be entered on books, and sworn to, false swearing is perjury; punishment.—The registrars shall keep suitable books in which the statements or answers of any applicant for registration, as to the statements or answers touching his qualification to vote, as herein provided, shall be entered by them; and the said statements or answers shall be when so made and entered by the registrars, sworn to by such applicant or applicants for registration; and, for that purpose, said registrars, or either of them, are empowered to administer said oath; and any false swearing on the part of any applicant for registration, any false statement then became a felony. The act of misstatement itself, felony, he pointed out, but any aiding or taking part in any way in causing the false statement or registration is guilt of conspiracy and can be prosecuted.

In requiring applicants for registration to make statements about their identity under oath, Judge Hart pointed out in his charge to the grand jury, a felony. The act of misstatement and false registration period is hereby declared to be perjury in the grand jury, punishable as perjury in other cases under the laws of the State. (Ib.)

NASHVILLE, TENN.
BANNER

SEP 28 1935

Specially Deputized Citizens Will Watch Polls on Election Day

Held in Registration Fraud Probe

Carl Blankenship Is Charged With Procuring False Registrations by Prosecutor

Alleged Boss in Twelfth District

Sheriff Tells Loser That All Deputies Are Now at His Disposal

Porter Compton, Negro, 32, 921 Hawkins Street, was arrested on charges of procuring a false registration on a warrant sworn out by Assistant Attorney-General Ben West early this afternoon.

Compton is said to have induced Harriet Williams, Negro, Granny White Pike, to register under a fictitious name in the Tenth Ward during the August registration period. Warrants for Compton's arrest were sworn out before Squire F. A. Carter. He was placed in jail.

Davidson County's wholesale registration fraud investigation yielded its first major arrest today with the apprehension of Carl Blankenship, 507½ North First Street.

Blankenship, alleged, "manipulator" in the Twelfth District, was served with a warrant charging procurement of false registrations by Deputy Sheriff Gus Kiger in the office of Atty.-Gen. J. Carlton Loser shortly after 10 o'clock this morning.

The warrant, sworn out by Assistant Atty.-Gen. Ben West, before Squire John E. Draper, charges Blankenship with "procuring or inducing J. H. Beasley and divers other persons to register or be registered as voters in the Twelfth Civil District of Davidson County Tennessee, such persons not being legally qualified as such in said district, said procurement being on or about August 12, 1935."

Blankenship, alleged to be the liaison man between the "boss" of the Twelfth District and more than 100 Negro and white persons who were transported into the district to be falsely registered, was expected to surrender yesterday. The charge contained in the warrant served on him carries a minimum sentence of thirty days in the workhouse or a fine of $50 or both.

Investigators in the office of General Loser this morning were still anticipating the apprehension of "several other persons" whose names have been linked prominently with illegal registration activities.

Specially deputized, disinterested citizens will patrol polling places at the October 10 Democratic primary to watch for illegal practices on the part of voters or officials, Atty.-Gen. J. Carlton Loser announced today.

The announcement was made following receipt of a letter from Sheriff L. A. Bauman, who agreed, in response to a request from the Attorney-General, to deputize the group.

General Loser said that he made the request in order to avoid any embarrassment which might attach to Sheriff Bauman as a candidate



—Banner Staff Photo.

Carl Blankenship, 507½ North First Street, alleged "liaison man" between the Twelfth District "boss" and certain white and colored voters (right) is shown with Deputy Sheriff Gus Kiger, shortly after his arrest on a warrant charging him with "procuring or inducing J. H. Beasley and divers other persons to register or be registered as voters in the Twelfth Civil District of Davidson County."

NASHVILLE, TENN
EVENING TENNESSEAN

OCT 7 1935

HARRY COHEN INDICTED; JURY ADDS TO LIST

240 More Cited For Bogus Registry; Negro Named.

ELECTION PLANNED

Harry Cohen, Sixth ward councilman, who was arrested last Friday for procuring fraudulent registrations in his ward, was named on five separate indictments when the grand jury reported to Judge Chester K. Hart in Division I of Criminal Court this morning.

Cohen, who is at liberty on $500 bond, is charged with having fraudulently registered five women in his ward. The names and addresses of the girls are: Frances Duke, 304 Third Avenue, South; Mary Lee Bayrd, 302 Ninth Avenue, North; Beatrice Bridgeman, 604 Fifth Avenue, North; Ruth Williams, 227 Ninth Avenue, North, and Elizabeth Leftwich, 302 Ninth Avenue, North.

Live Elsewhere.

Miss Bayrd, Miss Bridgeman and Miss Leftwich live in the Fourth ward and Miss Duke and Miss Williams live in the Thirteenth and Seventh wards, respectively. James Ballard, colored school teacher at Hadley School in Old Hickory, was indicted for registering fraudulently in the Third civil district. Ballard made $1,000 bond shortly after his arrest last Saturday and gave his address as 10 Robertson Street, in Nashville.

The grand jury returned 240 presentments, all of them charging illegal registration in the Sixth ward. This brings the total number of presentments returned by the grand jury in connection with the illegal registration probe to 1,100.

The corps of special investigators working under the direction of General Loser will devote most of its time this week to preparation of lists of illegal registrants so that deputies named by General Loser may detect any attempts at illegal voting in the Democratic primary election this Thursday.

Praise Cooperation.

Judge Hart and General Loser expressed their appreciation of the cooperation shown by the Democratic primary board in its order to the election officers that the names of all voters be called out loud at the polls on election day so that watchers and special deputies from the attorney-general's office may apprehend any illegal voters.

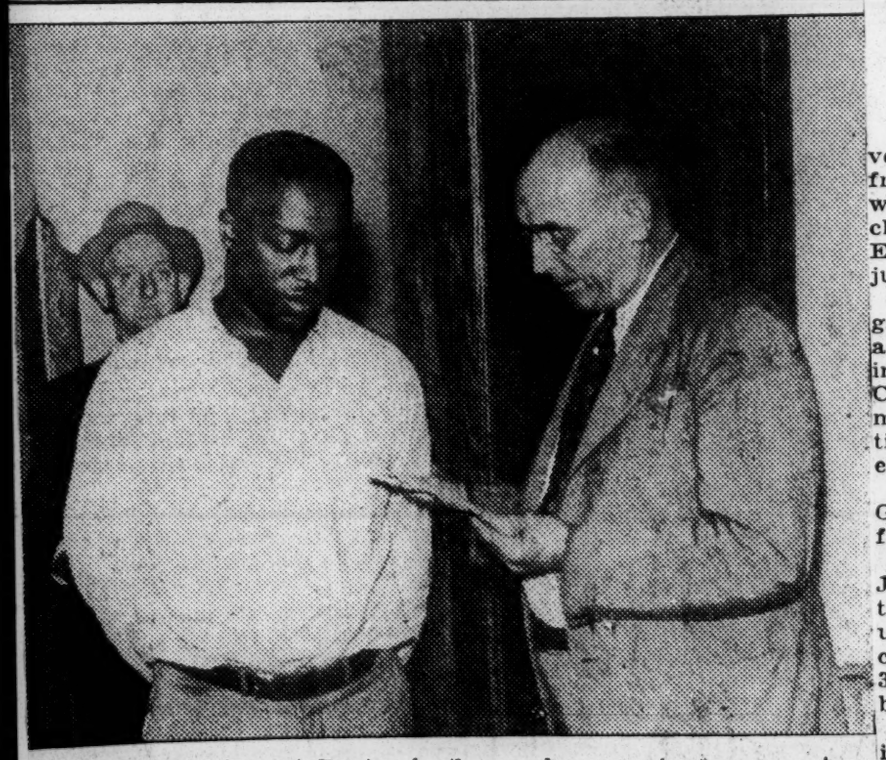
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NASHVILLE, TENN.
BANNER
SEP 25 1935

FIRST ARREST MADE IN FRAUD PROBE

First Arrest in Registration Fraud



Deputy Sheriff Ernest Baxter is shown above serving a warrant on Allen Easley, Negro, the first person to be arrested in connection with fraudulent registrations which the Attorney-General's office and the Davidson County Grand Jury are now investigating. Atty.-Gen. J. Carlton Loser said today that other arrests are expected within a short time. Assistant Atty.-Gen. Ben West swore out the warrant against Easley.

Negro Held On a Charge Of Perjury

Action Comes as County Primary Board Prepares To Name Election Officials Move Signals Drive's Opening

Defendant and White Man Said To Have Registered 'Carloads'

By BRAINARD CHENEY

The first arrest of a week's investigation of wholesale registration frauds came early this afternoon when Assistant Atty.-Gen. Ben West charged Allen Easley, Negro, 1124 Eleventh Avenue, South, with perjury.

This match applied to the investigation fuse was expected to explode a powder keg of registration fraud in the county, as the Democratic County Primary Board prepared to meet this afternoon to name election officials for the October 10 election.

The meeting was called by Elkin Garfinkle, secretary of the board, for 2 o'clock in his office.

Easley's arrest signals Atty.-Gen. J. Carlton Loser's offensive against the "white racketeers," or "higher-ups" directing the giant election conspiracy in which approximately 3,000 fraudulent registrations are believed to have been made.

Easley, and a white man whose identity is known to the Attorney-General, are said to have registered carloads of Negroes during the August period whom they carted from the Tenth to the Eighth and Sixteenth Wards, listing them in each place.

Easley appeared before the Grand Jury on yesterday for questioning. Today 6 of 8 Negroes who identified him as the man who drove them were placed before the Grand Jury.

SWEARS OUT WARRANT

Immediately following their appearance before the grand jury, General West swore out a warrant for Easley's arrest and Deputies Sheriff Branch McConnell and Ernest Baxter served the warrant on him. Easley was in the building at the time.

Another arrest is expected to follow in a few hours.

As the primary board prepared to gather this afternoon, its chairman, Will T. Jones, reiterated that the question of protecting bona fide voters in the coming primary election would be discussed. He said the board would also prepare a list of election officials to serve in each precinct of the county.

The meeting was not publicly announced and on inquiry a BANNER reporter was advised that all members had not been notified.

J. C. Drake, a member of the board, told the reporter by telephone that he knew nothing of the meeting and had not been notified.

George H. Armistead, Jr., another member, had left the city on a hunting trip after having told friends that he fully expected to be at the board's next meeting when it was called. It was believed that Mr. Armistead had no notification.

Deputy Marshal E. M. Baker said that he was notified yesterday through a postal card mailed to him from the board's secretary.

Charles Craddock said that he knew the board was to meet today through an announcement made at the last meeting.

Several of the candidates when advised this morning that the meeting was scheduled said they had not been informed of it. Rumors that one or more candidates would request that existing election officials not be reappointed could not be confirmed today.

CANDIDATES WAITING

Most of the eleven candidates offering for county-wide office said they preferred to see the list of new appointments before indicating what course of action they might take.

Chairman Jones indicated this morning that the board might spend several days in compiling the list of election officials, who are to be taken from lists submitted by ward and district chairmen. Each chairman submits two lists of officials for his district or ward and from this the county board compiles their list for appointment.

General Loser this morning submitted charges of fraud against seven white persons registered in the Twelfth District where, it is alleged, they do not live. These charges are the first to be submitted against white registrants. They are: Carl Blankenship, registered from White's Creek Pike, but living at 507½ North First Street; Dave Gaddis, registered from Ligon Lane, but living at 134 Spring Street; Myrtle Smith, registered from Ligon Lane, but living at 802 North First Street; Pauline Wright, registered from Dickerson Pike, but living in North Nashville; Ester Harrison, registered from Trinity Lane, not a resident there; Joe Erp, registered from Rock Street, but living at 1318 Eighth Avenue, North; J. H. Beasley, registered from Young's Lane, but living at 735 Turner Avenue, according to General Loser.

Examination of the registration books of the Twelfth District has convinced General Loser that few if any of the "carloads of Negroes" shifted from ward to ward in the city and registered were brought to this district in the August period. "It appears," he said, "that action in the Twelfth was independent of the other groups." He added, however, "that there was evidence of fraudulent registration of, both whites and blacks" there.

It has only been within the past two days that the "insiders" began to take the investigation seriously, according to authentic report. Their anxiety has been increasing hourly, these sources assert.

General Loser feels, he said today, that the investigation has proceeded much slower than it should have simply because of the difficulty of convincing many that it was serious and there would be no let up until indictments had been returned and the cases fought through the courts.

He said this morning he hoped soon completely to dissipate this public misconception through action, but added that he could not afford to act until his stage was set and his course carefully plotted.

Today he was more confident

than ever, he said, that he would be able to expose the whole conspiracy and that the time was now short.

Three witnesses in furtherance of his plan were placed before the Grand Jury this morning. Meanwhile the corps of special investigators who have been daily checking registrations house-by-house and ward-by-ward continued with their work.

General Loser yesterday presented 200 cases prepared by the group to the jury, bringing the total considered since the beginning of the investigation to 700. The investigators, now combing the Fourteenth Ward, were preparing thirty new cases for submission late this afternoon.

Among the long list of registrations investigated in the Fourteenth Ward yesterday, they reported that of Louis Clayton, 13 Maury Street, who has been dead since last January 13. He was registered in the August period.

Another was for Henry Patterson from 41 Maury Street, a dwelling unoccupied for the past three years.

The Nashville Methodist Ministers' Association today expressed commendation for the action "of certain of our public officials in their effort to protect the sacredness of the franchise." The association statement also commended the daily newspapers of the city for "their editorial pronouncements on this vital issue."

NASHVILLE, TENN.
MORNING TENNESSEAN

SEP 29 1935

NET TIGHTENS AS VOTE FRAUD PROBE YIELDS 3 ARRESTS

Charges Placed Against White Man and Negro Saturday

With the arrest of three persons in the Davidson county vote probe and examination of dozens of witnesses to show for a week and a half of labor, Atty.-Gen. J. Carlton Loser and his aides were thought last night to be drawing a net of evidence ever closer about the necks of "vote brokers" in many sections of the city and county.

Two men were arrested yesterday in connection with the investigations. Carl Blankenship, a white man who lives at 507 1-2 North First street, said to be a vote fixer in the Twelfth district, was locked in the county jail at 10:30 o'clock Saturday morning on a charge of procuring fraudulent registrations. He was released on $500 bond late yesterday afternoon.

Also arrested yesterday was Porter Compton, a 32-year-old negro of 921 Hawkins street. He was charged with procuring a false registration, and was still locked in the county jail early last night. It was charged that Compton induced Harriet Williams, a negro of Granny White pike, to register under a fictitious name during the August registration in the Tenth ward.

Blankenship, the white man arrested yesterday, is said to be the liaison man between the "boss" of the Twelfth district and more than 100 negro voters. He was arrested on a warrant sworn out by Assistant Atty.-Gen. Ben West which charged he induced J. H. Beasley and other persons to register in the Twelfth district about August 12. The persons registered, it is charged, are not residents of that district.

General Loser did not present any cases before the grand jury during the Saturday morning session, but several witnesses were heard. The total number of fraudulent registration cases presented thus far total approximately 750.

It was indicated yesterday that the attorney general's office is expecting further arrests early this week.

Yesterday Sheriff L. A. Baumar announced he will deputize "any number of men" to serve as officials at the polls during the primaries on October 10. These persons will be citizens who are not interested in any particular candidate.

The sheriff's announcement came as an answer of a request of General Loser that the citizens be deputized for duty at the polls. Mr Loser said he made the request to avoid any embarrassment that might attach to Sheriff Baumar as a candidate.

NASHVILLE, TENN.
MORNING TENNESSEAN

SEP 27 1935

WARD HEELER'S ARREST IN VOTE SCANDAL IS DUE

14th Ward Negro Shows 35 Registration Certificates.

FIFTY CASES HEARD

City Law Aids Mentioned; Poll Lists to Be Known Saturday.

Boiling point in Davidson county's stew over the vote fraud investigation is expected to be reached today, with the arrest of a ward-heeler who shepherded a flock of illegally-registered negroes to the polls in August of last year.

The investigation has turned toward perjury indictments for false statements before the grand jury with one negro, Allen Easley, already "in the bag" following his indictment for that offense. Arrest of one white man today, and possibly two of the ward-heelers who conducted the illegal registrations yesterday was freely predicted by officials.

Added to the stew yesterday were the names of 50 more negroes who were falsely registered for voting—bringing the total lists of illegal registrations to about 75 and adding further to the unsavory odors of the stew.

"There will be several hundred more," Assistant Attorney General Ben West said late yesterday afternoon. Carlton Loser, district attorney general, conducting the investigation, declared that "we're working all the time, and anything is liable to happen any minute."

One of the particularly unsavory ingredients added to the pot as it boiled hotter yesterday was the contribution of James Rogers, negro, of the "bloody Fourteenth" ward. Rogers showed the investigators 35 registration certificates all for negro "voters" listed for the Fourteenth ward.

"They give these tickets to me," Rogers said, "and told me to keep them."

When voting time came, he told the officers, the "voters" came and got their certificates, voted, and then returned the certificates to him, Rogers said.

Whether the stew will be brought to what would be practically explosion point by the arrests of any higher-ups in the political machines, or whether only the lower cogs in the machines—the shepherds of the voters, the drivers of the trucks to the polls—will be boiled out was unknown.

The names of two assistant city attorneys—Jack Keefe and Owen Hughes—circulated in the vapors above the stew Thursday. Hughes resigned as counsel for Allen Easley, the negro arrested for perjury and released under $2,500 bond yesterday.

Hughes, who came to the criminal court building to seek bond for Easley, said he resigned as counsel when he "found out the nature of the case." Two negroes finally made the bond.

Keefe acted as counsel for Jim Raines, negro political boss of the Eighth ward, in city court Wednesday in Raines' successful defense against charges of violating dry laws, the tobacco revenue act, and operating a poolroom without a license.

Raines also appeared before the grand jury four days ago in the vote fraud investigation.

Set for publication Saturday are the lists of officials who will be on duty at the polls October 10. Elkin Garfinkle, secretary of the Democratic primary board, refused to name any officials appointed until the release date. The lists were selected Wednesday.

One of the white men expected to be plunged down to the bottom of the boiling stew today is reported to have worked with Easley in driving negroes around the city to the registration places.

The second white man who may be called in today to "report" at the dark little office on the second floor of the county jail building is accused of herding white "voters," who had already balloted in their own districts, to other polls.

OFFENSIVE PROCEDURE

The spectacle of a member of the legal staff of the city acting as counsel for a man charged with the violation of municipal or State laws is so offensive to a just public opinion and to every conception of what is due those offices and the government of Nashville that it should never be again witnessed. BANNER

The first person arrested under warrant sworn out from the Attorney-General's office charging perjury in connection with violation of the registration laws, chose for his counsel a member of the law department of the city. Mr. Hughes wisely severed his relationship with the defendant, making public statement that he did so upon learning the nature of the case.

When the club operated by Jim Raines, the notorious Negro political boss of the Eighth Ward, was raided by city officers and Raines and an employe were arrested, the former under the charge of violating the prohibition law, and doing business without a license, Assistant City Attorney Jack Keefe appeared in behalf of the defendants in the City Courts, where they were acquitted.

NASHVILLE. TENN.

Mr. Keefe has issued a statement of his connection with the case, published elsewhere in THE BANNER, in which he asserts that Raines had been a client years ago; that he was not employed by Raines in the present case, or represented him as an attorney; and that he "merely wanted to see that a former client received justice."

OCT 1 1935

Raines was again arrested Saturday night on a State warrant, in which he was charged with owning and operating a gambling hall, and also, on a bone dry charge. Forty Negroes were arrested, and it is said that a dozen of them have pleaded guilty to gaming and loitering about a gaming house.

The incidents in which the assistant City Attorneys figure are unfortunate, viewed from any standpoint.

The man for whom Mr. Hughes appeared as avowed counsel was under arrest charged with perjury in connection with the investigation of the wholesale registration frauds.

Raines was arrested for alleged violation of law other than the election; but he was the notorious political boss of the Negro vote in his ward, and was being investigated by the grand jury under suspicion of complicity in the bogus certificate scheme when he was arrested for the other alleged offenses.

The grand jury is throwing the searchlight further on Raines in connection with the illegal registration in his ward.

Mayor Howse has made the most positive and public assurance of a purpose to throw the whole power of his administration to the support of the investigation into the election frauds and punishment of the guilty.

The course of the two assistant City Attorneys is scarcely characterized by a sensitive respect for the Mayor's position.

It has become evident that the charter of the city should be so amended—if the power to achieve the needed change is not within the jurisdiction of the City Council—as to provide that a member of the legal department of the municipality shall not appear as counsel for a person charged with the violation of a municipal, county, state or federal law.

Political-1935

Tennessee

Suffrage.

Chattanooga, Tenn.
TIMES

JAN 31 1935

NEGRO PRINCIPALS DENY BLANK STORY

Say McMillan's Attack Upon Robinson Untrue.

Teachers Reported Saying No Cards Circulated to Line Up Colored Vote.

Charges by T. H. McMillan, candidate for city commissioner, that colored school teachers have been required to fill out blanks containing the names of parents of their pupils for political purposes are characterized as "utterly untrue" by the principals of all the colored schools of the city.

A statement signed by the various principals answers an item furnished The Times a few days ago by Mr. McMillan in which he charged that Walter Robinson, colored attendance officer, was circulating the petitions in order to line up voters for Commissioner W. E. Wilkerson and further charged that politics is dominating the city school systems.

The statement of the colored principals follows:

"In your issue of Tuesday, Jan. 29, there appears under the headline 'McMillan Assails Robinson's Work' a story purporting to quote T. H. McMillan as saying that the colored teachers are required to fill out blanks with the names of parents of their pupils, with residence address, ward, whether or not they are registered and whether or not they have paid their poll tax. According to said story, Mr. McMillan says: 'This act of sending blanks to the teachers to be filled in and returned for political purposes is a clear proof of the way politics dominates the schools under the present administration. It is a shame and a disgrace to any locality and proof of our indifference toward the interests of our children.'

"In deference to the truth and for the best interest of all concerned, we, the principals of the colored schools of Chattanooga, do hereby declare that said statements are utterly untrue. We have canvassed our respective faculties and each of our teachers says no blanks have ever been furnished as indicated in said story, no request made orally or in writing and no suggestions directly or indirectly have at any time been made that the colored principals or teachers get the information as Mr. McMillan claims. His statements as they appear in said story are wholly false.

"We respectfully submit the foregoing and request that same be published so that said untrue statements of Mr. McMillan may be corrected."

Those signing the statement were H. F. Taliaferro, J. W. Carter, Hattie B. Morrissey, T. E. Cravens, Edna L. Maritn, E. J. Henderson, J. G. Vaughn, W. J. Davenport, L. M. Easterly, John P. Greer, L. W. Henderson and Annie K. Hogarth.

Mr. McMillan, who is now actively campaigning for a place on the city commission, with the view of being assigned to the department of education, should he be elected, was a former teacher in the city system, but was discharged for repeated criticism of the policies of the administration.

Chattanooga, Tenn.
TIMES

FEB 1 1935

M'MILLAN TO FIRE NEGRO IF ELECTED

Candidate for Commissioner Says Robinson Must Go.

Brings 'Political Blank' Denied by Principals Into Times Office.

The day he is elected to the city commission he will fire Walter Robinson, T. H. McMillan, candidate for schools commissioner, said yesterday in a statement which also upheld his earlier charge that the Fourth ward "boss" is using school teachers to line up voters.

His charge that blanks were being filled in by teachers showing names, addresses, voting wards and registration and poll tax data on parents of their pupils was denied by a group of colored school principals Wednesday. Mr. McMillan brought a blank to The Times office Tuesday, saying others like it were being filled in by colored teachers and that one of them had given him the information.

Mr. McMillan's statement of yesterday follows, in part:

"Walter Robinson does not realize that he is for once up against a clean man who does not want machine votes and who cannot be hurt by lies and slander. I am going to turn the spotlight on the Robinson machine for light is the only force that can destroy it.

"The Robinson bloc has perhaps 2,000 votes. It is a menace to the welfare of this city. As a bloc it has often been bought and sold. It has been used often to defeat progressive movements. It usually goes to the highest bidder, be he democrat or republican. By trading these votes the present commissioner of education hopes to be re-elected, if only he can get some candidate to come out to split the protest vote. Strenuous efforts are being made to get such a candidate at the present time.

"I do not make this statement in the interest of my own candidacy alone, but in the interest of all candidates who may be opposed by the Robinson bloc of votes. At a later date I will publish Robinson's "slate." There are 50,000 voters in Chattanooga. Of them, at least 20,000 are able to vote through paying poll tax. If these will come out and vote, the city can write finis to the rule of Walter Robinson. As for myself I will assuredly discharge him because he has bled those who can least afford to be bled, the teachers."

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
February 23, 1935

School-Teacher Is Under Fire

Negro Registrar May Be Placed on Blacklist.

L. Marie Hogue, Negro schoolteacher, who served as one of the registrars in the Third Ward during the supplemental registration, may be placed on the blacklist by the election commission as a result of a controversy that occurred during the registration, it was learned Saturday.

Marie, who resides at 407 West Tenth Street, and is a teacher in the Second District School, accepted the appointment as an election official and then turned the post over to her daughter during school hours, without authority from the election board, it was reported.

This arrangement created considerable friction and discord and brought about the threatened resignation of Miss Pearl Contor, 908 Cedar Street, the white registrar. Miss Contor was only persuaded to remain on the job and complete her work after an investigation was made by J. Mitt Payne, secretary of the Hamilton County Election Commission, and the assurance from him that the trouble would not occur again.

Commissioner W. E. Wilkerson, head of the City Department of Education, Saturday denied any knowledge, stating that if such was the case it was without his knowledge. The Third Ward is under the political control of Walter Robinson, Negro politician and truant officer in Commissioner Wilkerson's department.

"If any of the school-teachers were acting in an official capacity during the supplemental registration I didn't know anything about it," Wilkerson said. "I have, however, always encouraged the school-teachers to take an interest in civic affairs and I think questions of this nature are for each individual school-teacher to decide for herself."

He pointed out that when a teacher obtains a leave of absence from the class room it is usually customary to employ a substitute and under the existing rule the substitute receives half the pay and the regular teacher the other half.

"I do not try to control the teachers in whatever civic activities they want to take part in so long as it does not interfere with their school work," Mr. Wilkerson asserted.

The trouble in the Third Ward arose when the Negro school-teacher accompanied her daughter to the registration headquarters of mornings before school and placed her the registration table with instructions to examine every registration certificate before it was released. The white worker objected to the daughter of the Negro school-teacher assuming the attitude of directing her activities. The situation became so tense on Wednesday morning that Miss Contor left her post and went home, prepared to stay unless the situation could be straightened out. She returned only after assured by Mr. Pavne that the trouble would be adjusted.

When Mr. Payne went to the Third Ward headquarters to investigate the trouble he remained there for some half-hour during which time more than a half dozen Negroes had been brought in by political bosses and some of them, when questioned by the election officer couldn't tell where they were supposed to live without asking their boss.

Chattanooga, Tenn.
TIMES

FEB 26 1935

MOORE TO OPPOSE FLEMING FOR POST

Young Lawyer Enters Race for City Judge.

Line-up With Wilkerson Seen by Some as Motive Back of Entry.

Frank W. Moore, former speaker of the house of representatives of the Tennessee general assembly, in a surprise political maneuver last night, made formal entry into the race for city judge, throwing this race into a contest.

The former house speaker's announcement was not generally known in city political circles last night, but in the few places it reached political leaders set to work trying to analyze the politics behind the maneuver.

Mr. Moore's announcement contained but forty-four words:

It follows:

"I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of city judge of the city of Chattanooga in the primary election to be held March 12, 1935. I think I am qualified by temperment, training and experience to properly discharge the duties of that office."

Judge Martin Fleming announced his candidacy several days ago, but has been in the field for months for re-election.

The flare-up between Judge Fleming and Moore while he served as speaker of the house in 1933 was the immediate topic of conversation when the surprise announcement became known. Moore, while a member of the Hamilton delegation in 1933, was a party to a law which took the election of the city judge out of the electorate of the city of Chattanooga and placed it in the hands of the city commission. The Hamilton delegation now representing this county in the legislature a few days ago reversed the 1933 delegation and placed the responsibility for electing the city judge back into the hands of the people.

Attempts on the part of various people who discussed Moore's candidacy to analyze his late entry brought several interesting discussions. One thought which prevailed was that the candidacy was developed in order to draw Judge Fleming out of the race

of J. F. Holbert, who is seeking a place on the city commission, and put him busy attending to his own race.

Frank Moore and his father, Attorney Charles C. Moore, are close political friends of Commissioner W. E. Wilkerson, of the city department of education. Lately, Judge Fleming, it is understood, has been busy working in Holbert's campaign for the announced purpose among his friends to see that Holbert gets a place on the commission. With so many candidates in the field for the city commission and the strength which E. R. ("Lige") Betterton has developed, some of the present members of the commission are in jeopardy. It was reasoned that if Judge Fleming could be pulled out of the Holbert campaign, Commissioner Wilkerson's stock would rise. The city judge, it is understood, is not supporting Commissioner Wilkerson.

If Mr. Moore should poll the school department organization, which incidentally includes Walter Robinson and whatever strength he is able to amass in the Negro wards this time, he will have a good start. He probably will be able to form other combinations in the race as well.

Another thought about the former speaker's candidacy centered around the 1933 session of the legislature, when Moore, over Judge Fleming's protest, pushed the bill through changing the method of electing this official. Judge Fleming returned from Nashville after going there to try to stop the passage of the act and made vigorous statements about the members of the Hamilton delegation. Some of these statements got back to the delegation. The Moore-Wilkerson line-up, therefore, has not gotten along so well with Judge Fleming since that time.

Mr. Moore has been in politics here since 1932. He won his first race for a place in the legislature and, at the youthful age of 27, was elected speaker of the house of representatives. He did not seek re-election. He is an attorney by profession and is associated with his father's law firm.

Chattanooga, Tenn.
TIMES

FEB 26 1935

LABOR VOTERS HEAR APPEALS OF 23 AT HALL

Fleming Steals Show Over Wilkerson and Others as Crowd Cheers.

JUDGE ASSAILS MOORE

Hits School Commissioner for Failure to Back Higher Pay for Teachers.

Two candidates for mayor, nineteen for city commission posts and two for the city judgeship addressed a packed audience at the Roosevelt labor hall last night, but as far as the listeners were concerned, Judge Martin Fleming stole the show.

Judge Fleming, ironically enough, walked into the hall as Commissioner W. E. Wilkerson, his bitter enemy, was making his plea for re-election. The moment the judge's familiar bald head was spotted, bedlam broke loose. Cheers, handclapping and whistling halted Wilkerson's speech and it was with difficulty that A. C. Kamin, president of the central body, who acted as chairman, restored order by pounding the table with his gavel.

Fleming was called upon to speak after a dozen or more hopefuls for the city commission had presented their pleas to labor.

"Knifed While Asleep."

He tore into his opponent, Frank W. Moore, former speaker of the lower house, and lambasted him for what he termed "sticking a stiletto into the body of a sleeping man" when he passed the bill giving the city commission the power to elect the city judge. "They waited until the last twenty-four hours of the session and while I was asleep with my little family passed that act designed to rob you of the privilege of electing the city judge," he vigorously asserted. Warming up to his subject, Judge Fleming charged the assembly with being afraid of his candidacy, "so they fixed it so I couldn't run." "But I'm running now and I'm going back there on March 12 for eight years," he shouted, as the gathering gave vent to its approval by vociferous cheers.

Wilkerson came in for a major share of the judge's fireworks. He was referred to as an "inky-pimpy" school commissioner as the veteran campaigner lambasted failure of the legislature to pass the school teachers' minimum salary law. "I'm for it," he said, "and I don't think even a Negro school teacher should be paid less than $800 a year. Young girls finish college and have to work for $75 a month when they ought to get at least $150."

Returning to Moore, Judge Fleming compared his term of office with the work now being done by Senator Fletcher R. Morgan. "You've got a man over there now who isn't afraid to fight 'em," he commented.

Although an announcement was made by Kamin that all speeches would be limited to five minutes, Judge Fleming spoke his feelings for over double that length of time. It would have been impossible to stop him. His audience was with him and urged him on, and he willingly complied.

Moore, who announced his entry in the race yesterday afternoon, was introduced immediately atfer Fleming "spoke his piece." He smilingly made his way to the stand amid boos and hisses, which Kamin silenced by a threat to eject those responsible. "I started to begin by saying 'My friends,'" Moore declared, "but I don't think so now."

Moore Admits Error.

He cited his record in the assembly and charged that Judge Fleming was present when the bill abolishing the election to his office was passed. "The judge and I talked it over and we couldn't see it the same way," he stated. "I've made many mistakes and expect to make many more. I admit I made a mistake when I voted for that bill," he said.

The first candidate to make his bow to the audience was Robert M. ("Bob") Cooke, popular labor editor. He was given a huge round of applause and spoke for only a moment or two, yielding his time to the other candidates.

Mayor Ed Bass defended his stand on the T. V. A. and the municipal bond issue by declaring that he was "an administrative official and was in office to carry out the mandate of the people." I am a public servant and whatever you vote for on March 12 will be the thing I am for." The mayor read a letter from David E. Lilienthal, director of the T. V. A., in which Lilienthal reiterated the authority's stand on public power voting. In part, the letter declared that the authority was taking no sides in the question, which was left entirely up to the people.

Sam I. Whitman, the mayor's only opponent, announced that he would withdraw from the race if Mayor Bass would take a stand on the public power question. Whitman declared himself against the $8,000,000 bond issue.

A three-cornered fight for the office of streets and sewers commissioner was aired when Zach Taylor, incumbent; A. G. Gamble and Roger H. Crox, both contractors, made their speeches. Taylor presented facts and figures tending to show the decreased appropriations for his department and the resulting increase in work done. Crox challenged a statement by Taylor which declared the present commissioner had done almost as much with $191,000 as was done with $323,000 four years previously, when Crox was in office.

Gamble, who made mention of his work in privately building the Ringgold road, Dayton pike and Cleveland pike, asserted that he could run the department much more economically than had Taylor. "Mr. Taylor says he thinks his four years' experience should qualify him for re-election. If he can't make a better commissioner this time than he has in the past, he oughtn't run," the contractor said.

Thomas H. McMillan, who is specifically opposing Commissioner Wilkerson, told his audience that the interests of their children were being subordinated to private political ambitions. "Schools have been mislocated, placed out of residential centers," he said. "In the colored schools, the eighth grade graduate should really be in the fourth grade." Expected to make some critical comment on Walter Robinson, Fourth ward colored political henchman of Wilkerson's, he did not touch on the subject, although several persons in the crowd demanded "Let's hear about Walter Robinson."

Commissioner Eugene J. Bryan, of the fire and police department, was accorded a tremendous ovation when called on to make his talk. He pointed to his eight-year record in office and asked that the voters signify their approval of it by returning him to the city hall.

E. R. ("Lige") Betterton confined his remarks to praise of Editor Cooke and closed by asking for labor's support in the election.

Charles Chamberlain, asking for Commissioner Cash's office; George J. Hall, John Parks, Capt. F. H. Gregg, James K. Polk Tate, former officer; Walter M. Higgins, N. A. ("Ty") Cobb, Miss Sarah Ruth Frazier and T. B. ("Tommy") Walker also made short speeches asking for the labor vote.

Chattanooga, Tenn.
TIMES

MAR 6 1935

NEGRO VOTERS TOLD ROBINSON OUTRIGHT 'CUR

Colored Speakers Lash at Czar—Fleming 'Hero' as 800 Gather.

JUDGE LUSTILY HAILED

Ticket of Bryan, Betterton, Holbert, Cooke Named—Grossman in Saddle.

A battery of colored speakers at a meeting last night attended by 800 or more colored citizens, lashed out bitterly at Watler Robinson, Negro wardheeler, denouncing him as "an unadulterated cur," named a city commission ticket and heaped wild and enthusiastic plaudits upon City Judge Martin Fleming.

There was more than two hours of oratory at the meeting and all but a few remained to hear the last syllable.

The colored orators were preceded by a group of candidates for the city offices. Significantly enough, three city commissioners who were attacked at the meeting and who the Negro orators asked their people to defeat were not present. It was not learned whether or not they were invited. The three were Commissioners Zach Taylor, of the streets and sewers department; James A. Cash, of the parks and playgrounds department, and W. E. Wilkerson, of the educational department.

The Negroes came early to get seats. The meeting was held in the colored Elks club on Pine street, under the auspices of the Third Ward New Deal club. Bill Grossman, promoter of the New Deal organization on the west side, remained around the meeting throughout the night and heard the colored orators praise his generosity to the colored people. By the time the meeting got under way hundreds had come who had to be turned away because of lack of space. The hall was crammed to its capacity.

Butler ("Doodle") Richardson, republican committeeman from the Third ward, presided. The meeting was all "one way" and, except for intermittent echoes of approval from the audience, speakers had close attention.

Richardson Names Ticket.

Chairman Richardson named as the Third ward new deal ticket Mayor Ed Bass, Juge Martin Fleming, Commissioner Eugene Bryan, E. R. ("Lige") Betterton, J. F. Holbert and R. M. ("Bob") Cooke.

Judge Fleming was the "hero" of the meeting. The colored spectators waited patiently for him to make his appearance. He did not get there until after the meeting had started. Frank W. Moore, his opponent, had already been at the meeting, made his speech and left before the city judge arrived. A large group who waited on the front steps of the club heralded the city judge's appearance. It was a signal to those in the hall that Fleming was arriving. Immediately a howl went up from 500 or 600 lusty throats, "Fleming—we want Fleming." Commissioner Eugene Bryan was busy delivering his speech as Fleming's bald head passed through the rear of the hall. The applause then became vigorous and did not cease until the city judge took his seat in the front of the hall. Commissioner Bryan held up his speech until the applause died out.

The city judge several days ago made boasts that he would take the Negro voters from Czar Robinson. If the Third ward rally forecasts the sentiment of the Negro voters over the city the judge appeared to have made good his boast.

One by one, colored speakers mounted the rostrum and when they had completed, fully an hour had been devoted to denouncing Robinson. Walter Cullum, who is Grossman's right-hand man among the colored voters, took the platform first. He lashed out an attack at Commissioner Taylor, charging that the streets and sewers commissioner had "put every 'nigger' off the trash wagons."

"I donned the uniform to fight for my country in the World war and it was on account of that that I voted for Commissioner Taylor four years ago," Cullum shouted. "What did I get for that? I heard that out at the workhouse which Mr. Taylor runs, it is the 'niggers' who work on the streets and the white prisoners eats the grub."

Political - 1935

Suffrage.

Tennessee

Nashville Voters Stampede Polls In Effort To Elect Race City Councilman

Hundreds of Race Citizens Flock to Polls to Register—Look For Landslide Victory For "Man of the Hour."

Courier

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 25—The race voters in the Third Ward of Nashville showed a great determination last week to send young Kossie Gardner, 36, to the City Council. For three days race voters crowded the polls with a desire to register and vote for Gardner, who has been styled "The Man of the Hour."

4-27-35

Robt Bingham

Unless political experts are badly mistaken, Mr. Gardner will go to the City Council May 9th, at which time the election is held, with the greatest majority ever polled by any candidate from the Third Ward.

White Candidate Worried

Councilman Bell, who is running for re-election against Mr. Gardner, appears to be a worried man over the interest the Race voters are showing in their own son who is sure to take the number of the white candidate. The Race voters say they are going to put so many votes in the box for Gardner that it will be impossible for the poll officials to steal all of them. "We will not be used by disinterested white candidates any longer," is the remark all Race voters are making.

The final big political rally will be held next week, at which time Dr. Henry Allen Boyd, truly the most public spirited gentleman in town, will send the final message to the ward voters to send Gardner to the Council. Other speakers on the program are: Messrs. Crutcher, Cooke, Woodfolk, Holt, Cumby, Danner, Stinson, Jones and many others.

The youth of Mr. Gardner is not a political, but has the confidence of the people from the type of service he has rendered his people. Slogans in the headquarters of the Race candidate are: "A Race man for Race voters," and "Vote for Gardner, the man of the hour, for the people, by the people, and of the people."

Chattanooga, Tenn.
TIMES

MAR 10 1934

MOVE TO TRIM VOTE FOR BASS SPREADING OUT

Candidates With Bloc Votes Reported Back of Scheme to Help Selves.

WOULD AVOID RUN-OFF

'Boss' Robinson's Ticket Calls for Wilkerson, Taylor, Frank Moore.

As the week-end was reached, leaving but two more days of campaigning before the city election, a general movement was reported in progress to cut down the mayor's vote next Tuesday in order that candidates having bloc votes would stand a better show to get elected in the primary day after tomorrow.

Under the provisions of the city charter, candidates receiving a majority of the votes cast for mayor in the primary are elected and do not have to enter a run-off in April. If more than four candidates for commissioner should receive a majority of the votes cast for the mayor, then four of these candidates receiving the highest vote would be elected.

If, however, there are less than four candidates elected, twice as many candidates as there are places left open on the commission must enter the run-off. The run-off candidates are selected from the group having the highest vote and not elected.

If Mayor Bass' vote is cut down it is generally believed that the "ins," with probably one or two exceptions, would stand better chances of going across in the primary. All members of the present commission have organization votes. The organization vote, however, is smaller for some candidates than others.

Although strong forces were busy last night and yesterday trying to form combinations for the election Tuesday, the results of these conferences, if they availed anything, were kept well guarded.

The Chattanooga Observer, a colored organ supporting Walter Robinson, in bold face type in this week's edition, named the Negro ward heeler's ticket. On the ticket were the names of Mayor Ed Bass, Frank W. Moore, for city judge; W. E. Wilkerson, Zach Taylor, Eugene Bryan and E. R. ("Lige") Betterton. An effort was being made to have Taylor's name left off the Robinson ticket Tuesday if possible, it was reported last night.

Bill Grossman, powerful political force on the west side, has a ticket which includes Mayor Bass, Martin Fleming, for city judge; Eugene Bryan, E. R. ("Lige") Betterton, R. M. Cooke and J. F. Holbert, for city commissioner.

The Robinson paper also came out strongly against the issuance of the proposed $8,000,000 bond issue. This indicates that "Boss" Robinson next Tuesday will throw his votes in the Fourth ward and at other places where he has influence against the bond issue. Members of the Grossman faction, however, have indicated that they are planning to fight for the bonds. A colored minister who has opened a fight upon Robinson's rule, said the other night he had been "talking for the T. V. A."

Both Commissioner Bryan and Betterton are on both tickets, indicating that they will receive heavy majorities in the colored ward. Mayor Bass, likewise, is on both tickets. The Grossman instruction ballot has a cross mark by the mayor's name and there is little chance of any one being able to hold his vote down where this ballot is used.

Organized labor has been leading a powerful movement during the past few days, trying to get its candidate, Robert M. Cooke, lined up on every ticket possible. Mayor Bass, it is understood, is lending his aid to Candidate Cooke. If there can be an understanding reached between Commissioner Bryan and organized labor, two of the most powerful blocs of votes in the city will have been swung together to make both candidates formidable when the voting is done.

Judge Will Cummings during the past few days has been busy working in the interest of Commissioner James A. Cash. He was instrumental in keeping down opposition to Mayor Bass and now is at liberty to work for Commissioner Cash. Last night in a radio address on the power bonds, the county judge appealed to his friends to put in a heavy complimentary vote for the mayor. This would be favorable to Commissioner Cash, it is thought.

Candidates not having such powerful support are likely to organize and send their supporters into the polls to run the mayor's vote up in order to keep as many as possible from getting elected in the primary.

Chattanooga, Tenn.
TIMES

MAR 10 1934

M'MILLAN HITS NEGRO LEADER AS REAL ISSUE

Commission Candidate Blasts Robinson as 'Baneful Shadow' in Schools.

POKES FUN AT HIS FOE

Enthusiastic Audience Told Flag at City High Was Down for Night.

Walter Robinson, Negro ward heeler and "boss" of the heavy-voting Fourth ward, is the "baneful shadow" over Chattanooga's public school system, Thomas H. McMillan, city commission candidate, told a group of his followers at the courthouse last night. That shadow, he promised, will be lifted by his election.

It was a small crowd that gathered in Judge Miller's courtroom to hear Prof. McMillan, who lost his position as a Chattanooga High school instructor by his outspoken criticism of Education Commissioner W. E. Wilkerson, whom he now seeks to supplant. But they were not the usual attendants at political rallies; obviously they were plain citizens from various walks of life, come to hear a man who won their enthusiastic applause.

Prof. McMillan poked good-natured fun at Commissioner Wilkerson's recent reference to "communism" because a McMillan banner was nailed to the top of a greased flagpole or City High school.

"I'm afraid the commissioner cannot distinguish between childish enthusiasm and communism," he said "There was no disrespect to the colors, which Commissioner Wilkerson refers to as 'the flag.' They are taken down every night, so were not stripped off to make place for the banner. I do not view that act as radicalism. It was just boyish jubilance and enthusiasm, and a means of demonstrating loyalty."

More serious, Prof. McMillan referred to rumors he said have been spread against him that he is radical and seeks to overturn the school system.

"That is not true," he declared. "Those are stories spread by politicians to divert attention from the main issue. This main issue is not me. It is the schools, and I can't help but believe that those who seek to distract attention from the issue are enemies of the schools."

Regardless of whether he is elected or defeated, Prof. McMillan urged his hearers to keep on the alert in behalf of welfare of the schools.

The candidate conceded the fact that "Boss" Robinson's phalanx of Fourth ward Negroes would be pitted solidly against him.

"Robinson is the whole trouble with our school system," he declared. "He casts a baneful shadow over the system. He is the upsetting balance in the city's voting."

He charged that fear kindled by Robinson in the Negro schools has spread to white schools.

"It is true what I say, and I have the evidence, which I can produce when there is a change in administration." Prof. McMillan asserted. Applicants for positions in the colored schools have been sent to Robinson, who makes them the proposition that they give him a certain amount of money every month.

"I hate to get my hands in dirt, but, in order to get the evidence, I have dipped deep. What I have done—the ordeal and the insults I have endured—have been for the children."

Prof. McMillan reviewed his ideas for improvement of the city's school system.

"Sometimes I fear that the fight is not over the job, but over the huge

amount of expenditures represented by the job," he declared. "If this money and the large amount of P. W. A. funds expected are spent wisely, Chattanooga's schools will be well provided for for ten or twelve years. If they are wasted—as the C. W. A. money was—it will be appalling.

"I have seen frightful waste of school money—schools located in the wrong places, etc,"

Roy Payne presided as chairman of the meeting, referring to Prof. McMillan as "the most capable man in the race." N. W. Westbrook said "It is a duty and privilege to work for Mr. McMillan, and I am confident he will lead the ticket."

Charles Race, vice-president of the Associated Public Schools committee, which has indorsed Prof. McMillan, and state vice-counsellor of the Junior Order, said he has his "heart and soul tied up in this small but mighty man."

"Commissioner Wilkerson is one of those fellows who is very nice, agrees with everything you say, but does not do anything he promises," the school worker said.

Mrs. Glenn Young termed Prof. McMillan a "crusader." He isn't fighting Wilkerson as Wilkerson," she said. "He's fighting corruption—fighting for right."

The Rev. L. E. Hoppe, pastor of Ridgedale Methodist Episcopal church, south, introduced Prof. McMillan as 'not only a trained, educated man, but a man of ability."

Chattanooga, Tenn.
TIMES

MAR 14 1935

FOES YET SEEK TO BLOCK HIM, SAYS M'MILLAN

Claims Forces at Work to Prevent Him Taking Schools Position.

DENOUNCES NEGRO BOSS

Promises to Fire Him First Thing—Line-up of New Board Believed Set.

Forces already are at work to prevent him from receiving the post he campaigned for—commissioner of education—but he will insist that he be placed in charge of that department, Thomas H. McMillan, the dark horse in Tuesday's primary, who spurted to victory with a third-place vote of 8,836, declared last night.

Commissioner-elect McMillan also promised that his first official act will be to fire Walter Robinson, Negro "boss" of the Fourth ward, who for eight years has held the lucrative post of truant officer in the city department of education.

Under the city charter, candidates for commission do not run for any particular posts, but meet after election and organize themselves. McMillan, however, campaigned particularly for the city department of education. Formerly an instructor at Chattanooga High school, who was discharged by Commissioner W. E. Wilkerson because of his outspoken criticism of the department's administration, McMillan's election was regarded as a vindication of his stand. He takes the position that the 8,836 citizens who voted for him want him as school commissioner, and will insist on that post.

"Already there are rumors that some parties do not want me to have charge of the department of education and are working toward that end," the commissioner-elect declared. "I do not believe, however, that the other elected commissioners will listen to such propositions.

"Walter Robinson Must Go."

"Walter Robinson must go. He is a menace. I can see no justification for maintaining him as an employe of the city government. He, of course, will make an effort to maintain a job. I shall oppose it."

Mr. McMillan thanked the voters in all precincts of the city who rallied to his cause, and promised to work faithfully to improve the city schools to a high degree.

"I especially appreciate the support of the colored voters who stood by me for good government in spite of strong pressure brought to bear to defeat me, which included the distribution of money," he said.

McMillan is the nephew of Mayor Ed Bass, although he and the mayor were not aligned politically in the primary. Mayor Bass made no effort to prevent McMillan's discharge when Commissioner Wilkerson resented his criticism before the beginning of the present school term.

W. T. Robinson, superintendent of schools under Wilkerson, also was in a doubtful light in view of the possible McMillan administration. The commissioner-elect, however, declined to discuss his future policies in regard to present attaches of the department of schools.

The line-up for the city commission as viewed at the city hall yesterday tentatively took the form of the fire and police department again being headed by Commissioner Eugene J. Bryan, the only incumbent commissioner to be re-elected; the department of streets and sewers being headed by E. R. ("Lige") Betterton; the department of utilities, grounds and buildings going to R. M. ("Bob") Cooke, and the department of education being turned over to McMillan. Any present line-up, however, is subject to upsets before the time comes when the commission will organize.

None of the other successful candidates would comment on what posts they expect.

Bryan to Keep Police Post.

Commissioner Bryan indicated, however, that he expects reappointment to the fire and police department. He is the only fire and police commissioner ever elected to a third term in office, and he led the city commission race with a total of 12,299 votes. Before the election there was some discussion that Betterton might seek the fire and police job, but it appears likely that he will be satisfied with the department of streets and sewers.

Betterton, other than to repeat his thanks to the voters, had no statement to make yesterday. He said that any statement of his intentions would be premature at this time. He is a member of the Hamilton county highway commission and is experienced in construction problems. He is the brother of the late T. C. Betterton, who was Chattanooga's first police commissioner.

Mr. Cooke, veteran editor of the Labor World, who polled a large vote from organized labor supporters, also withheld comment on what post he would seek.

The new city commission will take office on April 15, at which time it will organize and elect a city attorney. Formerly the city attorney was elected by the people, but the 1933 legislature changed that provision. City Attorney Joe W. Anderson appears certain of re-election, as the mayor and at least several of the commissioners are friendly to him.

City Judge Martin A. Fleming, who led the entire city ticket with 15,222 votes, was elected for an eight-year term, with a salary increased from $4,000 to $5,000 a year, unless the new misdemeanor court bill is declared unconstitutional. Formerly, the veteran city judge's terms were only for four years. Under the recent law, however, Judge Fleming's term is as long as that of any of the higher court judges at the courthouse. These judges are operating until next summer on a reduced salary of $4,000, so, until their full $5,000 salary is restored, the city judge is the highest salaried jurist in the county.

The misdemeanor court bill, however, has been attacked as unconstitutional, and a court test is due next Saturday. Senator Fletcher Morgan, sponsor of the bill, yesterday scouted the theory that the new law is unconstitutional, and declared: "It absolutely will hold up under a court test." If it is declared unconstitutional, said the senator, who is Judge Fleming's stanch friend, he will draft a new law to take its place.

SECOND WARD CLUB CALLS MEETING

President C. C. Harwell And Co-Workers to Consider Matters at Lee Chapel A. M. E. Church Tuesday Night, April 2nd

Citizens of the Second Ward have been called to meet on Tuesday night, April 2nd in Lea Chapel A. M. E. Church. The announcement was made by Dr. C. C. Harwell, the president of the club, at the close of the meeting held last Tuesday night in the same church.

It is the plan of this Ward to get an [illegible] from the voters and tax payers not only on the approaching city election, but on other matters that effect the citizenship of that Ward along the lines of education, civic improvement and community pride.

The hour set for the meeting is 8:30. It is expected that the entire church will be filled on next Tuesday night when the meeting is called to order.

DR. H. H. WALKER AND K. GARDNER UNABLE TO BEAT "SYSTEM" IN WARDS WHERE COLORED VOTERS IN MAJORITY

Dr. J. C. Caldwell in Second Ward Given 71 Votes And Will Not be in Run-off. Dr. O. L. Hambrick Given Only 3 Votes in Fourth Ward

Claiming that they were victims of wholesale fraud, the four colored candidates making the race for places in the Nashville city council were defeated "on the face of the returns" at the election here Thursday.

Returns as announced in the different races were as follows:

In the Second Ward, Dr. J. C. Caldwell received 71 votes. Dr. J. R. Mansfield and William T. Phillips, Jr., will be in a run-off for councilman in this ward. Walter Craddock, present councilman was badly beaten.

In the Third Ward, quite a "raw deal" was given Kosse Gardner. He was credited with only 239 votes as against 637 for J. J. Bell present councilman, who was very much in evidence at the voting place and is accused of having one white man officer disposed to be fair, discharged and another man put in his place.

The joke of the whole election was in the fourth Ward where Dr. O. L. Hambrick was credited with receiving only three votes. There were three person in Dr. Hambrick's home, alone who voted for him besides many others who will make affidavits of having voted for the popular physician.

In the Fourteenth Ward, where it is charged ballot-box stuffing was the order of the day, Dr. H. H. Walker was beaten by George W. Lowery. Dr. Walker was credited with 303 votes and his opponent with 863.

In the 11th Ward colored voters supported Councilman Alex M. Hines, the incumbent, who received 596 votes to 95 for Walter Bryant his white opponent. In this Ward Dr. R. F. Sandford started out as a candidate but withdrew on the eve of the election. He had little chance of being elected, it is said, but had a number of voters of the ward for him and they were disappointed when he suddenly withdrew from the race.

All of the candidates are preparing statements which will be released in next week's issue of the Globe and Independent.

Tennessee

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Suffrage

ELEVENTH WARD VOTERS TO MEET

A special meeting of the 11th Ward voters will be held the second week in April. Date and place to be announced later.

Chattanooga, Tenn.
NEWS

MAR 8 1935

Mr. Ochs and His Cook

WE JUST can't help being concerned with newspaper men in distress. No sooner is there a quietus upon the efforts of a foolish special officer to shoot newspaper reporters than we learn of difficulties Mr. A. Shelby Ochs, the genial and accomplished General Manager of the Chattanooga *Times,* is having with his cook.

Our source of information in this matter is Mr. Ochs' five-page letter, single-spaced, with heavy documents accompanying it, copies of which were received by a number of the members of our staff in Thursday's mail. Mr. Ochs seems to be in a very embarrassing dilemma, for he announces his grave fears that his own vote is about to be canceled on March 12 by that of Georgia Cantrell, his Negro cook.

There is a plaintive note in some parts of Mr. Ochs' importunate communication. He is not mad at Georgia Cantrell, for he likes her and calls her "a good, sincere colored woman." But she intends to vote for public power, and her vote will cancel her employer's. Hence his tears.

Mr. Ochs did not write his elaborate epistle until he had exhausted all his powers of argument upon poor Georgia. One can well imagine how the Ochs family kitchen was invaded by Mr. Ochs with his song of Sammy Surcharge. He himself admits "I have done my best with Georgia," but apparently his best was not quite good enough. Georgia is still for TVA.

This situation has cut Mr. Ochs to the quick. Those who know his fine personality can readily realize what an affront it is to such a man to have the barest suspicion that his vote may be canceled by that of his cook. The purpose of his letter is to ask our help on Georgia. We understand that we are not the sole recipients of this communication, but that Georgia's recalcitrance bothers Mr. Ochs so much that a corps of forty handsome stenographers in the business college beneath the Gilded Dome is writing thousands of our citizens for help about poor Georgia.

Ever since Mr. Ochs' letter reached us, we have been reflecting upon his manifest embarrassment, to see if something could not be done. It is just too bad that, under the present laws as to citizenship and voting, a person so humble as Mr. Ochs' cook can "kill" his vote. There is something gravely wrong in a society in which a situation like this is permitted to exist. *O tempora! O mores!*

One thing that might be done about it is to install a system of plural voting, under which Mr. Ochs will be given more votes than his cook. In several countries plural voting is now a part of the election system. Adolph Hitler has set up such a system for Germany, for he knows, of course, that an Adolph's vote must be worth more than that of any cook.

But before we could perfect any legislative measure for plural voting for thic city, one little detail must be settled.. How many votes shall Mr. A. Shelby Ochs be authorized to put into the ballot box? A dozen is a very moderate allotment; perhaps a good, round, juicy hundred would be more fitting. But we are in doubt as to whether it might not be more appropriate to fix some odd number to remind Mr. Ochs of his imaginative flights over surcharge figures; some such number as 117 or 67 ought to fix him up.

Come to think about it, this question is of such importance that the general public can help with its suggestions. We are thinking of offering, to the citizen suggesting the right number of votes for Mr. Ochs to cast, a prize of one $50 East Lake Lot, upon which Mr. Ochs can register 162 times, on property qualifications from New York.

NORFOLK, VA.
VIRGINIAN PILOT

MAR 16 1935

Negro Voting En Bloc

A referendum in Raleigh to determine whether the city should substitute a city manager form for its existing commission form, resulted in a victory for the latter by 289 votes; and the issue, according to the Raleigh News and Observer, was decided by hundreds of Negro voters who in two precincts are said to have been "herded to the polls by the city administration workers." The vote in one of those precincts was 402 to 113 against a change, and in the other was 534 to 50.

The kind of government Raleigh prefers is its own business, and the result of the referendum does not concern us. But if the manipulation of Negro voters by local politicians was as reported, it has aspects of more than local importance. Everywhere in the South the Negro race is trying to gain in practise the right to vote which it possesses in theory. To a greater or less degree it has won this right in many sections. But as a practical matter, Negro voting is still on suffrance, and still has far to go before the right is unassailably established.

Such an exhibition as that reported in Raleigh does the race untold harm. Of the white politicians who "herd" any kind of voters to the polls, it is not necessary to speak. That is an old spectacle. But the case of Negro voters who permit themselves to be "herded" is quite different. They stand a much better chance of establishing their voting rights by refusing to vote en bloc and by casting their ballots as individuals without anyone's chaperonage. The best leaders of the race understand this. So long as politicians know they can line up Negro voters and, in effect, cast their ballots, they will use such voters; or if they can not control them will seek to prevent their voting altogether, and in many instances will succeed. One way to establish the voting right, in a practical world, is by establishing respect. The Raleigh episode, if correctly reported, has exactly the opposite effect.

Knoxville, Tenn. News Sentinel
April 13, 1935

Poll Tax Unjust

By CRAWFORD CECIL,
Oneida, Tenn.

Editor, The News-Sentinel:

We have read Zollie Howard's interesting articles regarding the Constitution of Tennessee; also read the United States Supreme Court's ruling in the Scottsboro case, all of which ought to emphasize the need for constitutional reform in our state—particularly with reference to the poll tax requirement as a prerequisite to voting.

In my opinion, it is apparent that the poll tax requirement, as provided in the First Section of the Fourth Article of the Constitution of Tennessee, is not only incongruous, or in conflict with the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments of the Constitution of the United States, but also inconsistent with the Fifth Section of the First Article of the Declaration of Rights contained in and forming a part of the existing Constitution of the State.

Suffice it to say, the voters of Tennessee will insist on the abolition of the poll tax requirement for voting. Otherwise, those whose rights of suffrage are denied or abridged will insist that the "basis of representation," as provided in Section 2 of the Fourteenth Amendment, "shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such citizens shall bear to the whole number of citizens twenty-one years of age in Tennessee.

GETTING READY TO VOTE

Word comes to us from all parts of the city that hundreds of citizens who heretofore have been recreant in their duty of "putting on the whole armor" of citizenship, have taken the pains to register for the coming city election to be held on May 9. The GLOBE AND INDEPENDENT, concerned primarily with seeing citizens exercise their rights of franchise, feels highly complimented over the many assurances it is receiving to the effect that this paper has in a large way been the inspiration of many who have prepared to vote in the election.

Having taken the necessary steps to be prepared to vote, it now behooves every one of these citizens to go to the polls on May 9 and there conscientiously cast his or her ballot for the candidate which the voter feels almost deserving and best qualified for the office he seeks. It is not enough to just get qualified to vote. Full citizenship duty is performed only when and if the citizen goes to the polls on election day and votes.

Nashville's citizens of both races are too indifferent about the important matter of voting. Only a miserable fraction of the potential vote of the city is cast in even our most important elections. As a result of this indifference upon the part of the average citizen, too small a portion of the citizenship determines elections. While it is possible that a "select few" of a city or state might maintain a better government than a majority of the people in it, experience proves that better government obtains in places where there is "majority rule."

Colored people of Nashville, as elsewhere are an underprivileged class, and as such, if they hope to make their lot better, they stand a much greater chance of doing so by the proper use of their buying power and their voting strength than in any other way. There is a crying need for colored citizens to become really serious, thoughtful and active in the important matter of voting.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
May 9, 1935

DISPUTES RISE ON EVE OF CITY BALLOT TODAY

Crenshaw Has Warrants For Illegal Voters In Sixteenth

16,000 MAY VOTE

Foutch Denies Failure To File Account Saturday

Plans by three candidates for the city council to arrest illegally registered voters in their wards; and charges by a candidate for the board of public works that he had been duped along with a huge rally of the city administration's forces, last night threatened to inject a little life into what had promised to be a very dull municipal election today.

Last night William M. Yunker and Frank Foust, candidates for the city council in the First ward, declared they had made plans to have arrested all illegally registered persons who vote in their ward. Mr. Foust said, "I understand there are about 200 of them, but if there are 600, we will have warrants for them."

He declared a deputy sheriff will be on duty, and that he and Mr. Yunker have "watchers who know every voter in our ward." He claimed that a number of voters, mostly negroes, from other wards have registered in the First ward.

The announcement of Candidates Foust and Yunker followed action of W. R. Crenshaw, candidate for council in the Sixteenth ward, who swore out nearly 100 warrants before a local magistrate against persons he claimed had registered illegally in his ward.

Candidate Crenshaw said he would turn the warrants over to Attorney General J. Carlton Loser, and ask that officers be stationed at the polls to arrest any of the persons named in the warrants who presented themselves to vote.

Lillard Foutch, Sr., candidate for the board of public works, denied the statement of W. M. Carr, election commissioner, that he had failed to comply with the law by not filing his campaign expenses last Saturday.

Candidate Foutch declared he could not locate Mr. Carr last Saturday, the last day to file the account, and said: "It's all politics—it's a move of the city administration to defeat me."

Mr. Foutch is the lone opponent to the administration's ticket for board membership—Dr. J. W. Bauman and Luther L. Luton. The administration's candidate for city judge, Judge Guild Smith, is opposed by B. H. Hagey, local attorney.

Outside of several of the ward races, however, today's voting is expected to create very little in the way of excitement. Even at last night's rally of administration forces in the Maxwell House, a brass band, a harmonizing male quartet and the several speakers failed to bring the crowd into a very high pitch of enthusiasm.

The candidates who spoke seemed to be aiming their remarks more to lend enjoyment to the occasion than to make a vigorous appeal for votes. Opposition to the ticket was not mentioned directly by any speaker except Mayor Howse, who declared, "my colleagues have no opposition tomorrow."

City Attorney J. Washington Moore presided, and gave a keynote address, which summed up accomplishments of the administration the past four years. He then introduced Dr. Bauman, who was followed by his running mate, Mr. Luton.

Judge Smith was the next speaker. He was followed by Assistant City Attorney Jack Keefe. Mayor Howse's address concluded the program.

A crowd of approximately 1,000 persons jammed the ball room and mezzanine floor of the Maxwell House.

Around 16,000 Nashville voters are expected to go to the polls today to cast their vote for the unopposed Mayor Hilary E. Howse, for board of public works members, a city judge, and to participate in council races, which, in many wards, have grown hotter as the campaign has drawn to its close.

Regarding the alleged illegal registration in the Sixteenth ward, Mr. Crenshaw said he had discovered almost 300 cases of persons who registered in violation of the law. His warrants were sworn out principally against negroes. The candidate declared he had found a number of persons had registered, giving a wrong address; that minors had registered, giving their age at 21, and person older had declared themselves 21.

Sheriff L. A. Bauman declared last night that there will be officers at all the polls, but he would send no special police to the Sixteenth to make arrests on Mr. Crenshaw's warrants.

"We can't arrest people before they vote. If they're illegally registered and then vote we can have warrants sworn out then," said the sheriff.

Mr. Foutch denied that he is disqualified for holding office, if elected, and stated he had legal advice to that effect. The candidate said he went to the election commissioner's office twice Saturday, and Mr. Carr was not in at either time. He declared he telephoned Mr. Carr's home Saturday night, but could not locate him.

Mr. Foutch's remarks followed the election commissioner's statement Tuesday that Mr. Foutch and five candidates for the council had failed to file their list of campaign expenses by last Saturday.

The others, all candidates for the council, were H. H. Mayberry, Second ward; J. G. Sanders, Seventeenth ward; W. B. Gore, Eighteenth ward; H. W. Wade, Twenty-fourth ward, and A. H. Campbell, Twenty-seventh ward.

Dr. R. F. Sandford, negro candidate from the Eleventh ward, yesterday announced his withdrawal from the race. This, combined by the withdrawal of J. G. Sanders yesterday, left 71 remaining candidates for the council, including the four who are disqualified by their failure to file expense accounts.

In seven of the wards there is but one candidate for the council; all of them are incumbents. Other wards have a list of candidates ranging in number from two to six.

The polls will open this morning at 9 o'clock, and will close at 7 p. m.

Nashville Vote Fraud Inquiry Hits Hundreds

Afro-American
10-12-35

Stealing of Votes in City Election Brings Indictment of 700.

GARDNER DEFEAT IN THIRD CITED

Baltimore, Md.

Beat White Man, 2-1, Yet He Lost.

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Indictments were returned by the grand jury last week against seven hundred persons in connection with alleged registration fraud and vote-stealing in the last city election.

Political bosses and workers of both races are among those affected by the investigation, which began late last month and which, it is predicted, will involve every ward in the city.

The next major point of investigation, according to reliable reports, will be the third ward, where Kossie Gardner, local mortician, was said to have been counted out of the race for a city council seat after polling twice the number of votes received by his white opponent, J. J. Bell.

White Daily Printed Expose

Following the May election, a local white daily "exposed" a number of the tricks and acts of violence by which Gardner's defeat is said to have been effected.

In this ward, as in others where the vote is significantly mixed, white bosses are said to have employed numerous high-handed methods to "herd" colored voters to the polls to cast votes favorable to their party heads.

Aim at Big Shots

Judge Hart, white, an influential figure in the investigation, has declared that not even the big shots will be spared in the effort to clean up the situation.

Bert Cumby, Fisk University student, who was an official watcher for Gardner at the polls, is expected to be eventually called to testify in court to some of the irregularities he is said to have witnessed during the election.

Political—1935

Suffrage

Tennessee

Chattanooga, Tenn.
TIMES

FEB 20 1935

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Registration Total Almost 45,000—Wholesale Buying Investigated.

TRANSIENTS REGISTERED

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Investigation into the reports had revealed nothing concerning the buying of certificates, the commissioners declared last night, but it had been discovered eight persons living at the transient bureau, located on Eighth and Pine streets, had obtained certificates.

"We put a stop to that immediately," I. B. Merriam, chairman of the commission, said. "Concerning those who received certificates, we have issued orders to challenge the voters using those certificates in the election and referendum.

"We received several rumors of certificates being bought up, but we were unable to establish such a fact."

A Second ward political worker said one of the transients told him they wanted to vote for Chickamauga dam, so they could get jobs, and that another told him he wanted to vote against the city judge and police commissioner. He said the transients were brought in by a transient bureau worker.

The large amount of registration yesterday brought to a total of between 40,000 and 45,000 the number of voters registered in Chattanooga—the largest registration in the history of the city.

"Of course, we are holding the referendum, in which no poll tax is required, and that accounts for much of the registration," Foster Johnson, member of the commission, declared yesterday. "Then, I believe I could be safe in saying between 35 and 40 per cent. of the present registration is duplication.

"Numbers of voters lose their certificates and have to register again, while there are just lots of people who will register every time the books are opened."

Up until yesterday, according to Guy Landis, deputy trustee, only about 8,000 poll taxes have been paid. He said approximately 7,000 to 7,500 of these are taxes from Chattanoogans. It was estimated that about 15,000 poll tax receipts will be issued to Chattanoogans on or before Feb. 28, the final day in which voters may qualify for the city election.

Mr. Johnson, explained the county trustee, can, if he desires, take the registration books after the referendum and election and forcibly collect poll taxes from those who vote in the power referendum and who do not already have their tax receipts.

Unprepared for such a wholesale registration, the election commission's supply of books became exhausted by noon yesterday. The books of certificates were also being fastly "consumed" yesterday afternoon.

From several of the registrars came cries for more books, and the commissioners ordered them to use pencil tablets until the printers could fill the order given them yesterday for a new supply.

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On the whole, registrants were reluctant in voicing their opinion as to the referendum. Unusually little talking was noticed among waiting lines at the polls.

The plan of permitting members of both the Public Power league and the Citizens' and Taxpayers' association to act as election officials at the referendum is under consideration by the election commission, it was said yesterday.

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NEWS

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Registration of TEP Employes With $50 Lots for Qualification to Be Aired.

Specific Cases Cited

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Registration of nonresident employes and friends of the power company on property qualifications obtained by the purchase just before the registration of $50 lots inside the city, payments of money for the support of controllable votes, both white and colored, and the purchase of and obtaining by misrepresentation of registration certificates are among the alleged frauds to be presented by the Public Power League.

The league will also request an investigation into the attempt in the Second Ward to register transients. This was disclosed by The News on the first day of the supplemental registration, and upon orders from Secretary J. Mitt Payne of the Hamilton County Election Commission transients were barred from registering.

Two specific cases have been disclosed by The News where power company officials, employes and supporters bought $50 lots in order to register on property qualifications and vote against TVA public power on March 12.

The first instance of this kind exposed by The News was last week, when it was disclosed that 162 employes and followers of the power company bought a $50 lot in the Thirteenth Ward, Third Precinct, on which 105 of them registered.

On Thursday it was shown that eight people, two of them important local officials of the Tennessee Electric Power Company, and the Cleveland manager of the power company's office, had also purchased a $50 lot in the Eleventh Ward.

Aside from those two specific cases there are scores of persons registered under irregular circumstances. Preliminary checks have disclosed that many are registered at numbers that do not exist. Others are not known at the addresses given.

Power Company Charges.

What charges, if any, the power company will offer are unknown. When power company employes were first exposed as having registered on the $50 lot, Jo Conn Guild, president of the company, issued a statement denying that the company was connected with the matter, and, further, that he was "informed" that Public Power League advocates had used another lot in the same area for the same purpose. Mr. Guidl did not, however, give the location of the lot and the names of those registered from it, and, too, has ignored a challenge of the power league to join in a joint request for a grand jury investigation of the registration frauds.

The election commission members have invited any individual or group to submit specific information concerning any irregularities that exist, but they have emphasized the fact that they do not want to hear rumors—only definite information.

Chairman I. B. Merriam, Secretary J. Mitt Payne and Commissioner Foster Johnson took cognizance of the charges and disclosures when they fixed the public hearing for this afternoon. They extended an invitation to Atty.-Gen. Peabody Howard and Grand Jury Foreman W. C. Adams to attend the hearing, along with representatives of the newspapers. The hearing will be in the commission office in the basement of the courthouse.

Most important perhaps of the rulings which the commission will be asked to make is that concerning the purchase of cheap lots by large numbers of persons for the purpose of qualifying themselves to vote in the bond election.

The registration books show that some of those who claimed to be part owners of these lots not only live outside the city and county but in some instances outside the State.

The Independent check of registrations will continue even after the end of the hearing Friday afternoon. Numerous clerical errors on the registration books and certificate books impose a tremendous task of checking the rolls.

Members of the election commission, as well as many independent observers and checkers, express the belief that the desire of hundreds of persons, many of them who have never voted before, to vote in the bond election is responsible for the unusually heavy registration in the recent supplemental period when more than 20,000 names were added to the city of Chattanooga, including the duplications because of previous registration, is in excess of 50,000. Just what action Atty.-Gen. Howard and the County Grand Jury will take following the presentation of evidence given.

Political—1935

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Members of the election commission, as well as many independent observers and checkers, express the belief that the desire of hundreds of persons, many of them who have never voted before, to vote in the bond election is responsible for the unusual number of registrations in the recent supplemental period when more than 20,000 names were added to the election rolls. With 30,000 names previously on the books, the total registration in the city of Chattanooga, including the duplications because of previous registration, is in excess of 50,000.

Just what action Atty.-Gen. Howard and the County Grand Jury will take following the presentation of evidence of fraud and irregularity will depend largely upon the definiteness of the evidence given.

Chattanooga, Tenn.
NEWS

MAR 1 1935

Morgan Raps TEP's Use Of Negro Voters

Company Seeks to Block People's Will, Senator Asserts—Answers Longley.

The legislative record of the Tennessee Electric Power Company was attacked by Senator Fletcher Morgan in a reply to a statement of James A. Longley, power company official, who charged that Hamilton County legislators were watching the political weather vane when they passed the public power enabling act.

Mr. Morgan assumed the entire responsibility for the clause in the act which waives the poll tax as a condition precedent for voting, stating that the power company was trying to thwart the will of the people by buying the Negro vote.

The statement of Senator Morgan follows:

"I notice a statement attributed to Mr. Longley that the legislators were watching the political weather vane when they passed the public power enabling act.

"The soul of the Tennessee Electric Power Company has been white and spotlessly pure in all legislative matters affecting the people of Tennessee. I think it is just too bad that the power company should be sinned against.

Solons on T. E. P. Payroll.

"If I remember correctly, it was disclosed that seventeen members of one Legislature were on the power company payroll, and the Secretary of State was also in their employ.

"I assume full responsibility for the clause permitting a vote without a poll tax and I am happy to have had the opportunity of making it possible for every person to vote regardless of whether that person could afford a poll tax or not.

"One of the reasons why I did it was because I knew that Mr. Longley's power company was attempting to defeat the will of the people by purchasing the Negro vote in the Fourth Ward.

"I have seen practically every known corruptionist and boodler in the city flocking around the so-called Citizens and Taxpayers' League, which I am convinced is financed by the Tennessee Electric Power Company. If voting without poll tax is the shot that kills John Henry, I'm glad to have been the executioner.

"The sins of the power company have merited the death penalty long ago.

"Mr. Longley, I've never consulted the political weather vane about my personal fortunes, but I am sure the vane bodes no good for your cause."

Test Right of Negroes For Juries

Plaindealer
4-12-35
Kansas City, Kansas

Attorney Files Charges That Members of Race Were Excluded From Jury Service

NATION EYES OUTCOME

First Test Case Follows Recent Supreme Court Decision In The Famous Scottsboro Case

CARTHAGE, Tenn.—(Special to The Plaindealer)—The state of Tennessee blazed the trail in the first test case involving the right of Negroes to serve on grand juries and trial juries here Saturday when a move was made to start a lawsuit.

The test case came about through the filing at Carthage, seat of Smith county, of a plea of abatement in a case where a Negro had been indicted on a charge of larceny of a bushel of corn.

Mage Vaughn, Negro, indicted at this term of court on a charge of theft o fa bushel of corn from R. W. Boyster, insists through a plea filed by his attorney, Hugh Halley, that the indictment should be quashed for reason that Negroes have been excluded from the juries of Smith county.

The matter is now pending efore Judge Harry Camp who will likely rule on the proposition at this term of court.

It is insisted in the plea that perhaps 10 per cent of Smith county's population (Smith county had a population of 15,473 in the 1930 census) is made up of Negroes and although some of these are eligible for jury service their names have not been put on the jury lists.

Lawyers here said they could not recall ever having heard of a Negro serving on a jury in Smith county.

The plea said they expected the case would go to the highest court in the land for final determination.

The plea alleges specifically that "the indictment is illegal invalid and therefore void for the reason that the grand jury as at present organized and functioning, is organized and functioning without legal sanction, the cause being the manner and method of selecting and choosing juries in Smith county, Tennessee, which has the egect of and actually is illegal discrimination against race, in violation of the United States Constitutiin, there being, the defendant, so charging, a systematic exclusion and barring of Negroes from the jury lists and otherwise by law attempted to be made up.

"The defendant charges that the jury commission for Smith county, Tennessee, systematically and rigorously and intentionally refrains from putting on the jury list by said commission regularly made up, the name or names of Negroes, notwithstanding the fact that there are many eligible Negroes in Smith county worthy for jury service. Again there are several hundred Negroes resident citizens of said State and county. There are several such living in the Fourth Civil District where the defendant resides. The Negro population of the First Civil District amounts to about 20 or 25 per cent of the town and district and perhaps 10 per cent of the county's total population is Negroes."

The test case follows within a week the United States Supreme Court decision ordering new trials for two Negroes in the famous Scottsboro, Ala., case. The Negroes in that case, center of litigation since 1931, contended they had been deprived of their constitutional rights because they were indicted by a grand jury and found guilty by a trial jury from which members of their race had been systematically excluded.

The Tennessee test plea is based on similar constitutional grounds.

WANTED: A VOTE CAMPAIGN

What is greatly needed in the South today is a campaign on the part of Negroes to see that every eligible Negro is qualified to vote. This is a necessary prelude to voting.

Even if the South should suddenly yield and permit Negroes to vote freely, millions could not do so because they are not qualified, either because of illiteracy or non-payment of poll taxes. Courier 4-20-35

This is another reason why every Negro community should have a militant branch of the N. A. A. C. P. or some such organization to instruct the colored people how to prepare themselves for this citizenship duty. Pittsburgh

Even the poorest Negro can scrape together one or two dollars yearly to pay the poll tax, and there is no longer any excuse for any Negro being unable to read and write.

Once there are millions of Negroes paying poll taxes into the treasuries, an effort will be made by white politicians to conserve that revenue, and more and more Negroes will be permitted to exercise the franchise. Many impoverished Southern States could balance their budgets if they encouraged Negroes to qualify, register and vote.

There is also necessity for an educational campaign directed at white people, designed to show the obvious fact that a community progresses in proportion to the number of people who take a vital interest in its administration. There is bound to be backwardness where only a handful of the populace ever has anything to say about what shall be done and how revenues should be expended.

Southern white opinion is changing on the vote question. We must prepare to expedite that change and take advantage of it.

NOTICE TO SECOND WARD VOTERS

Observer 4-19-35

Due to the Revival Services held at Lee Chapel A. M. E. Church, our next meeting will be held Tuesday night, April 22nd, in the Funeral Parlors of Gardner & Co. on Jefferson Street at 8:00 o'clock.

Mrs. Lucinda Caldwell

All voters of the SECOND WARD are earnestly requested to be present at this meeting.

We are pleased with the present support being given our candidate for Councilman, Rev. J. C. Caldwell.

We appreciate the interest thus far manifested and ask for the continuation of your loyal support of the CAUSE. Bring a friend.

Signed:

CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

Political-1935
Suffrage.

Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, TENN.
BANNER

OCT 1 1935

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Two Deputies Are Included In Charges

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The two deputies were suspended this morning by Sheriff L. A. Bauman following the publication of an affidavit by Carl Blankenship, 507½ North First Street, implicating them in the fraudulent registration of the Twelfth District.

Warrants for the arrest of the four men were turned over to Sheriff Bauman early this afternoon. They were sworn out before Squire F. A. Carter.

"The revelations made by Blankenship and Gaddis uncovers the whole Twelfth District plot," General Loser said today. He referred to Dave Gaddis, 134 Spring Street, who along with Blankenship has been charged with fraudulently registering in the Twelfth District.

Those who have been at work on the investigation were of the opinion that Twelfth District fraud was not connected with frauds that have been disclosed in the Tenth, Eighth, Sixteenth and Fourteenth Wards and the Third District.

Investigators have made no report on the number of fraudulent registrations on the books of the Twelfth District, but they have been variously estimated from 500 to 900. There are more than 1,600 registered in the district. The Attorney-General has developed evidence showing that both blacks and whites were fraudulently registered.

Soon after the conspiracy warrants against the four men were turned over to Sheriff Bauman, Jack Norman appeared at the Sheriff's office and said he had been employed as counsel for all four. He informed officers of the whereabouts of his clients.

Taylor is the newly appointed officer of election for the first precinct of the Twelfth Ward, named by the county Democratic primary board at its recent meeting.

Sheriff Bauman issued a statement denying any knowledge of the implication of his two officers and said that he was instituting a personal investigation of the matter.

The affidavit of Blankenship, who asserts he hauled nonresidents to register in the Twelfth District because Taylor promised to "fix" a charge of driving while drunk lodged against him in the Criminal Court, was released for publication last night by J. G. Stephenson, his counsel. At the same time a corroborating affidavit by Dave Gaddis, 134 Spring Street, charged with having fraudulently registered in the Twelfth District, was released.

Atty.-Gen. J. Carlton Loser said this morning that he held similar affidavits from Gaddis and Blankenship and planned to offer them before the Grand Jury Wednesday.

Two city employes and a special police officer, all reputedly ward political bosses, interested themselves yesterday and last night in obtaining bond for Olie T. Boner, charged with perjury; and Jim Rogers charged with procuring false registrations and possessing registration receipts for the purpose of influencing voters, arrested in connection with the investigation yesterday.

W. C. (Polly) Woodfin, known as "boss of the Fourteenth Ward," attempted to arrange bond for Rogers immediately after his arrest. In this effort he was later joined by Sam Stanley, clerk in the City Waterworks Department, who called Criminal Court Clerk C. H. Smith last night and drove him from his home to the Criminal Court Building and back to aid in arranging the bond, Smith said today.

Rogers was released under two bonds totalling $1,000, signed by Tom Wilson, Negro baseball club owner. Rogers who is reported to have been arrested with thirty-four registration receipts, nine allegedly fraudulent, is the first person to be arrested on the charge of possessing receipts for the purpose of controlling voters. The maximum penalty for this offense is six months in the workhouse and a $500 fine.

Sam Hartman, a city sanitary officer, interested himself in arranging bond for Boner, whose bond of $2,500 was signed by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Boner, 1102 Eighth Avenue, South. Hartman acted as spokesman for Boner, who was not committed to a cell after his arrest but was allowed to remain in the lobby until his parents made his bond.

Sam Stanley yesterday afternoon signed bond for four Negroes taken in the raid on Jim Raines' club Saturday night.

The Negroes whose bond Stanley signed were: Jack Childress, 28; Odis Howard, 36; Dennis Starkes, 23; and Herman Johnson, 25, according to the records in the Criminal Court Clerk's office. They were among forty arrested in the raid on Raines' club.

Blankenship's affidavit follows:

"Personally appeared before me, the undersigned authority in and for said State and county, Carl Blankenship, who, upon oath, said:

"I am the Carl Blankenship who was arrested on Saturday, September 28, 1935, charged with a violation of the election laws in connection with illegal registration in the Twelfth Civil District of Davidson County. I am 25 years of age, and was born in Macon County, Tennessee. I have been a resident of Davidson County, Tennessee, for sixteen to eighteen years. I am married and reside at 507½ North First Street, in Nashville, Tenn.

"I was recently indicted by the Grand Jury of Davidson County, charged with driving an automobile while drunk.

"On or about August 12, in company with Bill Schleigher, I went to the Twelfth District voting precinct, at the forks of the Dickerson and White's Creek Pikes. I had discussed with Bill Schleigher the case against me where I was charged with driving while drunk, and at the voting precinct in question he introduced me to Dick Taylor and Clarence Barry, two deputies sheriff, who reside in the Twelfth District.

"Schleigher suggested to me that Taylor could help me in the case against me, and I talked to Taylor about the case, and told him the facts, after which he stated to me, 'Son, I think I can fix it for you.' On the occasion of my visit to the voting precinct I registered and gave as my residence the home of my brother, which is located in the Twelfth District. I thought I had the right to do this, since for five or six years I lived with my brother, and considered his home my home.

"On the occasion in question Dave Gaddis accompanied me to the voting precinct in addition to Bill Schleigher. Shortly after our arrival at said voting precinct Schleigher went in and registered, after which Clarence Barry, a deputy sheriff, and Charlie Smith came out of the voting precinct, and asked Dave Gaddis to register. Gaddis lives in the Nineteenth Ward, 134 Spring Street. At the time he was asked by Smith to register he was told that there would be nothing to it, and was also told to tell the registrar that he lived on either Trinity or Ligon Lane, I don't remember which. Bill Schleigher was the first of us to register, and while he formerly lived in the Twelfth District, he now lives on Third Avenue, North.

MONEY HANDED OVER

"I never met Charlie Smith, Dick Taylor or Clarence Barry until the day in question, although I knew them by sight. Schleigher, however, seemed to know them all well. Schleigher had a private conversation with the three men in question, and one of them gave him a sum of money, the exact amount being unknown to me, after which he came over and said, 'Let's go.'

"We got in the car, and he said we had enough money to get a drink when we arrived at the voting precinct we were met either by Deputy Sheriff Barry, Deputy Sheriff Taylor or Charlie Smith, when the latter, and were given an assured that it was all to the Twelfth District to register from.

"We were furnished by Charlie Smith with gasoline on one or more occasions during the day and either in North Nashville.

"At various times during the day we got a drink at the voting precinct. We went and got a drink at the voting precinct either by Deputy Sheriff Barry, Deputy Sheriff Taylor or Charlie Smith, when the latter, and were given an assured that it was all to the Twelfth District to register from.

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"On the occasion in question Dave Gaddis accompanied me to the voting precinct in addition to Bill Schleigher. Shortly after our arrival at said voting precinct Schleigher went in and registered, after which Clarence Barry, a deputy sheriff, and Charlie Smith came out of the voting precinct, and asked Dave Gaddis to register. Gaddis lives in the Nineteenth Ward, 134 Spring Street. At the time he was asked by Smith to register he was told that there would be nothing to it, and was also told to tell the registrar that he lived on either Trinity or Ligon Lane, I don't remember which. Bill Schleigher was the first of us to register, and while he formerly lived in the Twelfth District, he now lives on Third Avenue, North.

"We got in the car, and he said he had enough money to get a drink. We went and got a drink and Schleiger then said that he wanted to go and get a number of people to take to the voting precinct to register. We first got a number of people in East Nashville and carried them to the Twelfth District voting precinct, and later we got others in East Nashville and carried them to the Twelfth District to register from.

"We were furnished by Charlie Smith with gasoline on one or more occasions during the day and either at the voting precinct in North Nashville.

"At various times during the day Taylor or Clarence Barry until the date in question, although I knew them by sight. Schleigher, however, seemed to know them all well. Schleigher had a private conversation with the three men in question, and one of them gave him a sum of money, the exact amount being unknown to me, after which he came over and said, 'Let's go.'

"I never met Charlie Smith, Dick

MONEY HANDED OVER

Deputy Sheriff Barry or Deputy Sheriff Taylor gave Schleiger small sums of money on each trip.

"I am not prepared to state exactly which of the particular individuals that were designated were instructed by Deputy Sheriff Taylor and which were instructed by Deputy Sheriff Barry or Smith but one of the three met and instructed each of the people we carried to the voting precinct.

"On one occasion I recall that we carried three or four women to the voting precinct, who hesitated to get out after we got there, although on the way out we had assured them it was all right. After we got there and the women in question were hesitating about getting out, Deputy Sheriff Barry or Charlie Smith came up to the car and assured the women that it was all right to get out.

"I also recall that during the day Deputy Sheriff Dick Taylor complained that too many of the people were being given addresses on one particular street, stating that we had already registered more people on that street than lived on the street, and said to put some of them on some other streets, scatter them out. I have never voted in my life, and this was the first time that I ever registered.

"I had no interest in the coming election, and what I did in connection with hauling people to the voting precinct to register was done altogether because of the promise made by Dick Taylor to fix my case and in the belief that I was helping myself. I have no knowledge whatever of the election laws, and when Deputy Sheriff Taylor and Deputy Sheriff Barry told me, and the others that we carried out there, that it was all right for them to register, I believed this to be true.

"I did not realize that I was doing anything wrong, or liable to involve myself in any trouble, until I saw my name in the newspaper recently in connection with the investigation being conducted. I went to the Criminal Court in connection with this matter, where I met Deputy Sheriff Taylor. He told me to tell them the truth about my own registration, that I had lived with my brother, and had a right to register.

"I asked him what to tell them in connection with the people that had been hauled out there, and he said, 'Why tell them nothing, tell them that you don't remember seeing any of those people that you hauled out there to register.' And he also assured me that there was nothing to this matter, that it would all blow over.

ADVICE SOUGHT

"After my arrest I became greatly concerned that I had made a mistake in involving myself in this matter, and I have sought advice of others as to what was the right and proper thing for me to do. They have all advised me that the best thing to do is to tell the truth, and to let the chips fall where they may.

"The statements contained in this affidavit, as far as it goes, are true, although there are a few details omitted in reference to numbers of trips, names of individuals, statements made by the parties, etc., which I am willing to state, if called upon, in further detail to the best of my knowledge.

"I offered today through counsel, to appear before the grand jury if the Attorney-General desired, and to waive immunity, and this I am willing to do.

"Further affiant saith not.

"CARL BLANKENSHIP.

"Subscribed and sworn to before me, this the thirtieth day of September, 1935.

"GRACE DAWSON,
"Notary Public."

Following is the affidavit by Dave Gaddis:

"Personally appeared before me, the undersigned authority in and for State and County, Dave Gaddis, who makes oath in due form of law as follows:

"I have read the affidavit executed by Carl Blankenship, dated September 30, 1935, in reference to the illegal registration of voters in the Twelfth District of Davidson County. I was with Blankenship at the time and on the occasion referred to in his said affidavit, and the facts stated by him are true, insofar as they relate to my registering in the district, and the statements made by Deputy Sheriff Dick Taylor, Deputy Sheriff Barry and Charlie Smith, and insofar as our hauling various people to the polls for registration.

"I likewise advised the Attorney-General today by counsel that I was willing to appear before the grand jury, if he desired, and waive immunity.

"Further affiant saith not.

"DAVE GADDIS.

"Subscribed and sworn to before me, this the thirtieth day of September, 1935.

"GRACE DAWSON,
"Notary Public."

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
October 22, 1935

THE WHEELS OF JUSTICE

Member of the City Council.
Member of the County Court.
Two deputies sheriff.
One policeman.
Two city employes.

That is the list of alleged higher-ups in the wholesale registration frauds who are under arrest under charges preferred by the Grand Jury, in the investigation conducted by Attorney-General Loser.

About 1,800 indictments thus far have been returned; and the end is not yet.

The latest additions to the list of alleged leaders in the crime against the ballot box include the Justice of the Peace from the Third District, a man who has been a member of the County Court for twenty years, and has reaped a handsome income from the court which he has conducted in this city. He, with two associates, is charged with conspiracy to violate the registration laws, the specific form of his offense being connected with the discovery of 739 fictitious names that, it was charged, had been added to the registration books after the polls had closed.

The determination of Judge Hart and the Attorney-General to uncover all of the master minds in the conspiracy, and the accumulating evidence of achievements in the prosecution of that purpose, are gratifying to the community; and the hope is expressed that the searchlight will be applied until the last guilty conspirator is unearthed and brought to the bar of justice.

Every leader convicted of participation in this, the most defiant and colossal, crime against the ballot box ever attempted in this city should be put behind the bars, and kept there to the limit of the law.

The only regret is that the statutory penalty is too light. This is one of the features of the election laws which should be remedied by the next General Assembly.

The laws, as a matter of fact, should be tightened up all down the line. The penalties should be made so severe that they will operate as a real deterrent to the election crook of high and low degree.

It is not the Negroes who were herded to the polls by white and Negro leaders whose punishment the community has in mind to an extent comparable with the urgency of public opinion that the white men who conceived this criminal conspiracy and executed it should be dragged into the light and made to suffer to the limit for their offense.

The law is vindicating itself in Davidson County; let the process continue!

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean—Mrng
October 23, 1935

What About Woodfin?

Of the three men who rushed to the rescue of negro ward heeler, caught in the toils of the election conspiracy investigation, two were city employes under civil service.

Against them charges have been preferred by the mayor, putting their fate in the hands of the civil service commission.

But what of this other gentleman, W. C. (Polly) Woodfin, long time boss of the Twelfth Ward, whose status is only that of a special policeman who is not subject to civil service?

He holds his job on the city payroll, as we understand it, at the pleasure of the mayor, and he can be removed with as much ease as he was appointed.

It has been some days since the mayor announced that the case of Mr. Woodfin would be investigated, and it would almost seem that there has been time enough to arrive at some decision.

On the face of things, there was something rotten in the famous Twelfth Ward, where "Polly" Woodfin is monarch of all he surveys. And it shouldn't require very much of an investigation to ascertain whether the special police officer had any hand in the matter, or gave it his blessing and support.

Let's have some kind of report on the Woodfin affair.

If he is as innocent as a babe he is entitled to have it known.

And if the contrary is true, the city might have justification for refusing to support him further in the manner to which he has been accustomed.

Nashville, Tenn.
Morning Tennessean

NOV 17 1935

Vote Probe Indictments.

With City Councilman Harry Cohen under conviction and Squire John Omohundro scheduled to go on trial in two weeks, the Davidson County grand jury struck another severe blow Friday to unwholesome election practices here by indicting three city employes who were separated from the service after they became implicated in the fraudulent voter registration investigation of Attorney-General Carlton Loser, and of three negro politicians who are alleged to have obtained large numbers of registration slips illegally.

The modus operandi of this gang displayed such an utter disregard for public sentiment and disrespect for the law as to suggest that they were fully confident they were well protected against the law. They opened headquarters and these were operated without secrecy, it is charged. Negroes were invited there for drinks and sandwiches and from there they were sent out to register, being returned to the headquarters to turn in their registration slips to the bosses and receive more refreshments. The presence at the headquarters of a motorcycle policeman, one of the defendants, for the "purpose of maintaining order," served more than one other purpose. It gave a semblance of legality to the illegal proceedings, it encouraged the idea that participants in the fraud would be protected and it was useful as a means of coercing unwilling negroes to do the bidding of the conspirators.

Now it has been demonstrated that the leaders of this gang could not even provide the protection for themselves which they pretended to supply for those who carried out their illegal orders.

Political—1935

Tennessee.

Suffrage—

Chattanooga, Tenn.
NEWS

MAR 1 1935

AWarning to the Power Trust

THE campaign for public power for Chattanooga has already developed that there is grave danger that, on March 12, the Power Trust will try to steal the election. The time has come for plain talk about it, and we might as well call a spade a spade.

Everyone knows that for the last two months it has been whispered in political quarters through Chattanooga that the Power Trust planned to spend $100,000 or more, to beat public power here.

Everyone knows that neither $100,000, nor a tenth of it, could be spent legitimately in carrying a Chattanooga election. The only way in which any such sum could be employed would be to buy votes, corrupt election machinery, and to steal the election.

We have no doubt the Power Trust's local agents are so desperate that they will not stop at anything. Already they have shown their hand. Here are some of the things they have done already:

1. They have set up an alleged "Citizens and Taxpayers" association, which has gone into an extremely expensive propaganda and advertising campaign to deceive the Chattanooga voters. This has already cost somebody more than $10,000.

2. Already the Negro bosses have been purchased, and the regimented Negro vote is being groomed to be rushed to the polls for private power on March 12.

3. Already such clumsy efforts to pad the voting as the East Lake lot scandal have been turned to public view. A second such device came to light yesterday. How many other East Lake and Hickory Street lots there were which have not been brought to public gaze no one can tell.

4. Already the political henchmen who in every campaign respond to the smell of cash have visited the Power Trust's political headquarters, have gotten what they wanted and have begun their efforts to cast a purloined and purchased vote.

5. Already there are suspicious stories afloat about efforts which are going to be made to corrupt the election machinery, so that the votes will not be counted as they are cast.

Such things indicate the desperation of the Power Trust. The citizens of Chattanooga can see, from these premonitory symptoms, what may be in store for us here on March 12. Therefore, the Power Trust may as well be warned that it is a crime to buy a vote. It may well be put under notice that men have been and can be sent to prison for corrupting the ballot box.

This is more than a mere municipal election—it is a focus of the fight the Power Trust is making all over the United States, against the Administration of President Roosevelt. It need not be expected that the Administration in Washington will be inattentive to corruption in the polling here.

The United States Government's arm is long. Let those who want to rape the ballot box here take warning. If they steal this election, they do so at their peril.

number of the Costigan-Wagner bill.

Calls Query Foolish

When Mr. Mitchell stated that he did not know the number, Mr. Payne said that he asked the question to find out how closely the Congressman has followed the measure, and Mr. Mitchell curtly replied that he thought the question a foolish one.

A similar bill, introduced by Rep. Emanuel Celler (Dem., N.Y.), Mr. Mitchell said was the work of a man who merely introduced a number of bills by request.

During the first part of Mr. Mitchell's address a cameraman, seated in the front row, made three pictures (AFRO picture page, this edition).

As the bulb made a silent flash, the crowd tittered. The Congressman stopped his speech, saying to the audience, as he drank a sip of water, "You know, things like that make one thirsty."

Interview with F. D.

Mr. Mitchell said he had a five-minute engagement with the President but was detained for twenty minutes. Both the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, he said, are without race prejudice.

Relating how the President himself was unable to make much headway toward carrying the state of Georgia in the 1932 campaign, it was said that campaign managers chose an aged man named Chandler to go out on the stump.

Chandler succeeded where Mr. Roosevelt failed, by the simple expedient of telling the people that if Hoover were elected he would fill state offices with colored people.

Race prejudice of this kind still exists, the President said, and time alone can eradicate it.

People Too Radical

"We are too radical with too little sense. I don't want to be misunderstood. I believe in radicalism: We've got to be alive to keep working, to be dissatisfied. But we must use judgment.

"Be radical enough so that when you can get office holders to go your way some of the time, vote him out of office. I believe people we vote for to hold office ought to serve us. If not, the first chance we get, vote against him."

Speaking about the criticisms which have been leveled against him, especially by the press, Congressman Mitchell declared: "It's not my duty to cater to public sentiment. It's my duty to make it. I make no effort to please the people I'm talking to, but to say the things which I believe.

"All races have a great deal of leadership which attempts to please. We have it yet. I don't know how far we're going to get with that leadership. I contend that no leader should seek to please the people."

Warm Election To Be Waged For Many County Offices

All Previous Registration Certificates Void; New Ones Must Be Secured

Registration of voters in Nashville and Davidson county began on Monday of this week.

The registration will end this Friday night, August 16.

All citizens should do their civic duty, by going to their voting places and securing their registration certificates, which will be good for two years. Only those persons who get new registration certificates will be permitted to take part in the elections which will be held in Nashville and Davidson county this year.

One of the most important elections affecting citizens of the city and county will be held in October when a sheriff and other county officers will be held.

Of especial interest to citizens generally will be the election of magistrates. A number of fine men will be candidates for these positions and a determined effort is going to be made to remedy the evils of "fee grabbing" by electing men who will refrain from participating in this outlawed form of oppression upon poor people. It is not going to be an easy matter to wipe out the evil, but if all citizens who believe in justice, and an honest and fair form of government will qualify to vote and then vote the evil can be eradicated.

The first step in getting ready to eradicate the evil is to get registered. All men and women 21 years of age and over should go to their voting places at once if they have not already done so. Within a few weeks from now the election will get "hot." The candidates will be pleading for votes. The only persons these candidates will pay any attention to will be those who are qualified to take part in the election.

Remember this Friday, August 16 is the last chance to register in this year's General Registration. Let all who have not registered, do so AT ONCE.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.
JOURNAL

SEP 26 1935

Negro Voters Group Will Meet Monday

The League of Negro voters will meet Monday at 7 p. m. in the auditorium at the Negro library on East Vine avenue. Each ward chairman is asked to be present as the coming bond issue is to be the topic of discussion. All members of the league and friends interested are invited.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
August 15, 1935

Negro Voters' League Is Organized Here

Dedicated to the development of civic interest and political responsibility in the race, the Nashville Negro Voters' League held its organization meeting Tuesday night. Nearly every ward in the city was represented and Dr. R. B. Jackson, who, with Frankie Pierce, conducted the meeting, asked all other clubs to send a representative to the next meeting to be held shortly. Everyone present was urged to register during the present registration.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
August 25, 1935

Negro Voter League Invites First Lady

Plans of the Nashville Negro Voters League to invite Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt to address a mass meeting of Negroes at the Lyman Auditorium in the near future were formulated at an executive meeting of the organization Thursday.

The meeting was presided over by Dr. R. B. Jackson, president, and it was reported that the league registered more than 3,100 Negro voters for the coming elections. Plans were also made for registering an additional number at the supplemental registration to be held shortly.

NASHVILLE, TENN.
MORNING TENNESSEAN
SEP 22 1935

729 NEGROES BOOKED IN ONE COUNTRY BOX

Entire Group of Ages Exempt From Poll Tax Payment

50 CASES ARE HEARD

Grand Jury Calls for Registration Books In Seven Wards

More than 700 negroes, giving their addresses as "R. F. D. No. 1" and claiming ages that would exempt them from paying poll taxes, were among the 1,420 registered in only one precinct of the Third district, it was revealed yesterday as the Davidson county grand jury closed the first week of its probe of election rackets.

A survey of the poll book of the precinct—the first, which is commonly known as the Blue Streak precinct—revealed long lists of negroes who were registered in groups of 15 and 20 at a time, supposedly in the scheme which Judge Chester K. Hart has characterized as a "plan to control elections for the next two years."

The precinct is one of those under investigation in the wholesale frauds. Special investigators, however, have not reached the district in their house-to- house check of registration lists in a number of wards and districts in which frauds are suspected.

The probers started on reported frauds in the Sixteenth ward Saturday as the grand jury held a special session and heard the first set of 50 violations of the registration law uncovered during the morning hours yesterday.

Attorney-General J. Carlton Loser declared the 50 cases put before the grand jurors yesterday brought the total of such cases for the week to 430. Only the Eighth and Tenth wards have been checked by the attorney-general's staff as yet, and following the check of Sixteenth ward violations, they are to investigate the Fourteenth ward, stormy center of many elections. Third and Twelfth districts, General Loser declared.

Meanwhile the grand jury yesterday issued a subpoena calling upon W. M. Carr, chairman of the Davidson County Election Commission, to deliver the registration books of the Third, Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fourteenth and Sixteenth wards, along with those of the Third and Twelfth districts.

These are the places where the bulk of the frauds are reported to have been perpetrated by a group of "election racketeers" who herded negroes to the registration booths, and had them registered under false names, false addresses, and even in some cases under names and addresses of persons long dead.

With the completion of the supplementary registration Friday in which 8,910 persons were added to the registration lists, an investigation of at least two wards—the Eleventh and Twelfth—and one county district, the Eighth, loomed yesterday.

All three places, according to the registration books, were the scenes of "unusually heavy" registrations for a supplemental period, it was pointed out, and with Judge Hart's warning to the grand jury in his charge last week that he had been informed the election racketeers had made plans to spread their frauds of the August registration to other wards and districts in the supplemental registration, it was felt certain last night that these three registration lists will be checked thoroughly by the grand jury.

In the supplemental period, 545 were registered in the Eleventh ward, 442 in the Twelfth, and 273 in the Eighth district, all West Nashville locations.

An accurate check of the poll books of the first precinct in the Third district—which is split by Lebanon road—shows 729 negroes living along the postal rural free delivery route No. 1, which traverses the district in numberless places.

The figure 729 does not include another group of negroes who gave their ages between the limits of 21 and 50 and which includes those who must pay poll taxes to vote.

Every one of the 729 set their ages as exactly 21, or between 50 and 53—the immediate ages above 50.

A check with old residents of the district revealed that not one of the negroes who gave their ages without poll tax limit are known to persons who have lived in the section all their lives.

Several cases of the same name, age and address being registered more than once, were seen on the poll books.

Yesterday brought a statement from W. T. (Bill) Jones, chairman of the Davidson county Democratic primary board, in which he expressed his approval of the fraud investigation, and declared the primary board is to meet 15 days prior to the coming primary election October 10 to consider the frauds and remedies to prevent illegally registered negroes from voting in the election.

"We're going to throw all the protection possible around the ballot boxes," Jones declared.

Sheriff L. A. Bauman yesterday issued a statement also, going on record as favoring the investigation. His statement follows:

"I have personally advised Judge Hart, Judge Gilbert and Attorney General Loser of my hearty support of the investigation of registration and election frauds now in progress. I wish to state that I have placed my office and entire force at their disposal to aid the investigation in any possible way.

"And I wish to add that I will cooperate with them, not only in investigating election law violations, but in the enforcement of all laws and in the apprehension of those charged with crime."

Legal measures seeking to void the entire registration lists of Davidson county on the grounds that "frauds uncovered already will work an unfair hardship on all candidates," are being considered by one candidate for sheriff in the coming Democratic primary, October 10, it was learned last night.

If the decree should be granted, it was pointed out, there would be no qualified voters in the county, and of necessity the primary election would have to be postponed until a later date.

An attorney, however, expressed the opinion "such a move would not get far in court, for the election laws offer a remedy for disqualifying illegally registered voters through challengers."

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
September 26, 1935

PUBLIC, TOO, FACES A DUTY

The proof of wholesale illegal registrations in this county is voluminous and plain. Every day adds heavy contribution to the evidence of colossal fraud. There is every indication that the aggregate of bogus certificates issued will run into the thousands. Proof as to 700 or 800 illegal registrations by Negroes is already before the grand jury.

But the most important and most difficult task before the Attorney-General and the Grand Jury is the procurement of evidence that will stand in the courts connecting the white racketeers, political bosses, and the higher-ups, who conceived and executed the plot, using ignorant or venal Negroes as their tools.

Every effort is being made to cover up the criminal procedure of the men behind the scenes who concocted and directed the scheme. It is at this point that the duty of the public to promptly and fully cooperate becomes imperative.

It is manifest that these hundreds of Negroes could not have been carried from ward to ward and district to district and fraudulently registered, in repeated instances accompanied by white men who, it was plain, were prompting them as to the names and the residences that they would give, even going to the extent of handing out liquor to their dupes, without some election officials and many citizens observing what was going on.

That there are citizens and election officials who could be of material assistance in giving to the Grand Jury the result of their observations and personal knowledge is undoubtedly true.

The duty of the public is not performed when public interest is confined to street-corner talk. The public must act as well as think and speak.

The Court, the Attorney-General, and the Grand Jury need more than merely approving public opinion; they must have cooperating public action, if the public enemies who conceived and perpetrated this colossal fraud upon the ballot box are to be wholly uncovered.

The citizen who can throw any light upon the activities of any white boss or racketeer owes it to the community and to himself to display that courage and fidelity which he is demanding of the officers of the law and should at once communicate with the Attorney-General.

The investigation has now reached its crucial stage; and the community faces a responsibility no less real and direct than is that of the Attorney-General and the Grand Jury. These officials are moving with energy and measuring to their responsibilities; the public must be no less alert and determined.

Political - 1935
Suffrage

Tennessee.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
October 1, 1935

OFFENSIVE PROCEDURE

The spectacle of a member of the legal staff of the city acting as counsel for a man charged with the violation of municipal or State laws is so offensive to a just public opinion and to every conception of what is due those offices and the government of Nashville that it should never be again witnessed.

The first person arrested under warrant sworn out from the Attorney-General's office charging perjury in connection with violation of the registration laws, chose for his counsel a member of the law department of the city. Mr. Hughes wisely severed his relationship with the defendant, making public statement that he did so upon learning the nature of the case.

When the club operated by Jim Raines, the notorious Negro political boss of the Eighth Ward, was raided by city officers and Raines and an employe were arrested, the former under the charge of violating the prohibition law, and doing business without a license, Assistant City Attorney Jack Keefe appeared in behalf of the defendants in the City Courts, where they were acquitted.

Mr. Keefe has issued a statement of his connection with the case, published elsewhere in THE BANNER, in which he asserts that Raines had been a client years ago; that he was not employed by Raines in the present case, or represented him as an attorney; and that he "merely wanted to see that a former client received justice."

Raines was again arrested Saturday night on a State warrant, in which he was charged with owning and operating a gambling hall, and also, on a bone dry charge. Forty Negroes were arrested, and it is said that a dozen of them have pleaded guilty to gaming and loitering about a gaming house.

The incidents in which the assistant City Attorneys figure are unfortunate, viewed from any standpoint.

The man for whom Mr. Hughes appeared as avowed counsel was under arrest charged with perjury in connection with the investigation of the wholesale registration frauds.

Raines was arrested for alleged violation of law other than the election; but he was the notorious political boss of the Negro vote in his ward, and was being investigated by the grand jury under suspicion of complicity in the bogus certificate scheme when he was arrested for the other alleged offenses.

The grand jury is throwing the searchlight further on Raines in connection with the illegal registration in his ward.

Mayor Howse has made the most positive and public assurance of a purpose to throw the whole power of his administration to the support of the investigation into the election frauds and punishment of the guilty.

The course of the two assistant City Attorneys is scarcely characterized by a sensitive respect for the Mayor's position.

It has become evident that the charter of the city should be so amended—if the power to achieve the needed change is not within the jurisdiction of the City Council—as to provide that a member of the legal department of the municipality shall not appear as counsel for a person charged with the violation of a municipal, county, state or federal law.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.
NEWS SENTINEL

SEP 30 1935

LEAGUE TO TAKE STAND

Negro Voters To Discuss School Bonds Tonight.

The League of Negro Voters is expected to adopt a position on the bond issues when it meets at the Colored Library on East Vine Avenue at 7 tonight.

NASHVILLE, TENN.
BANNER

OCT 1 1935

Wright Calls For Support Of Citizenry

Candidate for Sheriff Predicts Own Victory If Honest Election Is Held

He Backs Fraud Probe

Issues Statement Attacking Bauman, Incumbent

Declaring that "if the vote is honestly counted and returned as cast, I will be your nominee for Sheriff," Lawrence Wright today called upon the "law-abiding citizenship of this county" for support.

Mr. Wright's statement follows:

"Some days ago I announced as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Sheriff in the coming primary election to be held on October 10. Assurances received from every section of the county and city of Nashville clearly indicate that I will receive a majority of the votes actually cast for Sheriff in the coming primary. If the vote is honestly counted and returned as cast, I will be your nominee for Sheriff.

"Recent disclosures of unprecedented frauds in the biennial registration, supplemented by reliable information in my possession, causes me to believe that there was and is a deep-laid scheme and plan to steal the election on behalf of certain favored candidates. I was reluctant to believe that the present Sheriff was a party to this scheme, but sworn statements in my possession, of the activities of certain of his deputies, have forced me to the conclusion that the chief beneficiary of this dishonest plan and scheme must have had knowledge of what was being done.

HART COMMENDED

"Judge Chester K. Hart, is to be commended for instituting the investigation now being conducted, as is the brilliant young Attorney-General who is striving manfully to clean up the condition, but, so far, only the underlings have been apprehended. The schemers and plotters—the brains behind the movement, the traitors to the cause of good government—have not been frightened by this investigation and have not in any sense abandoned their deep-laid plan to steal this election.

"I, therefore, call upon the law-abiding citizenship of this county, every man and woman who believes in an honest election and a square deal, not only to go to the polls and cast their ballots for me, but to see to it that these ballots are honestly counted and the returns honestly made.

"The present Sheriff of Davidson County has made the statement that he had no knowledge of the widespread corruption that was being perpetrated in the City of Nashville and Davidson County in connection with the biennial registration, and if this be true, with the literally thousands of illegal registrations and the undeniable participation of his own deputies, then he is utterly unfit to be Sheriff for want of ability. If, on the other hand, he had knowledge and refused to prevent and suppress these crimes, as he was under the law bound to do, then he is unfit because of his unworthiness.

"If the illegal number of registrations had been few, it might have escaped the notice of the Sheriff even though he had from one to five deputies present at practically every voting precinct in the county during the registration, but knowledge can not be denied where the number runs into the thousands so that it became a matter of common knowledge and public scandal. It is even worse when the evidence discloses that many of these illegal registrations were Negroes, some of whom were registered from one to seven times and whose illegal registration slips are now in the possession of the Sheriff's deputies.

"The Sheriff seems to totally ignore or be ignorant of the fact that it is his duty to suppress crime, and his tender of assistance to the Attorney-General would be laughable were it not so serious, after he stood idly by and did nothing to prevent the commission of thousands of violations of the law.

"PARALLEL CASES"

"Sheriff Bauman is not the only Sheriff of Tennessee who has misconceived his duty and who labored under the impression that he was only a process server when, as a fact, he is or should be the "commander-in-chief" of the law forces of the county. Some years ago Mr. Reichman was Sheriff of Shelby County, and the law was violated with such impunity and under such circumstances that the public generally knew about it. He was finally called before the bar of justice to answer for his misdeeds, and the Supreme Court declined the duties of a Sheriff in language as follows:

" 'Now what kind of an officer does this make of a Sheriff? We cannot agree that he is a mere process server, or that he may, if he would discharge the duties of his office, be passive until some one swears out a warrant for him to serve. Nor can he, if he knows in any way that a public offense has been committed or is about to be committed, remain inactive. His duties are not merely to apprehend those who have committed offenses but to prevent such offenses. The sections of the code quoted make this plain. He is 'to keep the peace' 'and prevent crime.' He is to prevent 'public offenses' and suppress breaches of the peace. He is the commander-in-chief of the law forces of the county. All judicial and ministerial officers of justice and all city officials are required to aid him, and the male population of his county is subject to his command 'in the prevention and suppression,' not only of violent breaches of the peace, but of all public offenses. It is idle to say that all this does not imply initiative on the part of the Sheriff in the enforcement of the law against public offenses. The duties imposed cannot be performed without some degree of activity and diligence to inform himself of conditions in his county. Certainly they preclude the idea that he may, without dereliction, shut his eyes to what is common knowledge in the community, or purposedly avoid information, easily acquired, which will make it his duty to act,'

"If the present Sheriff had complied with his duties as above defined by the Supreme Court of Tennessee, is it possible that this horrible condition could now exist in Davidson County? What has the Sheriff done to prevent the commission of this wide-spread crime? What has he done to suppress it?

"I have a personal ambition to be Sheriff of Davidson County. I believe that I can render the people of this community, if they will elect me Sheriff, a needed service, and I pledge to the people with all of the sincerity of my whole soul, an honest, conscientious effort to stamp out and suppress election thievery and, to the best of my ability, to keep the peace and prevent crime. I will not under any condition permit a deputy to wear a badge, carry my commission and a gun who is himself a law violator.

"I think that the condition that exists today in this community is of far greater importance than my personal ambition to serve as Sheriff of this county, but at this time, since it happens that I am the only candidate for the chief law enforcement office in your county except the present Sheriff, I feel it my duty to call upon the good citizens of this county to rally to my support and aid to put down and suppress an ever-growing evil that endangers the freedom and rights of every citizen."

"LAWRENCE WRIGHT."

NASHVILLE, TENN.
EVENING TENNESSEAN

OCT 6 1935

PROBE CONTINUES WITH 4 DAYS LEFT BEFORE ELECTION

Progress Toward Getting Higher-Ups Made, Says Loser

With the county Democratic primary election only four days away, the grand jury's probe of election rackets has closed its third week with definite indications of progress toward the goal of investigators—the conviction of the principals—Attorney-General J. Carlton Loser announced yesterday.

The prosecutor, through whose hands every bit of evidence has been sifted before it was presented to the grand jury, minimized the importance of the arrests of minor figures already made since the probe began September 16, and he emphasized:

"Our sights are aimed at the main ring. I know who they are and the parts they played in it."

He revealed that already "much evidence has been presented to the grand jury involving these known participants."

Without making the definite statement that the "known principals" will be indicted by the grand jury, the attorney-general's statement left no doubt that the investigation will be crowned with a thorough clean-up of the leaders.

General Loser's recapitulation of the probe progress yesterday came with the Democratic primary election set for Thursday, and with campaign fever mounting steadily.

Observers who have kept in contact with the results of the vote fraud investigation held to the opinion yesterday that the primary Thursday will bring to Davidson county voters their first opportunity in years to participate in a "straight election."

The presence of deputized attorneys at the polling places where advance reports have indicated frauds might be expected, all of them armed with capiases calling for the arrest of fraudulently registered voters, is expected to minimize the danger of election chicanery.

Officers of election were instructed yesterday by the county primary board to call out the names of each person seeking to vote Thursday loud enough for watchers to hear.

Judge Chester K. Hart in a supplementary charge to the grand jury last week commented that if this step was taken by election officers, "it is unlikely that those persons who are registered fraudulently will present themselves to vote."

Interest in the primary probably centers on the race for sheriff in which the incumbent, L. A. Bauman, is opposed by Lawrence Wright. Bauman supporters are planning a rally Monday night at 8 o'clock at the county jail building when a number of speakers are to address the audience. The rally will be followed by another on Wednesday night at the Maxwell House hotel when it is expected that Mayor Hilary E. Howse, Bauman's chief backer, will speak. A motor parade Tuesday night will carry supporters over the county and end at Old Hickory, it was announced yesterday.

Old Hickory will be the scene of a speaking in the interest of Wright's candidacy Monday night, and other speakings are to be announced later from Wright's campaign headquarters in the Noel hotel. Daily radio speeches are to continue until the election Thursday.

Headquarters for John B. Cobb, candidate for county court clerk, yesterday announced short speeches will be made at several points over the county during the remaining four days prior to the election, and that a radio talk is to be made Wednesday night at 6:40 o'clock. Tom Gardner, another county court clerk candidate, is to speak at Bordeaux Monday night and Wednesday night at 7:30 o'clock there is to be a rally of his supporters at headquarters, 409 Church street. Radio speeches at 6:50 o'clock each night are to continue, it was declared.

A rally of enthusiasts of Joe P. McCord, candidate for re-election as tax assessor is to be held Tuesday night at the Noel hotel headquarters of McCord. A rally of supporters of A. B. Carey, an opponent of McCord, is announced for Wednesday night at the Maxwell House hotel.

Howard Wilkinson, also seeking the post of tax assessor, and Glenn Bainbride, a fourth candidate for the same position, announced they will continue campaign activities but no set speaking dates have been determined.

Headquarters for the Citizen's Ticket of 16 magisterial candidates announced the group have no further speakings carded.

The candidates of the Citizen's Ticket have pledged not to open "J.P." courts and a number of the other candidates seeking election independent of the ticket have made similar pledges, while some are running with the avowed intention of conducting courts.

In recounting the results to date of the vote probe, General Loser pointed out yesterday that the eleven persons already arrested are either minor figures of the "main ring" of vote brokers, or were connected with "independent frauds" perpetrated outside the wards in which the main bosses operated.

"These sideline frauds uncovered in the Twelfth district, Third district, and Sixth ward, are tangents to the principal fraud which was centered in three wards—the Eighth, Tenth and Sixteenth," General Loser declared.

"Outside of those latter wards the frauds were operated by independent bosses with little or no connection with the main ring," he said. "Arrests have been made in connection with them, but our sights are set on the principals. They are the goal of the investigation and already much evidence has been presented to the grand jury involving these known participants."

The eleven arrests included four for conspiracy to violate the registration laws, four for procuring false registrations, two for perjury, and one for violation of the registration laws.

Two deputies sheriff, Dick Taylor and Clarence Barry, with a candidate for magistrate, Charles Smith, and an election worker, Bill Schleicher, were those charged with conspiracy in connection with frauds in the Twelfth district.

The list of those charged with procuring false registrations are headed by Harry Cohen, city councilman from the Sixth ward. Others are Carl Blankenship, Porter Compton, a negro, and Jim Rogers, negro. Perjury charges in connection with their testimony before the grand jury have been filed against Olie T. Boner, of the Sixteenth ward, and Allen Easley, negro of the Eighth ward. James Ballard, negro school teacher at Old Hickory, was arrested yesterday and charged with violation of the registration laws in registering in the Third district whereas his residence actually is in the Fourteenth ward.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean—M'ng
October 22, 1935

Omohundro et al.

It happened one night in the "Graveyard" district, officially known as the Third.

Several men were seated around a table, the registration books before them. They were engaged in registering more than 700 "ghosts," who might be useful in the Democratic primary election of October 10.

Far into the night they "wrote them in," mythical persons not of poll tax age, and went their way rejoicing, confident that the stage had been set for a grand coup.

That is a "reconstruction of the crime" as outlined by Attorney-General Loser, after full investigation.

And as a result of the evidence in hand, that official has served warrants for three persons on charges of conspiracy to violate the election laws.

Heading the list is Squire John Omohundro, long a political leader in the "Graveyard" district. He is the well-known justice of the peace and a veteran member of the Davidson County Court and its Highway Commission.

The others are Seth P. Gibson, Jr., a local horseman, and James Ballard, the negro principal of Hadley School.

No longer is it a case of "parties unknown" in the Third District, according to General Loser. He has not gone about this matter hurriedly, and believes he has ample evidence to prove his charges. The nature of that evidence will not be revealed until the proper time, but it is known to have taken one of the attorney-general's assistants away on a secret mission.

The next step in bringing these cases to court is grand jury consideration of an indictment. If a true bill results, the full airing of the Third's strange affairs will be guaranteed.

Of all the racket cases bared in the city and county, that of the Third now takes precedence. And the public's attitude is unmistakable. Whoever the guilty parties to this conspiracy may be, they should be made to feel the power of the law, not only as a matter of retribution, but as a clear example that now and henceforth the stealers of votes are going to be handled without gloves, enjoying no immunity or popularity.

4 Sentenced in Tenn. Vote Fraud

Afro-American
11-2-35

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (ANP)—Four local politicians, including two white city employees, were convicted after an eight-day trial in criminal court, Wednesday, of participation in a conspiracy which resulted in the illegal registration of hundreds of voters.

Dr. R. B. Jackson, physician and sports promoter, drew a sentence of six months in the county workhouse and a $500 fine, as did Sam Hartman, city health inspector and Sam Stanley, city water works official, both white.

Jim Raines, proprietor of the Waiters' and Porters' Club on Cedar Street, was given a lighter sentence of ninety days because of his "inferior intelligence."

Dr. L. A. Fisher, who had been indicted on the same charge, turned State's evidence and went free. Gary Cooper, white motorcycle officer, was also freed on a directed verdict.

Political - 1935

Texas.

Suffrage

ATTACK ON WHITE PRIMARY HAS BEEN WAGED BITTERLY

DETERMINATION TO VOTE MARKS PRIMARY FIGHT

Defender

Seventeen years ago in Waco, Texas the long and yet unended fight for the ballot by the Negroes of Texas started in the courts there with the demand that the race be permitted to vote in the white Democratic primaries which were about to be held in Waco.

Success marked the first effort for a ruling was given by the Nineteenth district court on February 18, 1918, by Judge E. F. Clark that the keeping of Negroes from voting in the "white primaries" was a violation of the Federal, of the Texas constitution, and also of the Terrel Election law. As a result of this decision the Negroes in Houston, and Waco were able to vote.

But a dark shadow crossed the path of voting-right seekers when in 1922 the Texas Supreme Court gave new force to the efforts of whites to bar Negroes when it declared that any political party had the right in Texas to prescribe the qualifications for persons voting in the primaries and that therefore the Democratic party had a right to hold a "White Man's Primary."

Houstonians Make More

IN 1921 a group of Houstonians started a war on the white primary when they applied for an injunction to restrain the city Houston Democratic evecutive committee and the election judges from holding a strictly white race. These men were: C. N. Love, W. L. Davis, J. B. Grigsby, William Nickerson, Jr., Newman Dudley, Jr., and Perry Mack.

From one Texas court to the other on up to the State Supreme Court these men and their supporters met rebuffs. In the district court they were told that the question of voting in the primary was a matter more political and legal and so ruled that the court was without jurisdiction in the case. Dismissed by the court of appeals, the case next rested in the lap of the Texas Supreme Court.

On October 20, 1924 the Texas Supreme Court dealt a stunning blow when it ruled the case out on the ground that "cause for action had ceased to exist."

Legislature Approached

The court reasoned that the Houston Democratic Executive committee had made a ruling providing for a single election which had been held and that there were no constitutional rights to be considered for the injunction was sought on the election already held.

White supporters for disfranchisement of Negroes went to the Texas legislature for aid when Negroes were permitted to vote in the Democratic primary election at San Antonio in 1922. So the next Democratic state convention made the following plank:

"In view of the fact that certain counties in this state have not adhered to the recommendation of the state executive committee to exclude Negroes from participating in the primary elections, we direct our incoming legislature to so amend the law Democratic primary election as to forever exclude Negroes from participating in the Democratic primary election held in any county in the state."

The Legislature Acts

Just as Chief Justice Taney answered the call of slavery supporters for approval and protection of slavery so did the Texas legislature in October, 1923 put teeth in the effort to disfranchise Negroes.

This law met every would-be Negro voter when he presented himself at the polls. But the fight was not ended and for the constitutionality of the legislature's law came in for questioning when Dr. L. A. Nixon, of El Paso, Texas, brought suit for $5,000 damages against election judges, claiming that he had presented himself at the polls, and that he was denied the privilege of voting.

Texas courts were firm in their decisions that Nixon had not been unjustly prohibited from voting and so the United States Supreme Court once again came into the picture with one of its rare unanimous opinions declaring that the Texas law barring Negroes from voting in the Democratic elections to be unconstitutional. The decision was given out on March 7, 1927.

Throughout the entire nation the decision read by the late Justice Holmes met with approval. In the North it was hailed as one of the momentous decisions ever given by the court pertaining to the Negro in his fight for equal rights.

Primary System Attacked

In Texas the Supreme Court's decision brought forth an attack on the Texas primary system. Said the Dallas Times-Herald, "The primary is no longer regarded as an informal election held within a party for nominating candidates, but is looked upon by the court as a full-fledged election!"

The effectiveness of efforts to bar Negroes from voting was commented upon in a Dallas Express editorial: "The Express seriously questions whether the Democratic committees, state and county, let alone the commonwealth, may bar out Negroes from their party primaries so long as the voting in such primaries actually is conducted under the regulation and protection of state laws, both civil and penal." The paper argued that in this the state does "take cognizance of party primaries, and they do in effect become a state concern."

The Houston Post demanded a repeal of the primary law, terming it "a useless and senseless provision in a primary election law full of glaring faults." The Houston Chronicle declared, "no legislative body in America has the right to classify men by color or race in the passage of laws."

White Democrats Fight On

The Fort Worth Telegram thought that the primary might be better scrapped for the convention idea, while the Austin American indicated wholehearted agreement with the opinion read by Justice Holmes.

But the favorable pronouncement of the Supreme Court urged the Texas legislature to take new means of thwarting the intention of thoussands of Negroes who wanted to vote. The legislature passed a new statute delegating to the executive committee of the Democratic party the power to fix membership qualifications.

Texas Negroes flung injunctions one after the other in the face of election officials to prevent consfiscation of their rights. In a ruling at Stn Antonio July 24, 1928 the right of the Democratic party to bar Negroes from the Democratic primary in Texas was sustained by the United States District Court. The test case was brought to the court by J. B. Grigsby.

Group Takes Bold Steps

No event in the battle of the Negroes in this state for the ballot has been more dramatic than that when at a meeting of the Texas State Democratic Executive Committee in January, 1930 a group of Negroes sought recognitions for their applications to vote in the Democratic primaries.

The courage of the Negroes was applauded throughout the nation. The Dallas News on February 4, 1930 in an editorial captioned "The Negroes Want In."

"You cannot blame the Negroes behind the petition to the state Democratic executive committee for permission to vote in the Democratic primaries of Texas. The Negro is a citizen of Texas and the Democratic primary, in 99 times out of 100, determines in this state what men shall rule over the Negro citizen. The Negro who is interested in that is by his very interest evincing one of the basic qualifications of citizenship."

Races Lose By A Vote

By a lone vote the Democratic State Executive committee decided in June, 1930 on the petitions of the Negroes who entered the January, 1930 meeting to restrict the Democratic primary to whites solely.

Realizing the strong constitution of Texas Negroes to take setbacks in the struggle in the Democratic primary The Houston Informer declared:

"It is now up to the Negroes of Texas to resort to court action in another attempt to exercise their consitutional rights: since Federal officers will be voted for in the July primary election held by Texas Democrats, it appears to The Informer that a constitutional question is involved and that redress should be obtained in some feredal court in this state."

Court action did follow the declaration of the Texas Democratic Exectuive committee that Negroes should be barred. On April 1, this year, the United States Supreme Court gave a ruling in the Grovey case. The fight to get this case to the Supreme Court of the land will be described. Other important cases such as the Scottsboro case will be discussed next week.

THE TEXAS DECISION

Chicago, Ill.

The opinion rendered by the U. S. Supreme Court involving the case in which the right to vote in the Democratic primaries raised by R. R. Grovey, of Harris county, Texas, has introduced a most interesting question. Mr. Grovey complained that he had been refused a ballot in a Democratic primary and that such refusal violated the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the Federal Constitution.

Defender 5-25-35

Pursuant thereto the case found its way to the U. S. Supreme Court. After due consideration Mr. Justice Roberts read the opinion of the court, a part of which is herein quoted, "After a full consideration of the nature of political parties in the United States, that such parties in the state of Texas, arise from the exercise of the free will and liberty of the citizens composing them: that they are voluntary associations for political action and are not creature of the state. That the constitution of the state of Texas guaranteed to the citizens the liberty of forming political associations, the only restrictions being that they shall conform to the maintainance of a Republican form of government."

Assuming that this opinion is final as well as fundamental the black people of the South in those counties which are densely populated should form themselves into "political associations," giving their associations such name or names as their members see fit and in counties where they are preponderant in numbers proceed to nominate in their own primaries and afterwards on the day set by the state for elections, elect their own county officers, members of the state legislature and senate and if the votes are ample in a given political sub-division, elect their own members to congress.

The court held that section 2 and 27 of Article I of the state constitution guaranteed to

the citizens the liberty of forming political associations and plainly stated their qualifications. It would appear that this decision not only gives them the right but sustains their action in such a procedure. Intelligent colored men throughout the South in states where the vote is denied should read carefully the decision rendered by the U. S. Supreme Court, and politically govern themselves accordingly.

THE GALVESTON ELECTION—

The City Party of Galveston has been again returned to power through the votes of Negroes. Every two years this party is returned to power through the same process. In exchange for their support the twelve thousand Negroes of the Island City get practically nothing. When the chairman of the Negro wing of the City Party has been given a job cutting grass, and the main spell-binder has been paid for his services, the City Party fathers feel that they have amply repaid the four thousand Negro voters who put them in office.

In the days of Wright Cuney they had to give Negro voters more consideration than that. And there are many things that Negroes could get for their support in 1935, if Negro leaders would only demand those things, under the threat, if necessary, of withdrawing their support in 1937, if their reasonable requests for the masses of Negroes are ignored.

In exchange for being elected to office every two years by the votes of Negro voters, the City Party will, if it thinks it must to retain that support, give to Negroes of Galveston a fair share in the benefits which flow from the government of Galveston to its citizens. But, if the City Party thinks that it can get the votes of Negroes for a few dollars to a Negro spell-binder, and a job cutting grass in the cemetery to the Negro chairman, then that is all that Negroes will get.

Tallahassee, Fla. Democrat
June 9, 1935

The Texas Decision
And the Southern Negro Vote.

A number of newspapers throughout the nation have commented on the decision of the supreme court of the United States in a Texas case in which it was held that the democratic party is a voluntary organization and capable of making its own rules for qualification.

Several newspapers in the north have taken the view that this decision deprives the southern negro of the vote since in Texas and in most other southern states the democratic primary is the only effective election. The southern negro has not had the vote since carpet bag days and so he is not being deprived of anything.

The only effect of the decision is to give the sanction of legality to a practice more than 50 years old.

In connection with this matter, it is pointed out that when a negro announced for office in Texas his action was opposed by leaders of the race and at least one negro newspaper.

That is true everywhere in the south. Respected leaders of the negroes urge them to learn trades, to acquire farms, to prepare themselves for professional work, to save their money, to respect themselves and others, to be sober, industrious and trustworthy, but they do not urge them to attempt to vote or run for public office.

Experience is an excellent teacher and experience has shown wise negro leaders in the south that politics is a trouble maker for the darky. Whenever it has been tried, negro workmen in mills and camps have been forced to vote in blocks, whisky has wrought havoc, the day has usually ended with many wounded feelings and sore heads.

The two races have learned to live side by side in the south with less friction and with more cooperation than any other two races anywhere else in the world. A technique has been developed to permit this condition to exist, a technique which our northern neighbors do not understand, but which gets results.

Our system has been found highly satisfactory. We know the problem and we know how to deal with it.

True, the system does not always work perfectly, but it works better than anything outsiders could propose for us, and it works better all the time.

The south is still quite capable of taking care of its own. Suggestions from those who know nothing about southern conditions may prove interesting to readers who know less, but they are of no value to us.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
LIGHT
MAY 29 1935

NEGRO FACES POLL CHARGE

A perjury charge had been filed Wednesday in Justice of the Peace John F. Onion's court against Collie Wilcox, 31-year-old negro, as a result of a grand jury investigation into alleged poll tax irregularities in the recent city election.

The negro was taken directly from the grand jury room to the county jail Tuesday, Assistant District Attorney John A. James revealed.

Perjury complaint sets out Collie Wilcox testified that he had his poll tax receipts in his possession May 14, the day of the city election, and for three days thereafter, when in truth and in fact, the poll tax receipt was actually in the possession of the sheriff of Bexar county.

It was learned that Deputy Houston Minor had seized several poll tax receipts at a place on election day, and that Wilcox's was among those taken. It was not disclosed where the receipts were secured by Minor.

James said the matter was to be thoroughly investigated by the grand jury.

It developed Wednesday that members of the sheriff's office were investigating a report that poll taxes were being voted by others than the persons to whom they were issued on election day, when Minor assertedly made a raid which resulted in the filing of the perjury charge against Wilcox.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
LIGHT
Political suffrag
JUN 10 1935

NEGRO HELD IN VOTING CHARGE

Indictments charging a negro with lending money for the payment of a poll tax, and with bribing a voter to vote for four candidates on the city ticket in the recent election, were revealed Monday with the arrest of Charles ("Boy") Smith, 52-year-old one-time employee of the city street department.

Indictments had been returned May 31 by the grand jury in the Criminal District court, but had been kept secret until Smith's arrest by Deputy Sheriff Houston Minor Monday noon.

Smith was released under $500 bond.

One indictment charged Smith "unlawfully and corruptly" offered to give one Ed Ross, 101 Cash alley, $1 and a job for the purpose of inducing Ross to vote for Mayor Jacob Rubiola, Bushick, and Steffler.

C. K. Quen, and Commissioners Fire and Police Commissioner Phil Wright's name was not mentioned in the indictment.

This offense was alleged to have occurred on or about May 14, the date of the recent city election.

Another indictment charged Smith unlawfully loaned to Colley Wilcox, $1.50 knowing that this sum was to be used in paying for a poll tax

Smith, in custody Monday said: "I didn't bribe nobody, and I didn't lend no money."

Discovery of 30 poll taxes in a negro residence on last election day, by deputy sheriffs, led to the grand jury investigation.

POLL TAX DRIVE—

The method of conducting the poll tax drive which is being sponsored by Negro leaders of Dallas is very interesting, and should serve as a suggestion to Negroes in other cities. With the backing of the Interdenominational Alliance, thousands of savings envelopes are being distributed among Negroes in Dallas. Ministers and teachers and others in positions of leadership will urge that a systematic savings program be carried out to save the $1.75 with which to pay the poll tax.

Since we have proved that we can save $1.75 for almost every other conceivable thing that we want or think that we want, I believe that preachers and teachers can teach thousands of Negroes to spend such a small amount each year to qualify themselves as citizens.

The Negro ministers and other leaders of Dallas deserve commendation for their fine spirit and vision in this important problem affecting Negro life in the state.

Political - 1935

Texas,

Suffrage

Texas Democratic Party Has Right to Kill Self, Says 'Goose Neck Bill' McDonald

FT. WORTH.-(ANP)-William M. (Goose Neck Bill) McDonald, former Republican leader in the state of Texas, now a Democrat, who repudiated the Republican party under the leadership of Herbert Hoover, this week gave his opinion on the recent decision handed down by the United States supreme court concerning Negroes becoming members of the Democratic party in Texas.

Said Mr. McDonald:

"We must agree that in the last analysis, any political party, church, fraternal society, labor organization, Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythian, Woodmen and all civic societies have the right to adopt rules proscribing who shall and who shall not become members. The United States supreme court has just affirmed this principal.

Nixon Case Different

The supreme court in the Nixon case, voided and annulled a state statute passed by the state legislature of Texas preventing Negro electors from voting in Democratic primary elections. The state is not the Democratic party and obviously has no right to adopt statutes or police regulations barring or prescribing the freedom of electors.

"The Democratic party of Texas, being composed of nine electors out of 10, needs no more voters. It therefore prescribes Negro electors for many reasons not necessary to mention. In counties where the Negro vote is needed to make certain Democratic victory at the polls he will vote. This has been the rule in the South since the Negroes were enfranchised. No statute passed by the legislature, or rules fixed by the Democratic conventions stand up in the face of the necessity to corrall sufficient votes to keep in this or that Democratic faction, or to turn out this or that Democratic faction.

G. O.P. Excluded Negroes

"The supreme court's decision will have no effect one way or the other upon the entrenched Democratic political machine of Texas nor on Negro electors. The Republican party of Texas adopted rules in effect, which excluded Negro electors in 1920, and the National Republican convention of 1928 for the first time in the history of the party, under the leadership of Herbert Hoover, approved this rule.

"The Democratic party of Texas has a right to destroy itself, and no Negro elector in southern states will shed any tears but will hope that on its ruins, a new party shall spring into existence where color is not a basic bar to the right to vote."

The Texas Primary Case

From Philadelphia Independent

On the same day that the United States Supreme Court handed down their ruling in the Scottsboro case, they decided in the Texas primaries suit that the Democratic party of Texas could exclude Negroes from the Democratic primaries.

This decision was based on the assumption that a political party is the sole judge of its members, and can prescribe any qualifications that it sees fit for membership. The court based this conclusion on the belief that party officers are not State officers, and party actions can in nowise be considered State actions, even in those States that are dominated by one party.

Although this decision might be sound as a matter of law, it is regrettable, both from a racial and political viewpoint.

Although Texas is a long ways from New York and Pennsylvania, and the Democratic parties of these States can in nowise be held responsible for the conduct of the party officials there, unthinking Negroes in these Northern State are made to hesitate to support the Democratic ticket because of this Southern prejudice.

However, we say to the Democratic party of these Northern States that the Negro of the North is interested in the welfare of his black brothers in the South, and that we are not only demanding of them that they make greater opportunities for us here, but that they use every pressure on the members of their party in the South to take their prejudice out of politics.

This decision is one of the most momentous that has ever been given affecting political rights of the Negro. For if the Democratic party can exclude Negroes, the Republicans and all other parties can exclude them and thereby effectively disfranchise the Negroes from voting in all primaries. This would result in his having little or nothing to say in the selection of men who are to hold public office.

Barring of Negroes In Primary Upheld

WASHINGTON, April 1.—(UP)—Barring of negroes from the democratic primaries in Texas by action of the democratic state convention was upheld by the supreme court today.

The court on previous occasions had condemned various methods employed by Texas democrats to prevent negro participation in the primaries, which usually are conclusive elections in the state.

CHEATED OF REPRESENTATION

There are now two supreme court decisions dealing with Negroes and the Democratic primaries in Texas. In the El Paso case the court held that the state, not having the right to make race and color a qualification for voting, could not empower Democrats to bar Negroes from voting in their primaries.

In the Houston case the court held that the Democratic party, being a voluntary association, could make its own rules for its government. It certainly does seem reasonable that men who form a group should have direction of their own operations. The court had nothing to say about how nominees chosen in an all-white primary become entitled to the law's sanction and a place on the general election ballot.

The situation in Texas repeats in the Democratic party the conditions which prevailed in the Republican party following the rise of the lily-white movement in the 90's. If the Democratic national convention seats the Texas delegation chosen in all-white primaries like the Republican national convention seated lily-white delegations, the parallel is complete.

Once upon a time Dred Scott, a Negro fugitive from slavery, sought to have his human rights. The supreme court handed down a decision based strictly upon the letter of the law. By that decision the Civil war was made inevitable. This primary decision while it leaves the Negroes free to vote in the general election nonetheless takes away any real representation. For that reason it is not a wise move. The slaveholder in his greed for more slaves and more slave territory brought on the war and emancipation. In building up an oligarchy on race and color, southern whites are driving Negroes from their accustomed ties. If a new social system is the result, it is the fault of this senseless emphasis on color, senseless be-

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4-5-35

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THE TEXAS VOTE DECISION

The United States Supreme Court has said that the Texas Democrats may bar Negroes from voting in the Democratic primaries on the ground that the Democratic party has a right to say who shall constitute its members. At first blush, this looks as though the Negroes of Texas are prevented from voting in primaries operated by the Democratic party. Courier 4-13-35

But there is another view: The Supreme Court has not said that Negroes in Texas cannot form a party by whatever name and define qualifications for membership in that party. Perhaps the Negroes of Texas should study the decision of the Supreme Court, with a view to determining what Negroes may do in Texas without belonging to the Democratic party.

If the Democrats can organize a party and define the qualifications of its members, the Negroes are not prevented from doing the very same thing. The decision of the Supreme Court says so much—not in direct language, but the inference is very clear and plain. Of course, the Negroes will not organize a party because that requires money and years of struggle, but the decision of the Supreme Court leaves open to them that very privilege, and if they embrace the privilege, they may yet show both Democrats and Republicans that Negroes can vote in Texas or in any other State if and when they set up their own party machinery. If this should be done, and enough political force is exerted, it will only be a question of years before it will be economically unsound for the Democrats or the Republicans to bar Negroes from their primaries. One of the habits of the American white man is to refrain from doing things that are too expensive. Perhaps Negroes may learn a great deal from this decision. They can still take part in general elections, but they can only do that by qualifying, and, after all, the Supreme Court told them in so many words that, while they cannot qualify for membership in the Democratic party, there is nothing to prevent them from qualifying in any other party which they, themselves, control.

The Texas Primary Decision.

ON THE SAME DAY when the Scottsboro decision caused unbounded joy among Negroes the Texas primary decision of the High Court dampened our elation. A poll clerk in Texas had refused to give a qualified Negro voter a ballot in the Democratic primary election in that state. The Negro went to law and prosecuted the case up to the Supreme Court. The High Court decided against him.

According to the ruling of the Supreme Court a political party is a voluntary organization of individuals which has a right to exclude any person for any reason whatsoever. Under this decision, the Democratic party, or the Republican or Socialist party, in New York could bar Negroes from membership. The decision did not affirm the right of any state to prevent Negroes from voting. The right to vote was not involved. 4-13-35

In actual practice, of course, the right of party membership is tantamount to the right to vote. If Negroes in New York, for example, were denied membership in the Democratic party we could still elect Stephens and Andrews to the Assembly. But if Stephens and Andrews were not members of a strong party they could not command any patronage. Without patronage they could not build up a local machine to insure their own re-election or the election of other Negroes to their offices.

It is easy to see that what we gain by the Scottsboro decision we lose by the Texas primary decision. Perhaps it wasn't a dark day when the Supreme Court rendered those decisions. But it was decidedly cloudy.

NORFOLK, VA.
VIRGINIAN PILOT

APR 1935

Setback For Negro Suffrage

After four enforced trips to the Supreme Court of the United States, Texas has obtained final validation of a procedure for barring the Negro from party primaries. The effect of Supreme Court decisions in 1924, 1927 and 1932 was to hold unconstitutional the State law limiting participation in legalized primaries to white persons, and a later amended law empowering the State Executive Committee of each party to say who shall be qualified to vote in such party. The principle established in these decisions was that any racial discrimination in primary elections resting on affirmative legislative sanction, violates the guarantees of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments.

To circumvent these decisions, the Texas primary law was transformed into an act providing merely for the governance of the primary when held, leaving the question of party membership eligibility untouched. A convention of the Democratic party in May, 1932, thereupon adopted a rule limiting membership in the party to white persons. A Negro citizen of Harris County sought to vote in the Democratic primary of last July and was refused a ballot. The case was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States which has now held, by unanimous vote, that the exclusion did not discriminate against the petitioner or deny him any right guaranteed by the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments; and that the Democratic Convention which declared that only white persons were members of the party "was a voluntary organization and was competent to decide its membership."

As far as the one-party States are concerned, where primary elections are the real determinants of public office, the Supreme Court has by this decision put at the mercy of party authorities the ballot rights which the earlier primary decisions of the Supreme Court secured to voters without distinction of race. That conclusion seems justified in view of the court's opinion that—

> The State . . . though it has guaranteed the liberty to organize political parties, may legislate for their governance when formed and for the method whereby they may nominate candidates, but must do so with full recognition of the right of the party to exist, to define its membership, and to adopt such policies as to it shall seem wise. . . .

In the light of the principles so announced, we are unable to characterize the managers of the primary election as State officers in such sense that any action taken by them in obedience to the mandate of the State convention respecting eligibility to participate in the organization's deliberations, is State action.

In Texas, under the new law, primary elections are held at party expense and officered by party officials. But it does not appear that this fact controlled the court's judgment. The court's approving citation of the Texas Supreme Court's judgment that the State "may legislate . . . for the method whereby they (political parties) may nominate candidates" without involving the State in any responsibility for any membership limitations decreed by the party itself as "a voluntary organization," strongly suggests that it would find no fault with a larger measure of State responsibility for the expenses and management of a primary election from which Negroes were excluded by a party rule, so long as the primary law itself did not prescribe racial limitations on the right to vote, or did not specifically convey such proscriptive power to party authorities.

VERNON, TEX.
VERNON DAILY RECORD

APR 2 1935

Negro Vote Decision.

The Supreme Court has finally upheld a law barring negroes from participation in Democratic primaries in Texas. The ruling is based on the perfectly logical reasoning that a voluntary association has the right to prescribe qualifications for membership. On that basis the decision is unassailable, however much it may be questioned on other grounds.

The present law confers upon political parties the right to determine who shall be accepted as members. The old law which had been held invalid had the fatal defect of vesting control of the primaries in the State. Obviously, when a State sought to abridge the right of suffrage on grounds of race it ran afoul of the constitution. The result is accomplished by conferring upon political parties a function which had been exercised by the State. Since results are all that any one in Texas desired, there will be no disposition to quibble about the means.

There has been a great deal of agitation over the matter of negro suffrage. Some of the professional uplifters have been charging for many years that in reality the negro in the South is disfranchised, since he is not allowed to participate in Democratic primaries. Most of this interest has been a case of love's labor lost. The average negro in the South is entirely satisfied to allow the white man to do the voting. Most of the politically ambitious blacks have migrated to New York and Chicago and the race problem in these and some other northern cities has become much more serious than it ever was in the South.

Between the great mass of whites and negroes in the South there is none but the friendliest feeling. There is no misunderstanding and no friction. The occasional outbursts of race hatred are the work of small minorities. The best evidence that the Southern negro is not concerned about his political rights is that furnished in the fact that he doesn't exercise his right to vote in general elections, which, in Texas, is undisputed and unimpaired. It is well also to remember that white people will not be governed by blacks short of being coerced by force of arms. The Supreme Court decision therefore merely means that a legal way has been found to do what manifestly would be done any way.

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TEXAS LEGISLATURE WOULD BAR NEGROES FROM "DEMO" PARTY

AUSTIN.—The following is the full text of the resolution passed by the Texas legislature on October 15, 1935, and signed by Governor James V. Allred on October 17, which seeks to bar Negroes from the National Democratic Party and from being seated in the National Democratic Convention, as shown by house journal of the first called session of the forty-fourth legislature, page 509:

CONCERNING DELEGATES IN THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

Mr. Morse offered the following resolution:

H. C. R. No. 22, Concerning Delegates in the National Democratic Convention.

Whereas, The white Democratic of Texas have for many years undertaken to control their own Party affairs in reference to who may participate in precinct, county and State conventions and who may vote in primary elections to nominate their candidates for public office; and

Whereas, The white Democrats of Texas, through their own Party organization, has finally succeeded in controlling their own Party affairs so that now only white Democrats have been permitted to participate in Democratic conventions and primary elections; and,

Whereas, The negro can no longer participate in the Democratic primaries in Texas and cannot force upon the white Democrat of Texas as political recognition along with white Democratics; and

Whereas, The White Democrats of Texas and the white Democrats of Southern States look with favor upon all adoption by the National Democratic Executive Committee of such rules, regulations and requirements as will prevent negroes from being recognized or seated as delegates to the National Democratic Convention in 1936; and

Whereas, A grave situation confronts the Democratic Party, especially in the Southern States, in that the negroes have in the past, and will in the future, demand equal political recognition along with white Democrats in respect to being recognized and seated as delegates to the next National Democratic Convention; now therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, That it is the sense of the white Democrats of Texas that the negro should not be recognized or seated as delegates in the National Democratic Convention to be held in 1936 and as the representatives of the Democratic Party in Texas, we appeal to the National Democratic Executive Committee of the Democratic Party of the Nation to promulgate such rules, regulations and conditions as will prevent the seating of negro delegates at the next National Democratic Convention; and further

Resolved, That it is the sense of the white Democrats of Texas that regardless of the place to be selected as the next Convention City, it will be unwise for the Convention to recognize the negro as a delegate to the Convention, and especially would it be unwise to hold the next National Democratic Convention in a Southern City unless rules, regulations and conditions be adopted so as to prevent the negro from being recognized or seated as a delegate to said Convention.

The resolution was read second time and was adopted.

Approved by Gov. Allred 10-17-35.

In an interview R. R. Grovey, Texas political leader, who carried the case of Grovey against Townsend to the Supreme Court of the United States state that instead of supinely accepting as final the disfranchisement of the million Negroes of Texas, the fight to win the ballot for Texas Negroes has just begun. Mr. Grovey said that in the near future a court battle would be begun in Federal court and that he believed that Mr. Morse and the other members of the Texas legislature along with Governor Allred would have another thought coming about the matter when this new case is filed.

POLL TAX CAMPAIGN—

The basis of citizenship in Texas is the payment of the poll tax, unless a person is exempted from the tax for the reasons set forth in the statutes. A person who does not pay his poll tax is not a qualified citizen. The importance of the payment of the poll tax cannot be overemphasized among the Negro citizens of the state. We must be in possession of the poll tax receipt in order to be able to contend for our full suffrage rights.

Negro ministers of Dallas have taken the lead in pushing toward success a great poll tax campaign in that city. They have had the support of school principals, teachers, and leaders in every walk of life. The result is that more Negroes in Dallas are paying their poll tax this year, and will continue to do so, than ever before.

Only organized efforts can solve our many complex problems.

POLL TAX CAMPAIGN—

The white people of Houston, through their various political committees, are putting on a great poll tax campaign. The Negro leaders of Dallas have had on such a drive for a long time.

The obvious purpose of such a program is to roll up a large number of votes to use as a lever to help secure those community benefits which can only come through the wise use of the ballot.

True enough there are many elections in which Negroes do not have an opportunity to vote; but we should not be like the foolish virgins, who did not keep their lamps trimmed and burning.

We do not know when we shall have the opportunity to make our ballots felt; and we should keep ready for the day when we can use our votes to bring to us some of the things which go to other races who pay their poll tax and keep prepared.

Negroes of every city should conduct a poll tax campaign. Negroes of Houston, which is Texas' largest city, should especially conduct such a drive.

Texas.

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AUSTIN HEARS R. R. GROVEY ON MARCH 15

AUSTIN.—R. R. Grovey, noted champion of the Negro's fight for the ballot in Texas, will speak here in a monster mass meeting at Ebenezer Tabernacle on East 10th street Friday night, March 15, at 8 p. m.

Mr. Grovey will be accompanied by Dr. W. M. Drake, of Houston, and by Editor C. F. Richardson.

Although the case of Grovey Vs. Townsend, was heard in the Supreme court in Washington, D. C. Monday, the fight to insure the right of the ballot for Negroes will be continued until it is a fact. All over Texas meetings have been held and sentiment aroused to a hgh pitch. Most of the large cities in the state have raised their quotas and Austin is expected to raise its quota without trouble.

The meeting here Friday night is sponsored by most of the worthwhile organizations and churches in the city.

Galveston And Politics

In Galveston a situation exists which is all too common in political circles. In the coming elections the two major political factions are now openly seeking the colored vote through various and sundry ill-disguised means. Ballyhoo, hulabaloo, and all the noisy, prosaic methods of winning votes from the colored voter are in full swing.

What does this mean? It means simply that certain white groups want and need the colored vote—and that is all. Before colored people in Galveston cast their votes—before they let oratory of any subsidized "leader" who has been appointed to bring in the votes, influence their voting they should find out exactly what they are doing and why. They should have some concrete, definite reasons for voting—and those reasons should be given to them by authoritive sources.

THE INFORMER does not take sides in this matter, but it does urge that the time has come when Negroes should give careful thought to the manner in which they cast their ballots—or they may wake up and find themselves without votes on some not too distant morning.

A United Negro Texas

The most important thing about the Grovey case has been the impetus which it has given toward creating a united Negro Texas. Never before since Negroes were disenfranchised by the Terrell Election Law has there been such widespread interest on the part of Negroes all over the state in a common point of view and a common objective.

North Texas, South Texas, East Texas, and West Texas have all joined in the movement. While funds have been raised, there have also been created a new outlook and a new approach. That approach has been that whatever affects the vital interests of one Negro in Texas affects the same vital interests of all Negroes. Besides, shortsighted and selfish leaders have been side-tracked in this great program in a way which has never happened before.

Thus when an obstructionist in a North Texas city wrote to Dr. Drake that "If Mr. Grovey was prohibited from voting, his case is local," and undertook to speak for the Negroes of that city by saying that they would take no interest in this great franchise battle, the Negroes there repudiated such shortsighted leadership. Likewise, both in South Texas and in Southwest Texas, when a few would-be leaders tried to block the onward march of the program to try to win the ballot for Texas Negroes, they were crushed under the grim determination of the masses of Negroes that they would have no more of that kind of leadership.

Whether the Grovey Case is won or lost, if the new spirit which it is awakening and the new leadership which it is bringing to the fore can be maintained and increased from year to year, not only the ballot, but every other good thing must in due course come to the million Negroes of the Lone Star State.

A Friend Lies Dead

A friend of the Negro race—former United States Supreme Court Justice Holmes—has died of pneumonia in Washington. It was he who, in the first Nixor case, wrote that "the same reasons that allow a recovery for denying the plaintiff a vote at a final election allow it for denying a vote at the primary election that may determine the final result." It was he who for thirty years, smitingly fought for justice and fairness to the under dog, whether he was white or colored.

Every Negro in Texas should cherish the memory of Justice Holmes. Texas Negroes have benefited by two decisions by the United State Supreme Court which are the result of the unyielding stand Holmes took for right regardless of who was involved. His liberal thinking still influences the court.

DALLAS NEGROES SHOW THEY CAN PULL TOGETHER; PLAN NOW FOR NEXT ELECTIONS

Dallas Negroes made political history last Saturday when they went to the polls and cast more than 1000 votes for A. S. Wells, for Representative to the State Legislature in a special election held to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of Mrs. Sarah T. Hughes by the Governor, to the position of Judge in one of the Courts in Dallas County.

Reporters There, Too

Interest in the contest was evident all over the country. A staff of reporters of the Houston Informer came here to assist Mrs. Piccola Wade in covering the event. An Associated Negro Press reporter was also present at the headquarters of Mr. Wells in the Pythian Building during the day. The Houston Informer issued an extra at midnight, giving the results of the election at that time, and Houston citizens eagerly bought hundreds of copies of the paper to see how their racial candidate was doing.

Together For Once

Never before in the history of Dallas County have the Negroes been so politically united, and their solidarity so definitely shown. It is highly significant that they did this despite open threats of a race riot and other forms of intimidations made by what is understood to be a remnant of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan in circulars widely distributed in Negro areas of the City. This kind of propaganda which was highly effective sixty years ago evidently falls upon deaf ears of the present day Negroes—apparently it serve to increase the Negro vote. This is shown by the fact that more than two-thirds of the registered Negroes went to the polls and voted; something that has never happened before in this city.

The two main objectives of Mr. Wells' candidacy was reached. It was hoped by him and his friends when he entered the contest to make Negroes vote-conscious and to educate them to go to the polls and vote, and establish their solidarity on political questions affecting their best interests and the best interests of local, state and national government. Mr. Wells carried every precinct in the City in which there is a large Negro population, and carried his own precinct, 206, by an overwhelming majority of 209 votes, only 17 votes being cast against him in that precinct.

Out of 60 candidates, Mr. Wells was sixth in the race. Sam Hanna, who won the race has 1,860 votes. As we go to press, the tabulation of 116 boxes complete of 121 voting precincts was as follows: Heathcock 20, King 240, Armstrong 66, Hanna 1,862, Crofford 11, Wilmans 21, Wells 998, Brannin 130, Miller 102, Holder 1,139, Church 8, Stevens 226, J. K. Morriss 76, A. C. Anderson 2, Thomas 58, Fisher 41, Viblini 27, Philip 1,094, Mills, 70, Savage 459, Rowland 3, Byrne 19, Neal 6, Echols 30, Asher 2, Potts 10, Lewelling 1,399, Munoz 40, McLaurine 14, Crevin 114, J. C. Paschall 72, Peurifoy 55, Coombes 191, Schlitz 60, Clayton 320.

Pricer 415, Miles 31, B. D. Paschall 22, Ray 38, Lucas 1,207, Mitchell 50, Pippen 26, Reid 76, J. B. Morris '37, Sullivan 56, Arledge 2, Hardin 55, Parkhouse 431, Williamson 10, B. R. Anderson 10, Francoeur 10, Bookout 346, Askew 80, Heath 8, O'Brien 443, Chapman 121, Pittman 114, Hastings 332, Jack 20, Cusack 528.

TO THE CITIZENS OF DALLAS COUNTY:

We take this method of thanking and commending all of those who

voted for us in the recent election for a member of the State Legislature.

While we were defeated for election, the campaign accomplished two of the main objectives which we had in view when we filed as a candidate for the place:

(a) It served to make our group vote-conscious, and has been effective in teaching them the use of the ballot.

(b) It demonstrated the solidarity of the Negro vote.

We feel highly elated over the results of the election, because we carried not by a plurality vote, but by a majority vote, every densely populated Negro precinct in the county. To our way of thinking, this clearly shows that those of us who voted were of one mind.

Further analysis of the count of the vote, taking into consideration the number of qualified Negro voters in the county, discloses the following:

1. A large number of our people were unaccustomed to casting a ballot and there were many instances of ballots being thrown out and not counted for any candidate, owing to many irregularities, which can be cured only by training our people in the matter of voting.

2. A large number of voters were kept from the polls by reason of their inability to leave their work.

3. A considerable number of qualified voters are employees of railroad companies, pullman company and travelling salesmen, who were absent from the city on election day, and who not being fully advised with respect to casting an absentee ballot, failed to register their vote in the election.

Finally, we wish to say that on the whole, taking into consideration all of the obstacles and draw-backs encountered by one group, that they should be commended and complimented for the showing which they made in this election.

—A. S. Wells.

Political Leadership

If Negroes win the right to vote in the Grovey case, where will they look for leadership in the role they will play?

It may as well be recognized now that there are cheap white demagogues, with their loud-mouthed Negro lackeys groomed, ready to set up a "benevolent" leadership so they can by claim of controlling Negro votes trade themselves into office.

Negroes will furnish the power and the white man will get the reward. We need too many things to loan our power to leeches. We need a tubercular hospital; a delinquent home for our destitute girls; we need fairer pay for our teachers throughout the state. But why try to name them, we need so, much we must plan to marshall our power and use it.

Nor can we let so-called leaders out of our own group exploit us.

Still we must have leaders, so what? Well, The Informer thinks Negroes of Texas should decide now and look for a state leader or leaders with experience, ability and honesty.

This or these leaders are rare but there are some and Negroes should follow no other kind. The only way to avoid crooks and cheats, who come offering leadership, is for Negroes to set up standards and refuse to support or hear those who don't meet the qualifications.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
BULLETIN

APR 2 1935

The Supreme Court in denying the Constitutional right of a Negro to participate in the Democratic primaries in Texas merely rules that in the political system of the United States a party is competent to determine its own creed, and the requirements of membership. When it comes to election day the rights of no citizen of the United States can be abridged because of color or belief, but a primary is a party affair.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
EXPRESS

APR 2 1935

NEGRO VOTE BAN IN TEXAS UPHELD

Supreme Court Holds Action Of State Convention Constitutional

(By Associated Press)

AUSTIN, Tex., April 1.—Texas Democrats, comprising a vast majority of the white residents of the State, have at last found a legal way to prevent negroes from voting in their primaries.

The United States Supreme Court ruled today that the latest method—that of excluding negroes by action of the State Democratic convention—was constitutional. State courts previously had returned a like decision.

The general opinion here was that Democrats of other Southern States could follow Texas' lead and exclude negroes by convention action unless State laws prohibited such a procedure.

Two previous attempts to keep negroes out of the primaries in Texas were held unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court. Both cases were carried to the highest court by an El Paso negro doctor named Nixon.

The State Legislature first tried to prevent the negroes from voting in primaries by a statute denying them the privilege. The Supreme Court ruled that was a denial of equal protection of the laws of Texas to negro citizens of the United States.

The Legislature next enacted a law lodging in the State Democratic executive committee the power to exclude negroes. As a result, Nixon again was kept from voting in 1928. The case finally found its way to the Supreme Court and the court decided, five to four, that this method likewise was unconstitutional because the action was that of the State and not of the Democratic party.

High Court Finds Way

In its decision, handed down in May, 1932, the Supreme Court indirectly pointed the way to the legal method. The majority opinion pointed out that "whatever inherent power a State political party has to determine the content of its membership resides in the State convention."

Shortly thereafter, the 1932 State convention adopted a resolution excluding negroes from the primaries. A Houston negro denied the right to vote last year appealed his case providing the test for the present method.

Governor James V. Allred said he was "highly pleased" with the Supreme Court's decision.

"A political party should have the right to say who can come in and who can't," the Governor said.

While Allred was attorney general, his department gave an opinion that the convention exclusion of negroes was constitutional. The opinion, approved by Allred, was written by Gaynor Kendall. It was issued three weeks before the first primary and figured slightly in the campaign.

Most of the county Democratic executive committees prohibited negroes from voting in the 1934 primaries. A few permitted them to cast ballots.

Action Upheld

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The method employed in Texas to bar negroes from voting at Democratic primaries—by restricting membership in the party to whites—was sustained today by the Supreme Court.

The action of the Texas Democratic convention in May, 1932, in limiting party members to white citizens qualified to vote under State laws was challenged by R. R. Grovey, a 44-year-old Harris County negro.

In 1932 the Supreme Court declared invalid a Texas statute which prohibited negroes from voting at Democratic elections. Since then the same results have been sought by action of the Democratic party organization.

Asserting he was qualified under State laws to vote as a member of the Democratic party, Grovey said he was prevented from doing so in the July, 1934, Democratic primary through refusal of Albert Townsend, county clerk, to give him a ballot.

Sues for $10

He sued for $10 damage in a justice court and lost. Although this small amount gives no right of appeal, the Supreme Court agreed to review the case.

The high court held the negro was not deprived of any constitutional rght.

Justice Roberts, delivering the opinion, said the State convention was recognized by the State as having the right to arrange for elections.

"We hold the party was a voluntary association and was competent to decide its membership," he asserts.

No dissent was announced.

Justice Roberts said the refusal of Townsend to furnish the negro a ballot did not constitute an act of the State. This left only the question, the justice said, of whether the action of the Democratic convention invaded the negro's constitutional rights. Justice Roberts asserted it did not, because the convention had the right to determine who should be admitted to membership.

NEGRO VOTE ISSUE DEBATED IN TEXAS

Supreme Court Decision Has Effect of Disfranchising 14 Per Cent of People.

By DALE MILLER

Editorial Correspondence, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DALLAS, April 4.—A question that has stirred Texas politics for years was settled this week when the United States Supreme Court upheld the right of political parties to prescribe qualifications for membership. A Texas Negro lost his appeal from the decision of the State Democratic convention that only white persons may vote in party primaries.

Thus Texas, whose citizenship is so predominantly Democratic that nomination is tantamount to election, succeeded in effecting finally what it failed to effect in earlier efforts. The Supreme Court previously had voided Texas statutes authorizing the State Democratic executive committee to prevent Negroes from voting, and Texas Democrats then made their position legally impregnable by banning Negroes from party membership purely through party action.

Negro Is Disfranchised.

Practically, of course, the Negro is disfranchised. Texas elections invariably are decided in two Democratic primaries, and the general election, in which the Negro may participate, is only a formality.

Although the court ruling permanently disposed of the legal question, the social aspects of the Negro problem in Texas remain. The liberal view is growing that both the State and the party would benefit through the participation in elections of this group which comprises 14.7 per cent of the State's population. It is contended that better citizenship would be promoted by educating the Negro in the responsibilities of government.

Opponents argue that to permit the Negro to vote would afford opportunities for illiterate bloc voting under the manipulation of unscrupulous politicians. But the rebuttal is offered that this does not lessen the obligation of the South to bring the Negro ultimately into the political system.

Negroes Apathetic.

As for the Negroes themselves, they are singularly unconcerned over the affair. The majority feel that government is the white man's burden and he can bear it. A significant example of this view was afforded in Dallas recently when a special election was called to fill a legislative vacancy. Since a mere plurality vote would elect, and no run-off was necessary, the election attracted the astounding total of seventy-four candidates.

The voters became aligned in sundry little groups, and when a lone Negro lawyer announced his candidacy his prospects appeared exceptionally bright. However, he finished a poor sixth, but not until leading Negro citizens and at least one Negro newspaper had expressed public disapproval of his participation in "white folks" politics.

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OSKALOOSA, IA.
HERALD
APR 27 1935

NEGROES ARE BARRED.

A system by which the Negro is, for all practical purposes, disfranchised in the state of Texas has been upheld by the United States Supreme Court. The Texas Democratic convention denied Negroes membership in the party and by virtue of that denial they were not entitled to vote in the Democratic primaries. There was no dissent from the opinion of the court that "we hold the party was a voluntary association and was competent to decide its membership."

Previous efforts by the Democratic party to bar the Negro from participation in the Texas primary had been ruled unconstitutional because in these instances the voluntary character of the organization was destroyed when, by statutory enactment, the party was made an instrument of the state. The Democrats accomplished the purpose they intended by drawing the color line in the party convention instead of on the floor of the legislature.

There can be no denying the court's interpretation of a political party as a voluntary association capable of determining its own membership. Yet it is no less obvious that by means of this system the Texas Negro has had his right to vote drastically limited. A group of individuals is thus permitted to accomplish what the court had previously denied the state a right to do. Although the Negroes have only been denied access to a political party by this decision, its practical effect is to deny them a vote. The state of Texas is overwhelmingly Democratic and practically every election in that state is determined in the two party primaries. The general election is little more than a ratification of the decision made in the primary.

Just what the Negro can do under the circumstances is not clear. Other parties may admit him or he may form his own party, but neither course offers him redress. The decision of the court by no means solves the race problem; in fact, it may only make it more acute. As the editor of The Texas Weekly points out, the decision has not freed Texas or the south of the responsibility "to acclimate the Negro in their political systems and to educate him in the responsibilities of government so that he may some day assume his proportionate share of the burden." Just when that day will come is now completely obscured.

Ministers Plan Program For Negro Voters

Suffrage

DALLAS—The ministers of all denominations in Dallas pastorate have decided that the church must meet squarely the problem of getting the Negro ready to cast his ballot for the good of the community. Realizing that a great many needs which are obvious to all concerned will not be met until the colored voter becomes a factor in Dallas, these men, on whom falls the brunt of leadership, in our city, have decided to attack the problem at the root.

The objective is ten thousand voters of color in Dallas County. This is within easy reach if the whole community will join in the effort and see the great need involved. A great deal of talk has gone over the dam but the thing needed, say some of the pastors, is something that will make the mill run. In times past our people have registered in such small numbers that they have been a political joke most of the time; some of the political forces in Dallas have evidently been rather amused at certain demands which have come from Negroes when they were able neither to speak the political language nor to support good officials who otherwise would have gladly come to the front in a great many instances where spokesmen have been lacking.

With a registration which will promise effective support to men who mean to do the fair and adequate thing for the forty thousand Negroes in the city of Dallas and the additional twenty thousand in other parts of Dallas county, it will not be difficult to find friends at court who can speak at the right time, especially before the "funds are exhausted."

Although the books will not be open for registration until October the program sponsored by the Alliance has already been initiated. The manner of approach and means of stimulating a great many good people who have been thoughtless in the matter heretofore have been worked out and every church in Dallas county is being urged to begin work immediately in its own congregation and community to interest all who are eligible for registration to secure a poll tax receipt as soon after the books open as possible. The detailed plan will be in the hands of every pastor before May 15th.

The Reverend Maynard H. Jackson, pastor of New Hope Baptist Church, who is chairman of the Alliances Civic Committee, states that the objective is not the supporting of any definite group in the city's political setup but the organization to be ready to throw its strength behind of a large Christian bloc which will any courageous Christian leadership which may offer itself from time to time. The purposes are not limited to the matter of improving the conditions under which Negroes must live in Dallas but to attack the general moral situation in our city. It is hoped that Christian people generally will subscribe to the objectives and that every church group in Dallas, irrespective of color, will lend its strength to securing advantageous conditions for all the citizens of our city.

Adequate parks and playgrounds, school facilities, employment, police protection, sanitary and street improvements are some of the objectives named.

This paper will carry articles by various members of the Alliance weekly throughout the summer months. Keep your subscription up and read the various comments by these men who have the welfare of the people of Dallas at heart.

The Alliance puts the idea in a nutshell:

"Every Christian in a Democracy should be a Voter. That is as certainly a christian duty as any other function of the christian life. Otherwise, our communities must be left to the evil forces which are alert to take advantage of every sleepy man in the church. If conditions are to be improved, Christians must do the job."

SALEM, ORE.
CAPITAL JOURNAL
APR 20 1935

Disfranchising the Negro

The federal supreme court, in a recent decision, definitely banned negro voting in democratic primaries in Texas by upholding the decision of the state democratic convention, the court ruling that the democratic party was a "voluntary association and was competent to decide its membership." Previously the court had ruled unconstitutional state statutes to prevent negroes from voting in primaries, so the democrats shifted their authority for drawing the color line from the state capitol to the party convention. A Houston negro appealed on the ground that he was disfranchised without cause.

The decision disfranchises, for all practical purposes, the negroes in Texas from exercising the ballot, despite the fact they have simply been denied membership in a party, for all elections in Texas are decided by the two democratic primaries, the general election, in which the negro can vote, is simply a routine formality, for it never alters the primary result. So while the negro retains the right to vote his attempt to exercise it is futile.

This does not solve the negro problem in Texas. Texas along with other southern states still faces the problem of educating the negro in the responsibilities of government, so that he will some day assume his responsibility as a citizen. The orientation of the negro into political life is inevitable in a democracy and steps should be taken for his eventuale enfranchisement, to produce more responsible citizenship. There might be excuse for disfranchising the illiterate but those who own property and pay taxes and have education should be entitled to vote even in a democratic primary.

ALBANY, N. Y.
KNICKERBOCKER PRESS
MAY 2 1935

NEGROES IN TEXAS

From the Texas Weekly

The Negro problem in Texas has not been escaped by the finality of the Supreme Court opinion which sustained the action of the Democratic Party in barring Negroes from participation in its primaries but by the "Negro problem" is not meant the proverbial "race problem" with its legendary connotation of two races living estranged in a malajusted society.

Texas has no race problem, of course; whites and blacks move in their respective spheres as orderly as stars in their orbits, and irregularities which occur are neither more numerous nor more frequent than those which occur in societies otherwise constituted. But the problem which has not been escaped is the responsibility of Texas and the South to acclimate the Negro in their political system and to educate him in the responsibilities of government so that he may some day assume his proportionate share of the burden.

Whether or not the Negro should be permitted to vote in Democratic primaries today is a question which can be, and frequently is, debated with considerable fervor; but there is substance to the thought that the orientation of the Negro into political life is inevitable and should be anticipated with resolute steps for an eventual enfranchisement.

DePriest Scored For Advising Voters How They Should Vote

GALVESTON, Texas, May 24.—(ANP)—Colored citizens here returned to their normal pursuits this week after the municipal election, held last Tuesday, which swept into office a slate of candidates, with but one exception, who were backed by the City Party, a political organization reported as favorable to the highest interest of Negroes.

Oscar DePriest, former Chicago, Illinois Congressman, who was defeated in his campaign for re-election last year, was greeted with angry resentment at a political rally last Monday night when he delivered an address in which he assumed to tell the citizens of Galveston for whom to vote in their city election. The former congressman was "raked over the coals" by the Rev. G. L. Prince, president of the National Baptist Convention, (Boyd faction) who spoke at a mammoth mass meeting at the City Audotorium while DePriest addressed a crowd at the Wright Cuney park in the opposite section of the city.

Says Defeated Candidate Has No Right To Advise

The Rev. Prince, who resides in Galveston, rapped the former Illinois solon for his activity in visiting Galveston to take part in the Isle City election in view of his defeat at the hands of the voters of Chicago.

DePriest ran true to form in his talk to the people of Galveston. He demonstrated the same fire and enthusiasm with which he has addressed numerous Southern audiences. He denounced the mayor of Galveston; but the mayor's choice to succeed himself, was swept into office. DePriest claimed that the mayor had lied to the Negroes of Galveston.

The former Congressman was brought to Galveston by the New Deal party, all of whose candidates went down in defeat with the exception of George Riveaux, who was elected police commissioner. Riveaux's election was contributed largely to the efforts of James M. Burr, editor of The Galveston Sentinel, who waged a spirited campaign in Mr. Riveaux's behalf among the Negro voters.

It was reported that DePriest receiverd $1,000 for his speech, although leaders of the Negro wing of the New Deal party refused to confirm the report when interviewed by a representative of the Associated Negro Press. They claimed DePriest helped their cause by leading many of the white voters to believe that Negroes would rally around the former congressman and stampede the polls for New Deal candidates.

Negroes Vote in Galveston

W. H. Wilson, colored leader of the City Party, said the result of the election indicated to the world that Negroes of Galveston would not "sell their intelligence and integrity for a bowl of soup." He said the backers of the New Deal party had insulted Negro voters by sending ice cream and cold drinks to the colored churches by bringing DePriest to the city.

The City Party has had control of the city government for twelve years, but their candidates slipped into office by narrow margins this year. Mr. Burr and white leaders of the defeated New Deal party charged fraud and declared that the election would be contested. Galveston is one of two cities in Texas where Negroes vote in City elections. San Antonio is the other city.

HOUSTON, TEX.
CHRONICLE

SEP 8 1935

Poll Tax Drive For Negroes Opened

A drive to encourage negroes to pay their poll tax has been launched by the Fifth Ward Improvement Club.

Rev. A. W. Carr, president of the club, states that a mass meeting will be held Friday night at the new Pleasant Grove Baptist Church in connection with the effort.

LEADER
Palmetto, Ga

NOV 2 1935

TEXAS WOULD BAR NEGROES

As usual Texas is up to some devilment in reference to colored people as citizens of the United States. For years, it practised passing rules and laws whereby it could be assured of barring all colored citizens from actually participating in the election of officers who were to tax them, spend their money and pass laws governing their lives and property—and this is America, the great apostle of a democratic form of government. Hitler of Germany no doubt learned some of his devilment in reference to the Jews from Texas and other states of its ilk. Texas now comes forth with a resolution, passed by both houses of its legislature, to bar colored citizens who have embraced the Democratic doctrine, or at least voted the Democratic ticket, from membership in the Democratic National Convention in 1936. Of course, the powers that be will give no heed to such foolishness. They know that they have had difficulty enough in persuading Negroes in large and impressive numbers to ally themselves with the Democratic party. They know that for the Democratic party to cease being an all but hopeless minority party, Negro votes, like others are necessary. They know what Texas seem to be ignorant of, and that is the depression won't last forever with the lavish handing out of government money. But the action of Texas may well give the Democratic inclined Negro voter the country over pause for reflection. Texas might as well get it into its head—as all such states—that the Negro with millions of intelligent, progressive, substantial tax-paying Negro are not going to forever be robbed of his voting rights.

THE GROVEY SPEECH—

I am sorry that I missed R. R. Grovey's speech before white and Negro longshoremen, and the mayor and other dignitaries in Houston last week. One point he emphasized is worthy of further emphasis, and I agree with that point absolutely.

Mr. Grovey told the longshoremen that they, who are supposed to be a group of untrained white and Negro men, have been able to do what the so-called educated members of both races have not been able to do. He pointed out that the longshoremen have been able to so submerge their selfishness and prejudice that they can go upon the water front and work side by side, on the same ship, for the same wages, and under the same working conditions.

The Negro longshoremen have done even more. They have bought property together; they have cast their votes together; they have paid their poll taxes in a united program; they have pooled their funds to help sick members and the widows and orphans of deceased members of their group.

I would like for somebody to send me the name of a group of Negro teachers, doctors, lawyers, editors, or any other group of so-called educated Negroes which has been able to do half as much in an organized way. I shall be glad at my own expense to go to see such a group, get the facts, and publish the story without charge.

Political - 1935

Suffrage.

Texas.

TEXAS NEGRO LOSES PRIMARY VOTE PLEA

Supreme Court Rules That Democratic Party Is Free to Choose Its Own Members.

STATE COURTS ARE UPHELD

Decision Finds That Refusal of Ballot Was Not an Act of Commonwealth.

4-2-35

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Texas Democrats are legally justified in limiting their primary vote to white citizens and thus barring Negroes, the Supreme Court decided today in an unanimous opinion written by Justice Roberts, who thus rejected the challenge brought by R. R. Grovey, a Negro resident of Harris County.

This was the fourth test which Negroes brought in asserting a constitutional right to participate in the Texas primaries. Justice Roberts held that Grovey had not been deprived of any constitutional right, and said that the Democratic State Convention which in May, 1932, said that only whites were members of the party, "was a voluntary organization and was competent to decide its membership."

The Texas case has attracted more than ordinary interest because of the ruses and devices whereby Negroes are prevented from voting in various Southern States, where the "grandfather clause," tests of high intelligence, poll taxes and even a requirement to expound a passage of the Bible are employed as tests.

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Only two years ago the court rejected a Texas law authorizing the Democratic committee to stop Negroes from voting in primaries. This law, so the court held, constituted the committee as an agent of the State.

Findings of Court.

Referring to a State court decision, the Supreme Court concluded its opinion as follows:

"We cannot, as petitioner argues, give weight to earlier expressions of the State courts said to be inconsistent with this declaration of the law. The Supreme Court of the State has decided, in a case definitely involving the point, that the Legislature of Texas has not essayed to interfere, and indeed may not interfere, with the constitutional liberty of citizens to organize a party and to determine the qualifications of its members.

"If in the past the Legislature has attempted to infringe that right, and such infringement has not been gainsaid by the courts, the fact constitutes no reason for our disregarding the considered decision of the State's highest court.

"The legislative assembly of the State, so far as we are advised, has never attempted to prescribe or to limit the membership of a political party, and it is now settled that it has no power so to do.

"The State, as its highest tribunal holds, though it has guaranteed the liberty to organize political parties, may legislate for their governance when formed and for the method whereby they amy nominate candidates, but must do so with full recognition of the right of the party to exist, to define its membership, and to adopt such policies as to it shall seem wise.

Officers Not State Agents.

"In the light of the principles so announced, we are unable to characterized the managers of the primary election as State officers in such sense that any action taken by them in obedience to the mandate of the State convention respecting eligibility to participate in the organization's deliberations is State action.

"Second—We are told that Sections 2 and 7 of the Bill of Rights of the Constituion of Texas as construed in Bell vs. Hill, supra, violate the Federal Constitution, for the reason that so construed they fail to forbid a classification supra, they were not held to forbid classifications based upon party affiliations and membership or non-membership in organizations other than political parties, which classifications were by Article 3107 of Revised Civil Statutes, 1925, prohibited.

"But, as above said, in Love versus Wilcox the court did not construe or apply any constitutional provision and expressly reserved the question a sto the power of a party in convention assembled to specify the qualifications for membership therein.

"Third. An alternative contention of petitioner is that the State Democratic Convention which adopted the resolution here involved was a mere creature of the State and could not lawfully do what the Federal Constitution prohibits to its creator.

"The argument is based upon the fact that Article 3167 of the Revised Civil Statute of Texas, 1925, requires a political party desiring to elect delegates to a national convention, to hold a State convention of on the fourth Tuesday of May, 1928, and every four years thereafter; and provides for the election of delegates to that convention at primary conventions, the procedure of which is regulated by law.

State Court Ruling Respected.

"In Bell versus Hill, supra, the Supreme Court of Texas held that Article 3167 does not prohibit declarations of policy by a State Democratic Convention called for the purpose of of electing delegates to a national convention. While it may be, as petitioner contends, that we are not bound by the State court's decision on the point, it is entitled to the highest respect, and petitioner points o nohing which in any wise impugns its accuracy.

"If, as it seems to be conceded, the Democratic party in Texas held conventions many years before the adoption of Article 3167, nothing is shown to indicate that the regulation of the method of choosing delegates or fixing the times of their meetings, was intended to take away the plenary power of conventions in respect of matters as to which they would normally announce the party's will. Compare Nixon v. Condon, Sup., 84.

"We are not prepared to hold that in Texas the State convention of a party has become a mere instrumentality or agency for expressing the voice or will of the State.

"Fourth. The complaint states that candidates for the office of Senator and Representative in Congress were to be nominated at the primary election of July 9, 1934, and that in Texas nomination by the Democratic party is equivalent to election.

"These facts (the truth of which the demurrer assumes) the petitioner insists, without more, make out a forbidden discrimination. A similar situation may exist in other States where one or another party includes a great majority of the qualified electors.

"The argument is that as a Negro may not be denied a ballot at a general election on account of his race or color, exclusion from the primary renders his vote at the general election insignificant and useless, the result is to deny him the suffrage altogether. So to say is to confuse the privilege of membership in a party with the right to vote for one who is to hold a public office.

"With the former the State need have no concern; with the latter it is found to concern itself, for the general election is a function of the State Government, and discrimination by the State as respects participation by Negroes on account of their race or color is prohibited by the Federal Constitution.

"Fifth. The complaint charges that the Democratic party has never declared a purpose to exclude Negroes. The premise upon which this conclusion rests is that the party is not a State body but a national organization, whose representative is the National Democratic convention. No such convention, so it is said, has resolved to exclude Negroes from membership.

"We have no occasion to determine the correctness of the position, since even if true it does not tend to prove that the petitioner was discriminated against or denied any right to vote by the State of Texas. Indeed, the contention contradicts any such conclusion, for it assumes merely that a State convention, the representative and agent of a State organization, has usurped the rightful authority of a national convention which represents a larger and superior country-wide association.

"We find no ground for holding that the respondent has in obedience to the mandate of the law of Texas discriminated against the petitioner or denied him any right guaranteed by the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments.

Judgment affirmed."

New York Evening Post

APR 2 1935

SOUTH SKIRTS LAW TO KEEP NEGROES FROM USING VOTE

Device of Texans, Upheld by Supreme Court, Only One of Many Methods

LETTER OF CONSTITUTION KEPT, SPIRIT VIOLATED

ATLANTA, Ga., April 2 (AP).—The device of Texas Democrats which excludes Negroes from primaries by party edict which the Supreme Court upheld is only one of many novel methods which Dixie has employed to make her primaries strictly white.

The United States Constitution guarantees Negroes the right of franchise, but Southern States have found many ways to discourage them from voting in the primaries and victory in the primary in the Solid South is tantamount to election.

In Florida and Arkansas as well as in Texas the Democratic Party restricts the membership to whites.

In Georgia, voting by Negroes in the primary "just isn't done." It's a custom here rather than a law.

Louisiana and Mississippi require persons registering to "interpret" any portion of the Constitution the registrar may put his finger upon. In the case of Negroes, the registrar is hard to satisfy.

Educational Hurdles

Alabama also requires the prospective voter to be able to read, write and understand the Constitution. The voter also must be a freeholder.

South Carolina Democrats require both whites and Negroes to read and interpret the Constitution relative to voting qualifications, and educational qualifications form an obstacle to participation in Virginia Democratic primaries. Another bar in Virginia is whether the Negro has ever voted the Rpublican ticket.

Negroes are allowed to vote in Tennessee primaries.

The majority of the Negroes make no effort to vote in North Carolina primaries although there is no legal barrier.

Immediately after enfranchisement of Negroes the Southern Democrats cast about for methods of confining the primaries to whites and the present rules represent an evolution from Reconstruction Days.

Statute Outlawed

The Texas Legislature tried to rule out Negroes by statute. The Supreme Court threw that out. Next the Legislature passed a law giving the State Democratic Executive Committee the power to exclude Negroes. The high court said this was unconstitutional because the action was that of the State and not the Democratic Party.

Arkansas Democrats require voters to be white.

WORCESTER, MASS.
POST

APR 2 1935

Dixie Excludes Negro Vote in Novel Ways

Device Used in Texas and Upheld by Supreme Court Is Only One Manner in Which Southern Primaries Are Made Strictly White

By FRANCIS W. CARPENTER
Associated Press Staff Writer

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Arkansas Democrats require voters to be white—and the customary 21.

A Little Rock Negro, in a case similar to the Texas case, questioned the right of the party to make its exclusive ruling but the U. S. Supreme Court held the party had the right to fix its qualifications for primaries.

Florida Democrats bar Negroes from membership in their party. To make the case tighter, Florida law permits only members of the party to vote in primaries. The Republican party is the only other group recognized by law and entitled to hold primaries. However, Republicans there use the convention system.

The Georgia Democrats have specifically called their party fights "the Democratic white primary." Party leaders said there was no law to prevent the Negro from voting in primaries in this state. The Constitution keeps all general elections open to Negroes throughout the south.

NEW YORK TIMES

APR 2 1935

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"Judgment affirmed."

Political-1935

Suffrage

MEXIA, TEX.
NEWS

APR 3 1935

Convention Powers to Limit Party Membership Upheld

The Democratic party of Texas won a victory Monday when the Supreme Court of the United States ruled on an appeal that the party has a right to prescribe qualifications of its members. Previously the court had ruled that the legislature could not bar the negro vote, nor could it delegate the power to some other body to do so. It also ruled that the state committee of the party could not prescribe qualifications of members of the party. This is an exclusive function of the party itself, and the convention is the only agency authorized to speak for the party.

This is an important decision. It means of course, that the negro will not vote in Democratic primaries in Texas. But it also gives the convention of the party wide powers, and recognizes the party convention as being superior to the executive committee which is a creature of the convention. The convention is composed of delegates from county conventions, who in turn are delegates from precinct conventions open to all members of the party. This, then, is Democratic government in operation. The party system of government wins a victory and gets its place in the affairs of the government.

NEW YORK TIMES

APR 7 1935

NEGRO VOTE ISSUE DEBATED IN TEXAS

Supreme Court Decision Has Effect of Disfranchising 14 Per Cent of People.

By DALE MILLER.

Editorial Correspondence, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DALLAS, April 4.—A question that has stirred Texas politics for years was settled this week when the United States Supreme Court upheld the right of political parties to prescribe qualifications for membership. A Texas Negro lost his appeal from the decision of the State Democratic convention that only white persons may vote in party primaries.

Thus Texas, whose citizenship is so predominantly Democratic that nomination is tantamount to election, succeeded in effecting finally what it failed to effect in earlier efforts. The Supreme Court previously had voided Texas statutes authorizing the State Democratic executive committee to prevent Negroes from voting, and Texas Democrats then made their position legally impregnable by banning Negroes from party membership purely through party action.

Negro Is Disfranchised.

Practically, of course, the Negro is disfranchised. Texas elections invariably are decided in two Democratic primaries, and the general election, in which the Negro may participate, is only a formality.

Although the court ruling permanently disposed of the legal question, the social aspects of the Negro problem in Texas remain. The liberal view is growing that both the State and the party would benefit through the participation in elections of this group which comprises 14.7 per cent of the State's population. It is contended that better citizenship would be promoted by educating the Negro in the responsibilities of government.

Opponents argue that to permit the Negro to vote would afford opportunities for illiterate bloc voting under the manipulation of unscrupulous politicians. But the rebuttal is offered that this does not lessen the obligation of the South to bring the Negro ultimately into the political system.

Negroes Apathetic.

As for the Negroes themselves, they are singularly unconcerned over the affair. The majority feel that government is the white man's burden and he can bear it. A significant example of this view was afforded in Dallas recently when a special election was called to fill a legislative vacancy. Since a mere plurality vote would elect, and no run-off was necessary, the election attracted the astounding total of seventy-four candidates.

The voters became aligned in sundry little groups, and when a lone Negro lawyer announced his candidacy his prospects appeared exceptionally bright. However, he finished a poor sixth, but not until leading Negro citizens and at least one Negro newspaper had expressed public disapproval of his participation in "white folks" politics.

BOSTON, MASS.
~~HERALD~~
Transcript

APR 3 1935

White Man's Party

Texas Democrats are within their rights when they set up standards of membership that serve to bar Negroes from participating in primaries. Whether or not Texas is a white man's country, it can have its white man's party. The Supreme Court of the United States, in an opinion in which all the members concur, says that the Democratic State convention in Texas which decreed in 1932 that only whites were members of the party "was a voluntary organization, and was competent to decide its membership."

But if Texas may have its white man's party it may, as far as the Constitution governs, have its party composed of men whose skins are dark. Presumably that party, too, in the light of the Supreme Court decision, would be competent to set up its own standards of membership. It is a poor rule that does not work both ways.

Under such a dispensation, politics in Texas would assume a new complexion. But there would seem to be no immediate prospect of a Negro party in the State. The white man's party may be relied upon to prevent the growth of a black man's party. To that extent for the present at least, Texas may be called a white man's country. If its course is not in keeping with abstract right and justice, the white man's party will maintain that when it centers power in its own hands it is justified by conditions if not by theory.

Galveston's City Election

Galveston has a city election next month. The Old Deal versus the New Deal is the line-up. So far as Negroes are concerned a full square deal is neither promised in specific words nor is there any reason to believe that a full square deal will be forthcoming from either one of the deals which will be dealt in the Island City.

The reason for the plight of Negroes lies in the fact that they have not organized to try to get a square deal for themselves. No such organization, of course, is possible between this date and the election less than a month hence. That should have started ten years ago, and certainly not less than two years ago.

Under these circumstances the uppermost thing which should be in the mind of every Galveston Negro is to make sure that his vote will be a vote for keeping the ballot in the hands of the Negro. If the ballot is retained, organization work can be begun immediately after this election for the future. If the ballot is lost, all is lost.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK
DEMOCRAT

APR 3 1935

THE COLOR LINE IN PARTIES.

If the Democratic party wants to bar negroes from membership it can do so without depriving them of any constitutional right. The Supreme Court of the United States so held when it ruled on a case coming to the highest court from Texas.

The Texas Democratic convention of 1932 limited party members to white citizens qualified to vote under state laws. This was challenged by R. R. Grovey, a negro of Harris county who lost in a justice court. Although the small amount of damages he asked gives no right of appeal, the Supreme Court agreed to review the case.

Justice Roberts, delivering the opinion, said the state convention was recognized by the state as having the right to arrange for elections, and "we hold the party was a voluntary association and competent to decide its membership."

In 1932 a Texas statute prohibiting negroes from voting at Democratic "elections" was held invalid by the Supreme Court. The State Democratic executive committee was authorized under that law to prescribe the qualifications of its own members and to determine who shall be qualified to vote or otherwise participate as a member of that party.

The court's ruling plainly discriminates between general elections and primaries conducted by parties. It is not sur-

prising that there was no dissent. It settles forever—or at least until it is reversed—the question of party membership and the color line.

DETROIT, MICH.
NEWS
APR 5 1935

Texas Negroes Disfranchised.

The game of foot ball which the United States Supreme Court and the Democratic party in Texas have played with the state primary election law for the last 10 years appears to have reached a conclusion that leaves no doubt as to the victor.

On two prior occasions, the Texas law, which denies the Negro voter the right to participate in a Democratic primary, has been declared unconstitutional by the highest court. On each occasion, the Texas legislature has countered by passing a new primary law.

The import of Justice Owen J. Roberts' opinion that the "party was a voluntary association and was competent to decide its membership" is that Texas Democracy has outlasted the Supreme Court in the struggle and is now supported in the spirit, if not the letter, of its original contention. Its effect is the virtual disfranchisement of Texas' Negro citizens, totaling 854,964 in the 1930 census.

Waking Up At Last

At last the Negro politicians of the North—at least some of them—are waking up to give a bit of consideration to the political plight of their brothers and sisters in the Southland. The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Grovey Case seems to be the vehicle for arousing them from their slumbers.

If their talk means anything they seem now for the first time in their lives to begin to realize that the disenfranchisement of Negroes in the South has at least some measure of influence upon the status of Negroes in the North. They are even suggesting for the first time in the history of their political freedom that it is possible for them to use their suffrage in a way to help bring political freedom to the ten million Negroes of the South, and thereby better days for the three million Negroes of the North.

The simple truth of the matter is that whatever happens to Negroes in the South will ultimately happen to Negroes all over the world. Indeed, the levelling process is even at this moment in operation. Things are better in many respects interracially in the South, and considerably worse in many respects in the North.

Either all Negroes go up together, or we all go down separately. If the Grovey Case makes Northern Negro politicians realize this all-important fact, it will have at least done that much good.

KU KLUX KLAN ISSUES THREATS TO DALLAS NEGROES IN EFFORT TO PREVENT ELECTION OF WELL

Black Dispatch 3-23-35

BLAMES RACE BUSINESS MAN FOR PROMOTION OF ATTORNEY'S CANDIDACY

Oklahoma City, Okla.

Race Riots and Property Damage Mentioned In Ultimatum

DALLAS, Tex., Mar. 21.—Frantically endeavoring to prevent Negroes from voting for their candidate, A. P. Wells, first Negro in years to file for a legislative post in Texas, the order of the Ku Klux Klan issued a warning to Dallas Negroes "that the white race is the superior race and will never consent to be governed by your color."

Here is the ultimatum sent out by the Invisible Empire:

"To the Negroes of Dallas:

"Do not let the actions of certain Negroes lead you into the loss of your personal security and happiness!

"Do not forget that the white is the superior race and will never consent to be governed by your color!

"A. S. Wells, a member of your race, is a candidate for the legislature but he has no chance of serving. Wells has never been a radical, so far as we know, but has permitted himself to become the tool of a radical Negro. This radical, whose name you well know, is not your true friend. He dreams of power, prides himself in being the owner of two white night-clubs in Dallas, and brags about his claimed social relationships. We shall pursue our investigations of this wealthy radical.

"You have done well in Dallas and your property rights are protected. We have had no race riots and this city has been happily free from racial prejudices.

"If you follow false prophets you will bring about race riots and the shedding of blood. This is not a threat. It is but a statement of facts. Those who play with fire are in danger of being burned.

"If you value your heads and security you will end the candidacy of Wells and shake loose from the domination of the radicals mentioned above.

"Knights of the Ku Klux Klan."

Unperturbed by this warning Negroes have been crowding into Assessor-Collector Ed Cobb's office paying their poll tax, and securing their registration papers. Hundreds of cripples and deformed persons have secured registration claiming exemption under Texas law.

One man who appeared before Cobb with smoked glasses, and alleged he was blind, was caught taking off his glasses when he reached the street and taking off down the walk unaided. His exemption was cancelled.

Henry Schupbach, in charge of poll tax payments, said that exemption certificates issued to Negroes have averaged 50 a day for the last three days. Total poll taxes issued to Negroes previously had totaled 1550. If all Negroes would vote, Wells would be a serious threat.

Will Teach Them to Vote

Under a law passed recently a person entitled to an exemption certificate may take out such a certificate up to three days before election. As many as 10 elderly Negroes stood in line at one time waiting to take out their certificates.

Wells is being promoted by Chas. Brackens, Negro bondsman, who announced he was going to teach Negroes how to vote. Brackens is one of several Negroes testing the Democratic primary law, which bars Negroes from voting, before the supreme court of the United States.

Klan Issues Threat In Dallas Election

(Continued from Page 1)

Dr. Nixon's View

Dr. L. M. Nixon, plaintiff in the two Nixon Cases before the Supreme Court of the United States, has made public his view about the close of Grovey against Townsend, recently decided by that same high court, and familiarly known as the Grovey Case. Dr. Nixon says that Texas Negroes should have never carried the Grovey Case to the Supreme Court, but should have rested upon "what was won for us by the N. A. A. C. P. in the two Nixon Cases.

Just what was won for Texas Negroes in to leave out of his statement. While no one would deny that a vantage ground for a further fight was won, yet we all know those two cases Dr. Nixon is very careful equally well that the Nixon Case did not win the right to vote. Negroes were disenfranchised after the Nixon Cases just as they were before. Even Dr. Nixon himself brought a third case (Nixon against McCann) because he was denied the right to vote after his first two cases had been decided in his favor by the Supreme Court.

Besides, instead of chiding the leaders of the Grovey Case, Dr. Nixon should be praising them; for it is generally recognized that it was the briefs filed by the leaders of the Grovey Case in Dr. Nixon's last case that kept him from losing it, instead of winning it by the narrow margin of five to four. But the leaders of the Grovey Case are not "crowing" over that aid which they rendered to Dr. Nixon's case. The fight for the ballot is the fight of all Texas Negroes and not of any one group.

Dr. Nixon merely shows how childish some people can become. He seems to now think that what Texas Negroes are fighting for is to win some lawsuits before the Supreme Court of the United States. The truth is that we are fighting for the right to vote. Until that right is won, Dr. Nixon could win a thousand lawsuits without achieving our goal.

Let Texas Negroes know the truth. The Nixon Cases have advanced the cause of our franchise rights considerably. Their importance in the struggle must not be minimized. But we are still without an effective voice in our government and in the selection of public officials and the spending of tax moneys. Until we get these things, the ballot fight must be continued.

Texas.

Political-1935

Suffrage.

LET TEXAS NEGROES FOLLOW SUIT

If members of the white race are interested in seeing Negroes win the Grovey case now before the United States Supreme Court, and are willing to make donations to the legal defense fund, it does seem that Houston and Texas Negroes should manifest more than passing notice in this all-important and far-reaching matter.

Defender

The Defender editor (pardon the personal reference here) was stopped by a local white business man, who stated that he was in hearty accord and full sympathy with the Grovey case and wanted to make a small contribution to the fund being raised for presenting the case to the highest legal tribunal in the country; and he further added that he felt that Negroes should vote in all elections just like other American citizens.

He took out his check book and wrote a check for $5, payable to the Texas Negro Civic League, and expressed the hope that the necessary amount of money for the legal defense in connection with this case would be raised at once and that a favorable decision would be handed down by the supreme court.

1-25-35

Are Houston and Texas Negroes going to permit members of other racial groups to show more interest in their suffrage and constitutional rights than they (Negroes) do?

Here is a cause that vitally affects every Negro in Texas and other Southern states, for if this case is lost on appeal it will mean the political disfranchisement and partisan ostracism of Negroes in this and other Dixie states for many years to come.

Houston, Texas.

Let us pay no heed to our bumper crop of "curbstone lawyers" of ebony hue, who stand on the streets and argue loud and long about the legal procedure in this and other such cases, yet who do not contribute one penny to aid the cause in any manner.

This is the Negro's fight and he must not sit supinely by and expect other races to finance and conduct the case; for we have contended for many years that we are grown American citizens and entitled to the same constitutional rights and warranties as other racial elements in our heterogeneous population.

Other racial groups in this country do not ask or expect outsiders to finance and wage court contests for the exercise and enjoyment of their legal and constitutional rights, but on the other hand they shoulder the full responsibility themselves.

Negroes must desire and crave for freedom, justice and liberty to the extent that they will be willing to make any sort of sacrifice to attain their objective, and stop demonstrating so much cowardice, indifference and apathy when such vital issues affecting their race are to the fore.

The Defender has said all of that to say this: Unless Negroes of Houston and Texas raise a sizable amount of money within the next four weeks, the United States Supreme Court may defer reviewing the Grovey case to a later date or term.

Mail, bring or send your donation at once to Dr. W. M. Drake, 419 1-2 Milam Street, Houston, Texas, or A. W. Jackson, Odd Fellows Temple, Houston, Texas, or J. E. Robinson, Sr., Odd Fellows Temple, Houston, Texas.

Persons residing in other cities, excepting Houston, can make their contributions to representatives who have been designated officially for this purpose in their respective communities.

GROVEY DISCUSSES NEGRO AND BALLOT; APPEALS FOR FUNDS

Defender

NOW WHAT?

1-26-35

To Negroes of Texas:

However important the issue may be that arises; however sacrificial may be the task to surmount it; however courageous and conscientious those who lead may honestly and honorably try to secure for the Negro some of the civic and political rights inherent with citizenship, there ever remains a large group of Negroes who have ideas that seem right to them about the proper method of securing this priceless possession, namely, the ballot; but who at the same time refuse to try out this same method which they think will do the job; and who also refuse to make a small donation in any effort put forth by others who are willing to try some way, any way, to secure for the Negro unrestricted right to vote.

Houston

In spite of "back-seat drivers" the United States Supreme Court has decided to hear the case from Harris County which deals with the inherent right of the Democratic party to hold statutory primaries in Texas restricted to white people only. Surely that august body must feel that there is just merit in the case.

Now what is your excuse for refusing to help so worthy a cause? Will the same small group of Negroes be forced to pay the expense which will be incurred in this case, or will Texas Negroes realize the type of political despotism practiced upon them, and as a result rise up in mass and break down the barrier which separates us from citizenship?

As we ponder the economic, civic and political insecurity of the great majority of our people, we wonder how any Negro, whether rich or poor, educated or uneducated, can feel himself so secure in a system of government where his only approach to the party managers is by the backdoor and by hypocritical statements that he does not want the right to vote, while the lack of that right automatically makes him a fool or an imposter or both.

I know many Negroes who boast of white friends whose "white friends" have stood idly by and witnessed their being divested of every earthly possession and disgraced in the community. I once lived in a community the neighbor of a Negro of experience who claimed acquaintance and respect from leading white folks, yet at noonday on a hot summer's day his "white friends" stood in their store doors and saw his only begotten son whipped unmercifully. I recite such instances only that as a people we may give up some of these foolish and absurd illusions we harbor in our hearts regarding this governmental set-up under which we live, and the extent to which our "white friends" will go to help us get civic and political justice.

If we get political freedom, we must pay for it out of our pockets, and it will come if the Negro decides to lay seige. Pray, fight and pay!

With thanks to those able lawyers and those who have given of their means in the Grovey case, we are glad to say we have been successful in taking a case directly from the justice court to the supreme court. The case has cost $405 which sum we have paid. We must have the best in legal service and transportation to Washington, D. C., for several lawyers. Now, Texas, let us put up a real battle! Let us not leave a stone unturned in breaking down this barrier which makes peons of us all!

Yours for a continuous, intelligent and sacrificial fight for civic and politial freedom for the Negro,

R. R. GROVEY
2303 Dowling Street,
Houston. Texas.

Paying For Our Franchise

No better case can be made concerning the immediate need for money with which to finance the Grovey Case, now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States than the editorial written last week in the Houston Defender by Editor C. F. Richardson. Part of that editorial THE INFORMER here reproduces:

"Talk is all right, but it takes real money to carry a case to the United States Supreme Court and then present briefs in the cause, to say nothing about other incidental expenses, such as railroad fare, hotel lodging, et cetera, for the legal counsel connected with the case.

"The lawyers can not sit down in Houston and argue the case in Washington, and the distance is entirely too far for them to attempt to walk there and back.

"As stated before in these columns, this is not R. R. Grovey's fight, but the fight of all Negroes in Houston, Texas, and the South, who want to exercise and enjoy their elective franchise and constitutional rights the same as other racial elements in our polyglot population."

If we really want the right to vote, we must want it bad enough to pay the price of winning it. Either we must pay or say, "The fault, dear Brutus, lies not in our stars, but in ourselves, that we are underlings."

Champion Of Negro Rights To Deliver Inspiring Message

TEXARKANA.—R. R. Grovey, Negro champion of franchise rights of his people, will speak at the Oak Street Baptist Church Sunday, February 10 at 6:30 p. m. Mr. Grovey is one among several Negroes throughout the state who realizes the importance of having the free and untrammeled use of the ballot as provided for by the constitution of the United States. He not only realizes the importance of a voting people, but has the interest of his people sufficiently at heart to make the necessary sacrifice to safeguard them in these sacred rights.

Mr. Grovey is waging the same fight from his county as was waged from this county in the last two campaigns for the governorship of the state. If he wins, then we will as surely win as if Bowie county had won in its own efforts as led by V. G. Goree. The results will be identically the same—we will will vote as other citizens of this country vote.

During the present month he will appear before the Supreme Court of the United States to plead the cause of the Negroes of Texas in the matter of the ballot. It is the hope of The Informer that he will carry with him the full strength of the Negro citizenship of Texas.

Mr. Grovey is a forceful speaker, and the Independent Voter's League, who sponsors his coming here invites every one to be present. There will be no admission fee. Arrangements have ben made for special music by some of the best talent in the city. Your own interest demands that you be out.

BLACK TEXAS AROUSED SAYS R. R. GROVEY

Contributions Pour In To Aid In Vote Battle

INTEREST GROWS

Victory In High Court Would Make History

HOUSTON.—Black Texas is aroused!

The slumbering thousands of Negro citizens of the famed Lone Star State are coming awake at last!

Such is the gist of the message, sent to Dr. W. M. Drake of this city this week, from R. R. Grovey, leader of a battle to ensure Negroes of Texas their just political rights.

Mr. Grovey, now swinging over the state in an intensive campaign to further the cause and to make possible funds for the carrying on of the fight for the right to vote in the statutory Democratic primary elections, has met some discouragement but in the main has been greeted with enthusiasm—and what is more important, with gifts of hard-earned dollars from Negro citizens who realize the magnificent fight for them now in progress.

In Waco on February 7, Mr. Grovey found that no meeting had been arranged because the details had been entrusted to incapable hands. However, Mr. Grovey spoke at a meeting of the Ministerial Alliance and was given a cash donation of $7. Dr. J. Newton Jenkins, in a stirring speech to the Alliance stressed the importance of Mr. Grovey's fight with the result that the Alliance endorsed it. A further action of the powerful Alliance was that all its members agreed to take up a collection in their churches Sunday and to forward the sums realized to the Alliance, which in turn will forward it to Dr. W. M. Drake in Houston.

William McDonald, banker, of Fort Worth, who was asked to arrange for a Grovey meeting there, did nothing about the matter. He is reported to have said that the Grovey fight was a local one and did not affect Fort Worth. Many indignant Fort Worth citizens took the attitude that McDonald's action was a selfish one and condemned him bitterly for it.

However, Dr. T. S. Boone and Dr. G. M. Munchus requested Mr. Grovey to come to Ft. Worth again and promised that on February 17, the date set a great crowd would turn out to hear and help Mr. Grovey. Until it was learned that McDonald was responsible for the failure to hold a Grovey meeting as scheduled many folks throughout the state were amazed, as Fort Worth has a reputation of being progressive—and aggressive too.

Dallas, where a Grovey meeting was scheduled for February 6, has promised to meet its quota of $200 for the Grovey fund. A telegram from Dr. R. T. Hamilton, Wednesday before the meeting, verified the foregoing and brought the welcome news that $50 had already been raised.

Another telegram from Louis Lyons, prominent Austin citizen, to Dr. Drake, director of the Grovey tour, stated that Mr. Grovey need not even make an appearance in Austin as the folks there were already raising their quota.

From Marshall came the news this week, authorized by Dr. George T. Coleman, who enclosed $50, that colored citizens in his town were getting more funds together rapidly and would meet their quota.

Manuel Dibble, prominent Port Arthur civic leader, sent $22.50 as a part of that city quota and informed Dr. Drake that it would raise $50 within a short time.

Similar reports are pouring in from various smaller towns as sentiment rises. It is quite evident to the alert observer that for once Negroes are wide awake and full of fight.

Mr. Grovey's schedule took him to Fort Worth, Feburary 5; Dallas, February 6; Austin, Feburary 7; San Antonio, February 8; Marshall, February 10 (morning); and Texarkana, February 10 (night).

Destiny Is Challeging

The difference between a purposeful man and the ne-er-do-well is that the purposeful one knows he must pay for what he gets, and sets about paying the price; while the other goes on hopefully wishing, without ever realizing life has a price tag on everything worthwhile.

Races and groups have their ne'er do-wells, too. Our group has its share. They hope we'll get better streets; that there'll come a day when ignorant brutes, called police, will not be able to take even our best citizens and club them with impunity; that, instead of being two-thirds of men, as now our teachers will be full citizens, paid like other citizens who teach. Also there are a few selfish critters, like one so-called leader, who shirk the task by saying, "The Grovey case is a matter local to Houston."

The solid, purposeful men and women of the group realize that to get better streets and police protection, and fair pay for Negro teachers, Negroes must get the right to vote; that in order to get the right to vote, Negroes must be willing to sacrifice every lesser thing and concentrate all force and effort on getting it; that for every worthwhile achievement life has required the price of steadfastedness and sacrifice.

These men are urging us to face the issue. Early in March Grovey's case must be argued before the Supreme Court of the United States. If enough money can be raised to get the records ready and the lawyers there, the chances of a favorable decision are about 90 to 10. If the Supreme Court holds Grovey has a right to vote, it means that every Negro in Texas has the right to vote. Your right, your son's right, your daughter's right, and your neighbor's right are involved.

Will a father sacrifice the price of five cigars? Will a mother sacrifice one hair wave or that pair of stockings? Will she have the boy send the nickel he was going to spend for candy? Will the church members postpone building and send one month's portion of the building fund? Will the club put off that party and donate the money to this fight?

The right to vote means everything to us as a group. The issue is up NOW. We must act TODAY or we may lose this chance and be set back years. The price is sacrifice? Will you pay your share? How will you feel if your right is won and you shall not have even given the price of a pencil? This is one of the great moves of history. Become a part of it! Send your check to Dr. Wm. Drake, 419 1-2 Milam, Houston, Texas. Destiny is challenging Texas Negroes!

Political—1935

Texas.

Suffrage.

Pay Your Poll Tax

Don't let anybody make you believe that you should not pay your poll tax. If you pay your poll tax you will be a citizen; if you fail to pay your poll tax you will not be a citizen.

Don't let anybody fool you into believing that you will be better off if you are not a citizen. Pay your poll tax.

New York Times

JAN 15 1935

High Court to Test Negro Ban.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The Texas Democratic Committee's action in barring Negroes from party primaries will be tested in the Supreme Court under an order granted today to R. R. Grovey. On July 9, 1934, he was refused an absentee ballot to vote in the Democratic primary. He declared he was unjustly disfranchised and brought suit against Albert Townsend, County Clerk of Harris County. A State court gave a judgment favoring Townsend and Grovey brought his case to the Supreme Court.

NEGRO GETS REVIEW

Supreme Court To Pass On Texas Voting Question

WASHINGTON — (AP) — The Supreme Court agreed Monday to pass on the contention of R. R. Grovey, Harris County, Texas, Negro, that he was prevented from voting at Democratic primaries in that state.

He asked a review even though the case had not been decided by the highest state court and the suit was for only $10 damages, which gives no right of appeal.

Grovey asserted he was qualified under state laws to vote as a member of the Democratic party.

At the Democratic primary election in July, 1934, he said he was prevented by Albert Townsend, county clerk, from voting, by being denied a ballot.

Grovey alleged the state Democratic convention in 1932 had restricted the right to vote at primaries of that party to white citizens.

He brought suit against Townsend for $10 damages in a Justice Court and lost.

The Supreme Court has declared invalid a Texas statute which prohibited Negroes from voting at Democratic elections. Since then the same results have been sought by action of the Democratic party organization in the state.

Voteless White Virginians

OF COURSE, every one knows why we have the poll tax law. It was designed at the outset to keep the Negro from exercising his franchise rights. The way it works is simple. To vote in Virginia a citizen must have paid his poll tax for the three preceding years—and he must have paid it six months before the election, at a time when only party leaders are giving a thought to the subject. And judging from results, the desired object has been attained. Relatively few Negroes view their franchise rights seriously enough to pay the poll tax each year within the specified time limit.

But, recalling BOOKER T. WASHINGTON's theory referred to here editorially two weeks ago in another connection—"A man cannot keep another in the gutter without staying down with him"—it appears that the poll tax law has disfranchised a large majority of whites as well. Virginia cast only 140,000 votes in the 1934 November election, while West Virginia, with a smaller population, but no poll tax law, cast 600,000 ballots.

We have reason to be encouraged when the white press of the state begins to open broadsides against such legal disfranchisement. An awakened public conscience has also led to the formation in Richmond of the Virginia Anti-Poll Tax League. The immediate object of current agitation is the emancipation of our state government from control by a small but effective political machine. As the *Portsmouth Star* points out, it is much easier for the party organization to control Virginia's 140,000 votes than it would be for it to handle 600,000.

As stated, the concern at present is to break the strangle hold of a dominating political machine. But one conspicuous result, if this movement is successful, will be the eradication of the last illegitimate descendent of the original disfranchisement devices, and, therefore, the return of the government to the people.

CHALLENGE TO TEXAS NEGROES!

The decision of the United States Supreme Court to review the case of R. R. Grovey, Houston Negro Democrat, who appealed from an adverse verdict in the justice of peace court of Harris County in a $10 damage suit against the former Harris County clerk, for denying him the right to cast an absentee ballot last summer, means that Negroes of Houston and Texas must get busy at once and raise $3,000.

This amount of money, a small sum where the inherent, constitutional and sacred rights of nearly 1,000,000 Texas Negroes are at stake, must be raised within the next 60 days so that briefs can be prepared and submitted to the highest court in the land; so that the attorneys can study and familiarize themselves with the history of former primary cases and all state laws appertaining thereto, and in order that funds might be made available for legal counsel to go to Washington to appear and argue the case before the supreme court.

Since the outcome of this case will affect every Negro in Texas, both present and future (as well as Negroes in other Southern states), a citywide, countywide and statewide appeal is being made for immediate funds, and the Texas Negro Civic League has agreed to accept the responsibility of raising this money.

Key men in most of the populous centers of Texas have been designated to conduct financial drives in their respective communities and forward the money at once either to A. W. Jackson, secretary, Odd Fellows Temple, Houston, Texas, or W. M. Coleman, treasurer, Masonic Temple, Fort Worth, Texas.

Concerted, immediate action is imperative on the part of all race-loving, patriotic and red-blooded Texas Negroes, if this case is to be prosecuted to a successful culmination.

The first great battle was achieved when the supreme court of the nation decided to hear the case, and now the court's final and far-reaching decision will hinge upon the presentation of the case by legal counsel for Mr. Grovey, who is merely serving as a symbol for the Negro citizenry of Texas.

Here is a most worthy appeal and every Negro in Texas is asked and expected to respond with a donation of some kind at once, even if no one solicits him or her. Do it now—delay is dangerous!

Here is a challenge which Negroes of Texas must accept without hesitation or mental reservation.

TEXAS VOTE BAR CASE TO U. S. TRIBUNAL

Supreme Court Will Hear Arguments in March Or April

(Photo on Page 3)

WASHINGTON. — The Supreme court of the United States decided Monday, January 13, to hear the application of Texas Negroes for a review of the method by which they are disfranchised in the statutory Democratic primary elections of the state. Arguments will be heard before the high tribunal in March or April.

The case was originally filed in the Justice Court, Precinct No. 1, Position No. 2, Judge Campbell R. Overstreet presiding, by R. H. Grovey, one of Texas' Negro leaders in the vote fight, against Albert Townsend, county clerk of Harris county, Texas, on September 10, 1934.

Denied Right to Vote

Mr. Grovey alleged in his petition that he had been denied the right to cast an absentee ballot in last summer's statutory Democratic primary elections, in which Governor James V. Allred and other state and national officers were elected to the positions which they now hold. Mr. Grovey further alleged that he was denied the right to vote solely and only because he was a member of the Negro race, and that the privation of his franchise on the ground of race and color alone was in violation of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States.

Mr. Grovey charged in his petition in the justice court "that by a consistent course of statutory enactment and judicial decisions, since the original passage of the statutory primary election laws of Texas in 1903, the state of Texas has deprived the managers of such elections of all power to fix qualifications for voting therein, inconsistent with the qualifications for

electors provided in the constitution and laws of the state of Texas, except in the one instance where the party managers have been authorized and permitted and protected by said course of legislative enactment and judicial decisions in excluding Negroes from voting in said statutory primary elections."

Disfranchised a Million

By various allegations of this kind Mr. Grovey set up the contention that the state of Texas through its legislature and appellate courts, had deliberately disenfranchised the million Negroes of the Lone Star state in violation of decisions of the Supreme court of the United States.

By two different orders entered on September 24 and 25, 1934, the justice court denied Mr. Grovey's rights and claims of Federal protection against disfranchisement, it is stated in the petition before the Supreme court of the United States.

On last December 6, Mr. Grovey filed his application for a writ of certiorari, in which he asked the Supreme court of the United States to review the actions of the justice court in denying the Federal rights which he had raised and which the justice court had overruled.

On last Monday, January 14, the Supreme court of the United States granted Mr. Grovey's petition for certiorari, which means that the highest court in the land will receive briefs and hear arguments on the merits of the case.

Case is Far-Reaching

It is said by leaders of the vote fight in Texas that this case is expected to be one of the most celebrated in the history of the legal battles which Negroes have fought for full citizenship rights. This is thought to be true not only because of the novel procedure of going from a justice of the peace court direct to the Supreme court of the United States, but also because it is felt that the Supreme court will lay down fundamental rules governing the voting rights of the million Negroes of Texas and the 10 million Negroes of the South, which will govern for many years to come.

Those leading the vote fight are R. R. Grovey, chairman, Dr. W. M. Drake, secretary, and J. E. Robinson Sr., treasurer, all of Houston, Texas. The attorneys for Mr. Grovey are J. Alston Atkins, Carter W. Wesley, and F. S. K. Whittaker of Houston, and A. S. Wells, of Dallas, Texas.

Funds to carry on the fight are very much needed, and may be sent to either of the above named, or to The Informer, 409 Smith street, Houston, Texas.

GIVES CREDIT TO ATTORNEYS FOR BLAZING TRAIL

No Fees Were Paid In Vote Case Pending In Supreme Court

WINS VOTE TEST

NAACP Att'y States Phase of Law in Case Had Escaped Notice

EL PASO.—High praise was given here recently by Fred C. Knollenberg, attorney for the NAACP in the Nixon Vote Cases before the Supreme Court of the United States, of the lawyers in the Grovey Vote Case, now pending in the Supreme Court which involves the same questions which were raised in the Nixon Cases. Attorneys for the Grovey Vote Case are J. Alston Atkins, Carter W. Wesley, and F. S. K. Whittaker, all of Houston, and A. S. Wells, of Dallas.

The Nixon Cases were started in the United States District Court, and were carried from there to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and then the Supreme Court of the United States granted a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

In the Grovey Case the suit was filed in a justice of the peace court, and, upon petition filed by Mr. Grovey's attorneys, the Supreme Court of the United States granted a writ of certiorari direct to the justice of the peace court thus granting a review of the justice court's judgement.

The last Nixon Case, it is reported, cost about $8,000 in expenses and attorney fees. The expenses of getting the Grovey Case into the Supreme Court of the United States were less than $500.00. No attorney fees have been paid to date in the Grovey case; the attorneys for Mr. Grovey taking the case upon the understanding that no fees would be payable or even considered until the case was definitely before the highest court of the land.

In one of his letters, written voluntarily and without any suggestion from them to attorneys for Mr. Grovey, Mr. Knollenberg said:

You have blazed a new trail and I sincerely hope that you will be able to fix that trail in a way that it will be well marked, and broad enough so it may be compelled to be followed by all of the election officials, and I hope the Courts as well."

"I am frank to say that I did not think you could do it the way you did, and I can only wish you continued success from this point on."

Mr. Knollenberg also gave an interview to one of El Paso's leading daily newspapers, which is reported as follows in said newspaper:

"Negro Attorney Wins Vote Test. Houstonian Appeals Case to U. S. Court.—A Negro attorney of Houston has gone over the head of the Texas state supreme court and forced a review of the state court's decision by the U. S. supreme court in the matter of the right of Negroes to vote in the Democratic primaries, according to Fred C. Knollenberg, El Paso attorney.

Knollenberg stated that whenever a lower court of last resort denies, or is alleged to have denied, anyone his constitutional rights, then a direct appeal to the U. S. supreme court is possible.

J. Alston Atkins, Houston Negro attorney, sued in a justice court for $10 damages in the matter of a client's being denied the right to vote. By suing for only $10, Atkins made the justice's court the court of last resort, because when a suit for less than $20 is brought in a justice's court, no appeal to another court is permissable under the law.

When the justice's court ruled against Atkins, therefore, a direct appeal to the U. S. supreme court was permissable.

Knollenberg admitted yesterday that this phase of the law had not previously come to his attention."

Texan Thinks Bloodshed Will Come Before Ballot

WASHINGTON. — "To break down a barrier like that (disfranchisement) will take blood up to your neck," was the pronouncement of Daniel C. Bromon, of Beaumont, Texas, here to attend hearings on the oil industry, now being conducted at the Department of Interior.

Bromon is president of Local 229, National Association of Oil Field Workers of America. At the Magnolia Petroleum company, Beaumont, Texas, he charges that the wage differential already allowed by the oil industry code—that of permitting 10 per cent of the total number of employes to be paid 80 per cent of the minimum wage—has been misused by this company, which employs almost 2,000 persons.

He believes also that actually 90 per cent of the total of 500 colored employes are receiving only 80 per cent of the minimum wage of 48 cents per hour—38 1-2 cents—while only 10 per cent, or 50 colored employes, are receiving even the minimum wage prescribed by the code.

Cites Differential

He also charges that the head rigger at the Magnolia yards, a colored man, Sherman Herron, was getting 50 cents an hour, while the white rigger doing the same work was getting 95 cents an hour, thus saving the company $56 monthly on one man's wages.

Referring to the code as "commercial slavery," the Texan stated that he had been offered a wage of 60 cents an hour if he would break up his organization. "I would not do it," he said, "for a $100 an hour."

This leader, who is also president of the Laboring Men's Protective association, an organization with 1,500 members, says that a company union formed by the company officials was represented to the workers as an organization sponsored by the Federal government.

Left by Whites

Not until the 16 white representatives went to a convention at Dallas, leaving the five colored representatives at home, did the Negroes realize what had happened, he said.

The Negro employes then went to the office to find out why they, too, were not being sent to the convention.

"This is not discrimination," they were told. "Your job is in the yard. You might go up to Dallas and talk to some of these newspaper reporters and say something to 'throw off' on the Magnolia company."

Couldn't Stand It

"I couldn't stand it any longer," said Bromon. He, together with the white oil field workers, is petitioning for a 60 cents an hour, five-day, 30-hour week. "If we don't get anything out of these hearings, you can look for the fire-crackers to pop!"

The other Negro representatives of the company union were bought off, he charged, adding, "If I'd sell out, the Negro people wouldn't have any representative here now."

He says that because of his presence at meetings of white oil field workers, where he votes, and is a member of the committee on by-laws, an inroad is being made on jim-crow practices.

Consults Houston

While here, Bromon consulted with Charles H. Houston of the N. A. A. C. P. and dean of Howard university law school, and with Mrs. Virginia McGuire, president of the local branch, N. A. A. C. P., relative to ways and means of circumventing the disfranchisement to which the colored people of Texas are subjected. He is an active member of the Beaumont N. A. A. C. P.

Describing himself as "a common man with plenty of nerve—it takes it in the South now," the "man from Main Street" said of the race situation:

Get Killed If Necessary

"All the black man's got to do is to be a man—hold on—get killed if necessary.

"Superiority is in the thinking. If I beat a man thinking, then I'm the best—matters not what color I am."

Significant of a change in the South's racial philosophy were these words:

"To do what I'm trying to do, somebody'll have to die or suffer."

"Jesus Christ died!

"They're looking for me to get killed. I may get killed—I don't know.

"But the poor whites are for me; therefore, there's been no lynching so far."

An appreciable part of Bomon's expenses to the hearing at the Department of the Interior was contributed by the "poor whites" with whom he has joined forces.

Political - 1935

Texas.

"Beginning of The End" For Negro In America Is Seen In High Court Primary Opinion

Planet 4-6-35

"Southern Negro Ruined; 15th Amendment Is Gone", Texas Attorney Wires The Tribune on Ruling

Richmond, Va.

"CONTRARY TO PUBLIC POLICY"

See Nullification of 14th Amendment in Ruling of Highest Tribunal; Return To Republicanism, DePriest Says

By ORRIN C. EVANS

The "beginning of the end" of Negro progress in America is the interpretation placed upon the Texas Primary opinion rendered by the Supreme Court, last Monday, by Richard D. Evans, Waco, Texas, attorney, in a telegraphic reply to TRIBUNE queries.

"The Southern Negro is ruined and has no rights without the ballot," he continued. "The Fifteenth Amendment is gone."

Evans has been one of the most active forces in pushing the fight against the Texas law under which the Democratic State Committee barred Negroes from the Democratic Primaries.

Philadelphia Negro attorneys echo the interpretation placed upon the Supreme Court opinion by Evans.

Contrary To Public Policy

The opinion of the highest tribunal in the United States was typified as "contrary to public policy" by E. Washington Rhodes, president of the National Bar Association.

"In my opinion, the decision of the Supreme Court in sustaining the right of the Democratic Party to restrict its membership to whites in Texas is contrary to public policy," said Rhodes.

"While I agree that a political party is considered a voluntary organization, it is common knowledge that the primary election machinery is controlled by the respective State governments.

"The opinion of the Supreme Court states that 'the petitioner confused the privilege of membership in the party with the right to vote for one who is to hold a public office.'

"Apparently," continued Rhodes, "the Supreme Court is confused, because therein lies the crux of the whole matter.

The opinion of the Supreme Court says: "With the former (referring to whether or not a Negro could be a member of a particular party) the State need have no concern. With the latter (referring to whether the Negro has the right to vote for one who is running for public office) it is found to concern itself, for the general election is the function of the State government, and discrimination by State as respect to the participation of the Negro on account of race or color is prohibited by the Federal Constitution.

Good Legal Reasoning—But

"While that appears to be good legal reasoning, as a practical proposition there is no distinction between the two. The whole matter, therefore, reduces itself to the proposition that if the Negro can be barred from participation in a Primary election under the conditions which exist in Texas the ballot which they might cast at the General election is, in effect, no more than a scrap of paper," Rhodes continued.

"It is generally conceded that where Federal rights as in this case had been specialy set up and claimed in a State court it is the province of the Supreme Court to inquire not merely whether it was denied in express terms but whether it was denied in substance and effect," he concluded.

The return of the Negro in large numbers to the fold of Republicanism is prophesied by formed Congressman Oscar DePriest.

Return To G. O. P.

"The effect of the Supreme Court decision in the Texas case forces the Negroes who seek racial advancement and their Constitutional rights back into the ranks of the Republican Party," wired the ex-Congressman.

Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, wired: "Cannot give definite opinion until we have had opportunity to see full text of decision, which we are securing. Case was not handled by N. A. A. C. P."

'Liberals' On Supreme Ct. Don't Dissent

Planet

By ORRIN C. EVANS

The living member of what has been characterized as "one of the most notable partnerships" in the history of American judiciary failed to dissent in the Supreme Court Texas primary opinion, decided last Monday at Washington.

4-6-35

Justice Louis D. Brandeis, representative in the nation's highest tribunal of a minority group in America, was in accord with the decision that legally justifies limiting the primary vote in Texas to white citizens and barring Negroes.

Richmond, Va.

"Justice Holmes and Brandeis dissent" was for years a shibboleth in American legal circles. With the recent death of former Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, Justice Brandeis, long considered a Liberal, remained.

Surprise has been expressed in many quarters regarding the failure to dissent on the part of the aged Justice Brandeis.

Looked upon as Liberals on the present tribunal are Justice Brandeis, Stone, Roberts and Cardoza. Negroes generally have not revived from the shock occasioned by their vote.

Significant, too, is the failure of Justice Cardoza to dissent when it is recalled that on May 2, 1932, when the Supreme Court threw out as invalid the Texas law under which the Democratic State Committee barred Negroes from the Democratic primaries, he stated in delivering the opinion:

"The path of the matter is simply this: that when those agencies are invested with an authority independent of the will of the association in whose name they undertake to speak, they become to that extent the organs of the State itself, the repositories of official power. They are then the governmental instruments whereby parties are organized and regulated."

Previously—in March, 1927—the Court set aside a Texas law which barred Negroes from voting in State Democratic primaries.

At that time Justice McReynolds delivered a dissenting opinion, in which Justices Van Devanter, Sutherland and Butler joined.

They took the view that the "notion that the statute converts the Executive Committee into an agency of the State lacks support."

McREYNOLDS CONSTRUCTION

At that time, referring to the former action declaring invalid the Texas law prohibiting Negroes from voting in Democratic primaries, Justice McReynolds asserted it was fair to construe the present law as an intention of the Legislature to rescind its former act and to recognize "the general right of political parties to prescribe qualifications for memberships." Under such a construction the law should be sustained, the minority insisted.

The reviewing of the primary case on Monday marked the fourth test which Negroes have brought in asserting a constitutional right to participate in the Texas primaries.

The Texas case has attracted more than ordinary interest because of the ruses and devices whereby Negroes are prevented from voting in various States in the South.

DEVICES USED

In many instances the "grandfather clause," tests of high intelligence, poll taxes and even a requirement to expound a passage of the Bible have been employed as tests.

There is no further appeal in the case, but the opinion read last Monday by Justice Roberts (Philadelphian) recalls a bitter reflection of Abraham Lincoln, embittered because of the Supreme Court ruling on the Dred Scott case. He stated, "We cannot defy the Court, but we can change the Judges."

An interesting slant on the Supreme Court was given by Louis B. Boudin in 1932. Boudin is a recognized authority on governmental judiciary.

He stated:

"The Constitutional provision forbidding a State to pass laws impairing the obligation of contracts is one which the Court leans heavily on in its protection of property rights. If in the question of jury trial it can even overlook express Constitutional provisions in the question of safeguarding property rights, it gives the term "contract" the broadest of possible interpretations.

"But the outstanding example of the Court's eagerness to give every possible benefit of every reasonable—and some fantastic—interpretations of the Constitution, is shown in the fate of the Fourteenth Amendment. This amendment provides that "no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its juris-

diction the equal protection of the laws."

"The purpose of the Fourteenth Amendment, which went into effect on July 28, 1868, was to protect the newly enfranchised Negro in his rights against the hostile legislation of the Southern States. The Supreme Court in interpreting the Constitution seeks always the intent of the framers. In the case of this amendment that intent was clearly understood and if those who framed it were still alive, there could be no doubt on that score.

"But the Court began by nullifying the Fourteenth Amendment so that it could not be used to protect Negro rights and then proceeded to give that amendment an entirely new meaning and a new significance in American life.

"The first purpose was accomplished by "interpreting" the amendment to mean that United States citizenship was something distinct from State citizenship, ruling that only "United States citizenship" was protected by the amendment and declaring that all the fundamental civil rights are attributes of State citizenship, not citizenship in the United States.

"Having voided the Fourteenth amendment in so far as human rights are concerned, the Court, case by case, proceeded to erect the Fourteenth amendment into our greatest protection of private interest and our greatest obstacle to legislation safeguarding the public welfare."

"In the Constitution no provision is made for declaring laws unconstitutional. The Constitutional Convention said nothing about the grant of that power to the Supreme Court."

The challenge which the Supreme Court reviewed last Monday was brought by R. R. Grovey, a Negro resident of Harris County, Texas.

Grove said he was qualified under State laws to vote as a member of the Democratic party, but that Albert Townsend, County Clerk of Harris County, would not give him a ballot in the 1934 primary. He was defeated in lower courts, and eventually brought his appeal to Washington.

—NEGRO COUNCILMAN—

BAR STUDIES LATEST TEXAS VOTE DECISION

4-20-35

NEW YORK, April 19.—The decision of the United States supreme court giving a Democratic party in Texas the right to bar Negroes from membership and thus prevent them from voting in the Democratic primary, is being studied by the legal committee of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, together with the briefs presented to the supreme court by both sides.

The case was not handled by the N.A.A.C.P. although it had won three successful Texas primary decisions prior to this case. The case which the supreme court decided April 1 was handled exclusively by Texans, who financed it from start to finish.

The Association declared that it will give all possible study to ways to secure the participation of qualified Negro voters in the Democratic primaries in Texas and elsewhere in the South. There is a bare possibility that a reconsideration may be asked, but it is more likely that if there is any chance of upsetting the ruling, an entirely new case will be built up by the N.A.A.C.P.

CLEBURNE, TEX.
MORNING REVIEW

WHITE MAN'S PRIMARIES

The supreme court has again handed down a decision relative to the right of negroes to vote in the Democratic primaries.

This time the ruling is that the State Democratic convention's resolution barring negroes from the primaries is valid.

That may be the law but we can see no justice in it. A negro pays his poll and property tax like anyone else. He is classed as a citizen. Why should he not have a hand in naming who or how his government is to be run?

It may be popular to bar negroes from the primaries but we certainly can see no justice.

Asheville, N. C., Times
April 10, 1935

The Negro As A Voter

CONCEDING the difficulties of the task, The Texas Weekly, commenting on the Supreme Court's decision upholding the barring of Negroes from Democratic primaries in Texas, presents this thoughtful and far-reaching view of the matter:

But the problem which has not been escaped is the responsibility of Texas and the South to acclimate the Negro in their political systems and to educate him in the responsibilities of government so that he may some day assume his proportionate share of the burden. . . . a Negro population educated in the responsibilities of citizenship would redound ultimately to the betterment of the state and the race.

LAFAYETTE, IND.
JOURNAL & COURIER

APR 9 1935

Negro Voters in Texas

That Texas primary election case decided by the supreme court of the United States should be interesting reading to the colored citizen in the north who has allied himself with the new deal party. Texas, which is overwhelmingly democratic, passed a state law giving the state committee the right to say who might belong to the democratic party. The committee declared that no colored person could be a democrat in Texas and Negroes were barred from taking part in the primary.

A colored voter took the case to the state courts, where the decision was against him. He then appealed to the supreme court of the United States. That tribunal has ruled that, under the constitution, Texas could not prevent a colored citizen from voting, but that the democratic party is not a unit of the government, but a voluntary association, and can decide who are eligible to its membership. The Negro is not permitted to be a democrat in Texas and that party finds ways to see that he does not vote, although prevention is a violation of his legal rights.

The democrats of Texas would have no influence outside of their own state if it were not for the support they get from democrats in other states. Neither will they be likely to give any consideration to the rights of the colored citizens of the Lone Star state so long as they do not have to. The only chance the colored man has to do anything for his Texas brothers is to use his influence where it is permitted to count—in the north. He never will get anywhere by letting a party step on him in one state and pulling its chestnuts out of the fire in another.—Indianapolis Star

Political - 1935

Suffrage

Texas.

F-L-A-S-H

A wire from A. S. Wells of Dallas to J. Alston Atkins says this: "PROGRESSIVE CITIZENS LEAGUE RAISED ITS QUOTA. WILL MAIL CHECK THURSDAY FOR TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS."

Congratulations, you alert, militant, progressive Dallas folks! Your quick response in an all-important issue of the nature of the Grovey case which involves the political rights of every Negro in Texas should go down in the annals of Texas history as one of the finest gestures ever recorded. There is little doubt that the Negro citizens of other cities which have promised to raise their quotas within a short time will live up to their promises. Again, CONGRATULATIONS DALLAS!

F-L-A-S-H!

A wire just received from the clerk of the Supreme Court states that the Grovey case will not be reached for hearing before March 4. This gives a few days additional time for its preparation and for sufficient funds to be raised to defray costs. Send your check, money order or contribution in any form TODAY! Funds may be sent to Dr. W. M. Drake, care of THE INFORMER, Houston, Texas.

DALLAS. (Informer Staff) —This city showed its progressive spirit and civic pride Wednesday, February 6 when an enthusiastic crowd gathered to hear R. R. Grovey, leader of the fight to give the Negro the ballot in this state.

Mr. Grovey, dynamic, forceful and obviously teeming with sincerity scored heavily with his audience in his speech especially when he said such things as these:

"I am concerned most about the Negro and the ballot .There is no way possible for us to come into our own in our communities without the ballot and we all know it. If we are turned down this time by the Supreme Court, I AM GOING TO ROLL UP MY SLEEVES AND FIGHT THE HARDER!"

Reputation Grows

Already throughout the state Mr. Grovey is attaining the reputation of being a political Moses; and his common-sense presentation of the issue at stake do much to increase this reputation. Mr. Grovey, witty, able, is demonstrating a singleness of purpose which refuses to be sidetracked by any difficulty.

Judge A. S. Wells presided at the meeting. He thanked Mr. Grovey for coming and for his speech. The Judge invited anyone in the audience to express himself with the result that many did.

Said Dr. R. T. Hamilton: "We have heard a masterful address. In voting for a man I want to know how he stands on the Negro question. I don't care what his platform is."

What They Said

Said C. W. Rice "Dallas people will do their part."

Said Charles Brackins: "Dallas is going to raise that $200."

Said Dr. Wm. Greene: "I am heartily in accord with the movement and I'll do all I can to put it over."

Said Dr. L. G. Pinkston: "I am sure we all appreciate this great lecture. I believe in keeping on trying. If we lose in the Supreme court, take it back again."

Among those present were: Rev O. T. McKinney, Mrs. H. D. Winn Mr. Porter, Dr. J. G. Hardin, Chas Brackins, T. B. Madison, C. P. Johnson, U. L. S. Booker, Mr. and Mrs Thornton, O. J. Love, Dr. B. E Howell, Dr. L. G. Pinkston, Dr. R T. Hamilton, Mr. Bragg, Roy Lay Mr. Robinson, T. J. Hilliard, C. L Walton, Miss Roxie Ruffin, C. W Rice, Dr. E. Holmer Browne, C. H Bynum, Dr. C. W. McAshan, Misses Marion Hill and Vivian Thomas, E Dillard, Rev. R. T. Andrews, D. W Satcher, Lewis Wills, Rev. Jno. L Coleman. Detroit, Mich; Mr. and Mrs. Luckey, and Piccola Wade, of the INFORMER.

A mass meeting at which Mr. Grovey will speak will be held Sunday in Fort Worth under the auspices of a group headed by Dr. T. S. Boone, Dr. G. M. Munchus, Dr. Fleming and Grandmaster Coleman. These men and their group, in defiance of a certain element in their city which short-sightedly declared the Grovey case to be a matter local to Harris County, have put forth strenuous effort towards raising their quota and Mr. Grovey is confident that they will do that.

The Texarkana meeting Sunday night under the direction of Dr. Jamison and V. G. Goree at the Eighth Street Baptist Church, drew a packed audience which listened intently to Mr. Grovey's speech. Fifty dollars was raised at that time and the balance was promised within a short time.

Most people are beginning to take the attitude of Rev. Newton B. Jenkins who said in the Waco meeting last Monday night: "If the Negroes in Texas can get political emancipation for $3,000 (the sum estimated the fighting of the Grovey case will cost) it will be a small sum to pay!"

TEXARKANA. — R. R. Grovey spoke to a large audience at the Oak Street Baptist church last Sunday night. This being his first visit to these part he was not known as a speaker, and the address he delivered under such circumstances took everyone off his feet. From the beginning Mr. Grovey held the entire audience completely in his grasp and kept them so until he took his seat nearly an hour later.

He pointed out in a convincing way the loss we suffer as a race because we are denied our constitutional right to vote. Our loss he pointed out was not only political but economical, and social as well. He urged that we stop playing the hypocrite with the white man and let him know on every possible occasion that it is true we do want and need the ballot for every reason he himself wants and needs it. He told of his past efforts to secure the ballot for him and his people and promised to remain in the fight until his rightful dues had been granted.

Dr. Jamison Was M. C.

Dr. G. U. Jamison acted as master of ceremonies and himself made an eloquent appeal that we support the efforts being made by Mr. Grovey, Dr. Drake and their attorneys. He also took occasion to thank the Oak Street Church, its pastor and members for their liberal attitude toward all public needs of Texarkana, especially in the use of their spacious and beautiful church. The speaker was introduced by V. G. Goree.

$50 Turned In

After the speaking was over, $25 was placed on the table by the audience and an additional $25 was turned over by Dr. G. U. Jamison, Dr. W. T. Thompson and V. G. Goree, who had made these solicitations from individuals and churches during the day. This was done they said for fear weather conditions, which were threatening, might hinder the scheduled night meeting. The churches appealed to and represented in the effort were: Sunset Baptist, Hopewell, C. M. E., Polly Chapel Baptist and Union Hill Baptist.

Other persons to speak on the program were Rev. A. M. Plant, Rev. G. R. King and Rev. C. C. Wilson, the broadminded pastor of Oak Street where the meeting was held. The total of $50 was forwarded to Dr. Wm. Drake, secretary of the Grovey movement.

It was promised that the names of all donors would appear in the columns of the INFORMER but the collections made in the churches did not record the names of the donors which makes it impossible to get all the names, so in fairness to those who contributed no names are being printed.

HOUSTON.—In an interview with R. R. Grovey shortly after his arrival in the city Tuesday, the militant fighter had many vital and interesting things to say.

"We have been able in this fight as never before," said Mr. Grovey "to awaken an interest in this all-important question. The thinking minds of our people are losing their apathy and are coming around to accepting the responsibility of leadership and sacrifice in this cause which concerns the fundamental rights of every Negro in this state.

Masses Want Leadership

"The masses are yearning for honest, intelligent leadership and will follow such leadership if properly directed. This is the psychological time to perfect a strong state organization along the lines of the Texas Negro Civic League in which a complete program for civic and political well-being can be carried forward.

"I take the position that nothing in Negro life, education, wealth or whatnot can take the place of the ballot. The Negro can make other adjustments necessary along other lines when he has secured for himself the unrestricted rights which should be his as an American citizen."

Texas Citizens Believe In Progress

Enthusiasm such as has seldom been manifested in this state over any issue has been steadily growing for the Grovey fight for the ballot. All over the state Negroes are sensing the case will be won and that this time the right to vote fully will be granted without further efforts on the part of white leaders to block it.

Sunday, in Fort Worth, R. R. Grovey spoke at three large meetings held in three leading churches of the city.

His first meeting was held in the morning at Allen Chapel A. M. E. church, whose pastor is the Rev. J. H. Smith. The second, held in the afternoon was at the Mt. Gilead Baptist church, whose pastor is the Rev. T. S. Boone. The third meeting was held at night at St. James Baptist church, pastored by the Rev. John Winn.

At all three meetings high enthusiasm and interest was manifested by Grovey's hearers who did more than show they were just interested—they displayed their honest sincerity in the form of considerable cash contributions to the great cause. The full amount collected Sunday has not yet been made public as the Fort Worth folks asked that they be given the same chance that Dallas had—that of raising their full quota before announcing it.

Rev. Boone, W. S. Coleman, Dr. Munchus, O. C. Crook, Dr. Fleming and others of the leading citizens of the city formed a committee of 60 whose duty it was to take collections in all of the churches this Sunday in order to round out Fort Worth's quota. These men assured Mr. Grovey that Fort Worth would "go over the top"—and there is no doubt at all that it will.

Efforts are being made and plans completed this week for meetings in San Antonio despite thinly veiled opposition on the part of certain so-called leaders who apparently hold the attitude that if they can not get any personal glory out of the matter, then it ought to fail, even though

the political rights of approximately one million Negroes in the state of Texas are involved.

Such selfishnes, however, does not extend to other people in this progressive town and there is little doubt that the same spirit of civic duty will prevail here as has been manifested in other Texas cities.

Dr. W. M. Drake, Houston, director of Mr. Grovey's battle, whose labors in this behalf have been of an arduous nature is proving that it is quite possible for every penny contributed to be accounted for and his books, which contain a record of all monies received in this case are open for inspection to any and all who may care to see the financial status of the fight.

Funds are still urgently needed and every Negro who has pride in himself and his race should not hesitate to send something to aid the fight for the ballot. History is in the making and those who do not have a part in it will regret it.

If We Win This Time They Can't Stop Us!

By CARTER WESLEY

Now that it is settled that the Supreme Court of the United States will hear the Grovey case, challenging the right of the Democratic party to bar Negroes from the primary elections, many are asking whether the Democrats won't find some other way to bar us. The answer is: not hardly. The reasons take longer to give and are involved in the history of the scheme to bar Negroes.

The first effort to bar Negroes came with the Terrell Election Law in 1903. This initial regulation authorized each county executive committee of the Democratic party to prescribe additional qualifications for participation in the primary elections.

At first Negroes voted in most counties, but more and more various county executive committees would exclude Negroes by adding the word white. But there were always counties that permitted Negroes to vote. By 1923 there was enough sentiment against Negroes voting to encourage those opposed to get a statute passed barring Negroes from the Democratic primaries.

Statute Amended

So the 1903 Statute was amended in 1923 so as to take the power to fix qualifications from the county executive committees and directing that:

" . . . all qualified voters under the laws and constitution of the State of Texas, who are bona fide members of the Democratic party shall be eligible to participate in any Democratic primary election, provided such voter complies with all laws and rules governing party primary elections; however, in no event shall a Negro be eligible to participate in a Democratic party primary election held in the State of Texas."

This law was attacked in various local courts by Negroes. Finally Dr. L. A. Nixon of El Paso took the issue to the Supreme Court of the United States and that court pronounced the statute unconstitutional in so far as it barred Negroes from voting, in the case of Nixon vs. Herndon et al, March 7, 1927.

Immediately Dan Moody, the then governor of Texas, called a special session of the legislature to devise ways of keeping Negroes out of the Democratic primary. As of June 7, 1927, the Legislature amended the law, omiting the words barring Negroes, and lodged the power to fix qualifications for voting in the State Executive Committee, which was headed by W. O. Huggins, late editor of The Houston Chronicle.

Perhaps, it might hlep us to get the significance of the above amendment, if we remember that, in order for Negroes to successfully invoke the protection of the Constitutional guarantees, the STATE has to have invaded one's right. If private persons wrong him the Supreme Court can't be reached because the Constitution only says, "No STATE shall do thus and so."

In giving the executive committee the power to fix qualifications, the Legislature was trying to place the power in private hands so Negroes could not appeal to the Supreme Court.

Passed Resolution

As we expected, the State Executive Committee immediately passed a resolution providing that only "whites" could take part in the Democratic primary. Again Dr. L. A. Nixon (Texas Negroes owe him much) went to the Supreme Court and in Nixon vs Condon, May 2, 1932, that Court held that the State Executive Committee was exercising state power and therefore its bar was state action and unconstitutional.

EL PASO TEX.
HERALD

FEB 5 1935

USE E. P. DECISIONS IN NEGRO VOTE CASE

Negroes Raise Funds To Present Supreme Court Arguments

Texas Negroes, raising a $3000 fund to aid in presenting to the United States Supreme Court the test case involving their right to vote in Texas primary elections, will use decisions in two cases from El Paso, L. A. Nixon, El Paso Negro physician, said today.

The physician won two decisions before the United States Supreme Court.

"As I understand the present test case, R. R. Grovey, who filed the suit, will use the decisions in my case in an effort to collect damages from election officials," he said.

Dr. Nixon and another Negro were permitted to vote in the Democratic primary last July, but the physician said he does not believe that the votes were counted.

El Paso Negroes have not contributed to the $3000 fund, he said.

A Function Of The Schools

THE INFORMER agrees with Prof. R. T. Tatum, newly elected principal of the Charlton-Pollard High School, Beaumont, that to furnish leadership for and to encourage Negroes to pay their poll taxes is a proper function of the schools. So far as THE INFORMER knows Prof. Tatum was the only Negro high school principal in the state to take a leading part in this vital matter. He led the drive among Negroes of Beaumont.

Why is the paying of their poll taxes by Negroes a matter which is within the proper functions of leadership of the schools? There are several reasons.

First of all is the selfish reason that the schools of the state benefit from the proceeds of poll tax receipts to a greater extent than any other state institutions. One dollar of the dollar and a half levied as a state poll tax goes to the free schools of the state. So that, the schools should be interested in having every citizen of the state who is liable for the tax pay that tax, in order to swell the school funds of the state.

The second reason is that, whether we like it or not, the school system of the state has its foundation in the ballot, and the poll tax receipt is the basis of the ballot. The state superintendent is an elected official; school boards are all elected officials; and the whole machinery is responsive to the will of the people as expressed at the ballot box. Besides, there is no primary election held in connection with the election of most school boards and the votes of Negroes in school board elections count for just as much as the vote of anybody else. Negro school officials should therefore be interested in having as many eligible Negro voters as possible, to the end that the ballots of Negroes may play an ever more important part in electing school board members with the right attitude toward Negro education.

Finally, the full duty of the Negro school principal does not end in the class room. It is his duty to be concerned about the kind of streets which Negroes have in their sections of our cities; it is his duty to be vitally interested in the matters of recreation and public health and police and fire protection, library facilities, and in the other civic benefits which flow from government to the citizens, and in the share of these things which come to Negroes.

All of these matters have a direct effect and bearing upon the Negro school and THE INFORMER congratulates Prof. Tatum upon his recognition of this fact and upon his courage and vision to act upon that recognition.

The essays written by the Negro school children of Beaumont upon the subject, "Why I Should Pay My Poll Tax," will be worth more to the children themselves, and to their parents as well, than all the rest of the essays written during the whole year.

Political-1935
Suffrage

Virginia
6

NORFOLK, VA.
VIRGINIAN-PILOT
Ledger-Dispatch
APR 4 1935

Virginia's Democratic Primaries

If leaders of the Democratic organization in Virginia are seriously considering the abandonment of the primary system and the substitution of the old convention system, they are also seriously considering sticking the Democratic party's neck out. It is true that the Democratic nominee for the House of Representatives from the Second Congressional District was chosen three years ago by a convention instead of a primary; but it was fully understood at the time that the convention system was adopted for that time only. There were reasons that seemed good and sufficient then which, however, do not now exist. The old and unhappy and far-off convention system was discredited and discarded in Virginia long ago. A return to it would mark the retrogression if not the depression—even, possibly, the degradation—of the Democratic party in Virginia.

The Ledger-Dispatch is unable to understand the theory upon which some of these leaders are reported to base their conclusion that the Democratic party will have the right to bar Negroes from participation in primaries if the cost of the primaries is borne by the party instead of by the state. If they have reached any such conclusion as that, it must be upon the theory that unless the state pays the cost of conducting it, a primary is not a legalized, state-controlled election. That theory is not supportable. The fact that the state pays the cost of a primary is only one of the factors that establish, that have established before both Federal and state courts, the status of the primary.

Suffolk, Va., News-Herald
April 4, 1935

NEGROES IN PRIMARIES

When the U. S. Supreme Court ruled that since the state of Virginia legalized and paid the expense of primary elections no citizens meeting other requirements could be deprived from voting therein on account of race it created a sensation. Some Virginia Democrats saw in it a "threat to white supremacy" and a step toward racial equality, that old bugaboo used with such fine effect by the wily politicians of other days.

We have had at least one statewide primary since the court decision and we challenge anyone to prove that it made a particle of difference socially or politically here in the heart of the "black belt." We do not recall the exact number of Negroes, who, claiming to be Democrats, were allowed to vote in the primary after they had complied with the rules laid down by the party. If any disagreeable incident occurred at the polls by the presence of the casual Negro voter this newspaper never heard of it.

Nor has there been any general rush of our colored citizens to get on the registration books because of their changed status anent primaries. We recall that some years ago newspapers and leading citizens were advising the Negroes to divide in their party affiliations like the white voters on the ground that it would make for better citizenship and break down racial prejudices.

The Democrats of the state of Texas are so averse to having Negroes vote in their party elections that they have had the state primary law replaced with a party law defining the requirements of those who offer to vote in the party referenda. Our Virginia colored population is a different type from that of the Lone Star state and do not push themselves where they are not wanted. But we have found that the Negroes who openly claim membership in the Democratic party are of the better, more substantial and intelligent class.

Enemies of the primary system will renew the fight for the out-moded convention method of nominating candidates. They will attempt to revive the long-buried race antipathies to rekindle the fires of racial hatred and prejudices. We hope that instead of abandoning the primary system it will be given a fair and impartial trial, dealing with the situation in that broad minded liberal spirit which has characterized the democracy of the citizenship of the Old Dominion since Jefferson's time.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
April 13, 1935

Negroes in Primaries

[*Suffolk News-Herald*]

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PAY YOUR POLL TAXES

Less than ten days remain in which to pay poll taxes for 1934. Constant encroachment upon the rights of Negroes makes it imperative that they prepare themselves against the day when they will be driven entirely out of the picture if they are not vigilant. Possession of the ballot can stop the retreat which has almost assumed the proportions of a rout. Let every eligible Negro pay his poll taxes and register before May 6th. The RICHMOND PLANET offers to cooperate fully and unreservedly to the end

Bristol, Va., Herald-Courier
April 6, 1935

Democrats And Negroes.

For a generation and more following the War Between the States the Negro vote was regarded as a Republican Party asset. Complaining that Negroes would vote only the Republican ticket, that they would support only Republican candidates, Southern Democrats set about to disfranchise the Negro as far as possible, and did disfranchise him that far.

Finally a spirit of political independence grew up among the Negroes and many of them became disposed to vote the Democratic ticket or to support Democratic candidates. And then Democrats in most of the Southern States set about to bar Negroes from their party primaries. Some of the States enacted laws denying Negroes the right to vote in Democratic primaries but these laws, of course, were held unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court's decision or decisions did not prevent Democrats from making their own party rules as to the party membership, and this the Democrats of Texas and other Southern States have done. They have barred Negroes from their primaries as effectually as it could be done by State law. The action of the Texas Democrats was taken into the courts and the Supreme Court now has held that a political party is a voluntary association and may determine for itself who are its own members.

So the Democratic Party has a right to exclude Negroes from its primaries and the right will be exercised in some of the Southern States. Democrats who once complained that Negroes would vote only the Republican ticket now seem inclined to force them to vote that ticket, though perhaps Democratic nominees will welcome the support of Negroes in general elections.

The Blight of Disfranchisement

THERE is no such thing as any governing group in a so-called democracy being fair, or just, or generous in any decent degree to any members of that democracy who are without the right of suffrage. Nothing in recent time has demonstrated this more clearly than the line-up in the Congress on the proposed federal anti-lynching law.

Senators from the states where colored people are politically impotent oppose the measure unanimously and vehemently. On the other hand, Senators from two southern states where colored people have some political influence—BACHMAN of Tennessee and BARKLEY and LOGAN of Kentucky—are going along with the proponents of the measure.

Examine educational and other social advantages colored people enjoy in Tennessee and Kentucky, and you find a condition far better than any existing in any of the states where Negroes wield no political influence.

That is why Negroes are using every opportunity to reduce the blight of disfranchisement.

COLLEGE YOUTH ACT AS PICKETS IN VOTE DRIVE

Va. State Boys Aid Move To Boost Voters Total

Special to Journal and Guide

PETERSBURG, Va.—Petersburg citizens, returning home from church on Sunday, April 28, were confronted by four human signboards carrying the message "A Voteless People Is A Defenseless People—Pay Your Poll Tax By May 4, at The Court House."

Bearers of the "sandwich signs" were prospective members of the undergraduate chapter of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity at Virginia State College. The fraternity, itself engaged in a nation-wide "Education for Citizenship Campaign," is cooperating with a similar local movement sponsored by the League of Negro Voters.

The appearance of the fraternity men in the vicinity of the Petersburg churches was well-timed psychologically. Congregations of the major churches were just coming from sermons on "Christian Citizenship" in which ministers, also cooperating in the campaign of the League of Negro Voters, impressed their flocks with the thesis that the civic obligation of enlightened political participation is also a Christian duty, well attested by numerous scriptural passages.

House-To-House Canvass

On Saturday, April 27, approximately fifty Virginia State College student men, representing no particular fraternal organizations, volunteered to make a house-to-house canvass of the Negro citizens of Petersburg, urging them to pay their poll taxes by May 4, the statutory dead-line for persons who expect to participate in the 1935 elections. They report many interesting experiences from their interviews. A goodly proportion of the persons approached signed pledges promising to qualify to vote by May 4. Some, however, showed indifference to the whole enterprise, and a few expressed the opinion that voting is "white folks' business."

Emphasizes Cooperative Effort

The League of Negro Voters, a union of seventeen civic, fraternal and social organizations in the vicinity of Petersburg, has enlisted in its two-months campaign the cooperative effort of a great many groups and individual citizens.

Among the features of its campaign have been a public mass meeting, numerous speeches at local schools, special sermons by ministers, personal interviews of approximately 500 prospective voters by special solicitors, the house-to-house canvass by college students, informal appeals by fifty selected influential citizens during their various contacts in the City, special appeals by member-organizations to their individual members, the posting of placards, and two circular letters to each of 500 prospective voters chosen for special attention.

As somewhat of a culminating activity, the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity will broadcast over the local radio station, Friday, May 3, an interview setting forth the benefits to be derived by all peoples from greater participation of Negroes in the civic and political life.

The campaign of the league has been financed by donations from member-organizations. Its officers are L. P. Jackson, chairman, and D. A. Wilkerson, secretary-treasurer, both of Virginia State College.

PETERSBURG, VA.
PROGRESS INDEX

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Altavista, Va., Journal
May 16, 1935

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Democratic Committee Limits Eligibles to "White Democrats"

No Campbell County negroes will be allowed to vote in the democratic primary next August, the democratic county committee ruled in a special meeting held at the Rustburg courthouse last Monday afternoon. A resolution adopted expressly forbids anyone except "white democrats" from voting.

It was directed at the negro voter but also includes republicans who, it was charged, are permitted by election judges to vote regularly in democratic primaries simply for the purpose of swelling the vote. Committee members frowned on this practice of election judges.

Heated Argument Ensues

Walter Fauntleroy, of Altavista, offered the motion that only white democrats be allowed voting privileges. After it was seconded by H. H. Hutter, a heated argument started. C. A. Tanner, of Gladys, upheld the minority viewpoint. He declared that negro democrats have just as much right to vote as white democrats and that the effect of debarring them from this right will have an injurious effect on the party's growth. John C. Adams, of Brookville, also took Mr. Tanner's side.

Sentiment Overwhelming

Sentiment for the motion, however, was overwhelming, in spite of the opinions of several lawyers that negroes cannot be legally barred from participation in the primary. Leo A. Arthur, of Altavista, made an attempt to steer clear of the negro issue, declaring that to discuss the question would be to tread on "dangerous ground."

Mr. Tanner made a motion that the regular system of conducting the primary in August be adopted. This was seconded by A. C. Stowers and carried.

Chas. E. Burks was asked to explain the law concerning negroes voting and he stated that there was nothing in the law saying they could not vote in the primary. R. A. Russell, whose opinion was requested regarding the validity of the meeting not being held 90 days before election), said that 60 days was sufficient time, and that it has always been the custom to hold the meeting at the May term of court. The candidates are thus given time to pay their election fees by June 6th.

Fees Stated

The fees will be as follows:

For sheriff $25, for treasurer $60, for clerk $50, for commonwealth's attorney $40, for commissioner of revenue $40, for senate $7.50, for house of delegates $12, for supervisor $1.

The primary will cost about $400. Even though several candidates fall out of the race, there will be funds to take care of all bills at the above fee rates.

Present at Monday's meeting were Chairman L. A. Arthur, John C. Adams, C. A. Taner, J. W. Gills, R. H. Langhorne, J. H. Foster, W. E. Mason, E. C. Stowers, E. L. Dudley, A. P. Coleman, J. H. Hunter, Walter Fauntleroy, H. H. Hutter, Paul Anthony and Collins Clark. Others on the committee are J. G. Kent, W. H. Harvey, G. H. Peak, J. A. Rawlings and Hunter Evans.

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Political - 1935

Virginia

Suffrage.

VOTING INTEREST IN PETERSBURG IS GROWING

League of Negro Voters In Campaign of Education

PETERSBURG, Va.— The history of suffrage among Negroes in Virginia shows that for a generation after emancipation the people of this race were very active; after 1902, and continuing for another generation they were very inactive; now since 1932, or within recent years there are signs of a return to some of the interest of the old days. Petersburg is one of the several urban centers of the State where considerable interest is now being shown. During the past four years the responsibility for the creation of this interest has cenetered in a series of organizations. Among these have been the Civic Association, the Independent Voters' League, the Progressive Vigilantes, and more recently, the Elks.

Last year there came into existence in Petersburg a fifth organization, the League of Negro Voters whose purpose was not to supplant these bodies but to federate and co-ordinate them. In this connection the aim was to take a number of small funds and weld them into one large fund so that a more effective campaign might be waged. Along with these three or four previous organizations, one of which had become defunct, other organizzations appeared who had made the encouragement of voting by Negroes one of their main aims. These groups were the several college fraternities and sororities located principally at the Virginia State College. The League thus had two different sets of organizations to bring together. In addition to these however the League reached out and brought into its circle many of the old line fraternal organizations, the lodges, such as the Elks, the Odd Fellows, and Masons. In the end the League of Negro Voters, a federation, had seventeen constituent, member organizations. The leadership in his combination process fell to certain members of the Virginia State College faculty.

The primary aim of the League has been to stimulate Negro citizens with respect to the payment of the poll tax, and a general interest in voting. The question concerning whom such qualified voters as the League had prepared should vote for at a particular election has been left entirely to one or two member organizatoins of the League. This past summer for instance the Progressive Vigilantes, under the leadership of Herbert B. Thompson and the late Theodore Taylor, did an excellent piece of work in bringing out the Negro vote for a particular candidate in the Democratic primary. Over three hundred Negroes of Petersburg voted this summer with the result that they held the balance of power.

The League of Negro Voters last year claims credit for having increased the voting strength of Petersburg Negroes more than sixty per cent. Just now this organization is busy preparing its fellow citizens to qualify for the all important local election next May. The League is now employing many of the devices it resorted to last spring. Among these are the sending of letters to six hundred persons including all of the ministers and school teachers of the city and the college; the sending of fifty students into the city to make a house to house campaign; the making of speeches in the churches by the ministers and members of the League; the placing of placards in the Negro section of the city; and the printing of articles in the local newspaper.

Political - 1935

Virginia

Sufferage

No Ban On Voting In Campbell Co. During Primary

LYNCHBURG, Va.—True to a previous statement by Democratic officials here a month ago, Negroes were not debarred from the Democratic primaries Aug. 6. It is estimated that between 175 and 200 Negroes voted, practically all of them supporting Charles E. Burks, Democratic incumbent for the state Senate, who won the election against Dudley H. Davis, his opponent.

In a statement to a Guide representative Monday before the primary, Mr. Burks said: "Negroes have every right to vote and I hope they will. I opposed the barring of Negroes from the primary in Campbell County and told the committee that they couldn't legally be barred from the polls."

K. S. Long, president, Negro Democratic League, estimates that 400 Negroes are qualified to vote in Lynchburg. In an interview this week Mr. Long asserted that Negroes have made a mistake by supporting the Republican Party all these years when the Democrats have had control of state and local governments in Virginia ever since Reconstruction.

Bristol, Va., Herald-Courier
November 16, 1935

Virginia's Restricted Electorate.

More than 1,000,000 votes were cast in the Kentucky State election held November 5. Since according to the last census Kentucky has a population of 2,614,000, this means that about 42 per cent of the people of the State went to the polls.

Virginia has a population of not quite 200,000 less than Kentucky, yet the largest vote ever polled in the Old Dominion was the 305,000 cast in the Presidential election of 1928. The vote in the Presidential election of 1932 dropped to 296,000. Sometimes it goes as low as 250,000.

If Virginians went to the polls like Kentuckians do, about 1,000,000 of them would turn out in important contests. But ordinarily Virginia casts only about half as many votes as other States of about the same size. It does not cast more than one-third or one-fourth as many votes as some of them.

This situation is not to be explained wholly on the ground of Virginia's Negro population. Other States that cast a much larger vote have about as many Negroes as this State. There are close to 1,772,000 white people in Virginia, which is more than the total population of the adjoining State of West Virginia, which usually outvotes Virginia by about three to one.

The explanation is to be found largely in the Virginia election laws. They tend to discourage exercise of the franchise. For instance, payment of the poll tax is required as a prerequisite to voting; not only that, but the tax must be paid six months in advance of an election; and not only that, but if the voter has lived in the State long enough to be liable to the tax for the three preceding years, or has been voting that long, the tax must be paid for those years.

And so, in proportion to population, perhaps fewer people vote in Virginia than in any other State That fact does not give the political leaders or controlling politicians concern, since the smaller the electorate the more easily it is controlled. But it should be of concern to the State Legislature, which must realize that a drastically-restricted electorate is not in keeping with the democratic theory of government by the people or rule by the majority. This is a matter that should receive remedial attention from the Virginia Legislature next Winter.

ROANOKE, VA.
WORLD NEWS

NOV 5 1935

Editorial Comment

FOR A BROADER FRANCHISE.

(From Richmond Times-Dispatch.)

Virginians show less interest in public affairs than almost any other group of Americans. This is conclusively proved by the small vote which invariably is cast here in general elections, as compared with that in other States.

The largest vote ever polled in the Old Dominion was the 305,000 cast in the presidential contest of 1928, a ludicrously small total in a State with more than 2,400,000 population. Four years later, when Mr. Roosevelt ran against Mr. Hoover, only 296,000 votes went into the Virginia ballot boxes. In that same year, North Carolina, with only 600,000 more population than Virginia, cast over 711,000 votes. The percentage of Negro population in the two States is almost exactly the same.

Similar figures might be cited for other States. Virginia has a white population of 1,771,686, while Colorado's white citizenry numbers barely in exess of 1,000,000. Yet the total vote in Virginia in 1932 was 296,000, and that in Colorado was 454,085.

One reason for this, of course, is that the Democratic party is supreme in Virginia, whereas no party is supreme in Colorado. There is much greater interest in public affairs in a State which has two strong political parties. But even in 1928, when "Al" Smith and Herbert Hoover jousted for possession of the Old Dominion —when the religious issue, the prohibition issue and the Tammany issue were all in the public mind, and everybody knew the vote between Smith and Hoover would be close—only a measly 305,000 Virginians took the trouble to go to the polls. There must be some explanation, then, in addition to lack of Republican competition.

That explanation, we believe, is to be found in Virginia's unduly stringent poll-tax requirements. A committee of the Young Democrats sought to deal with this question at the organization's recent annual meeting in Richmond. It recommended reduction of the three-year poll-tax requirement to one year. This recommendation was tabled.

While we see no objection to requiring payment of poll taxes six months in advance of every election, since it is considerably more difficult for politicians or political organizations to pay up such taxes en bloc so far in advance we are strongly of the opinion that the three-year prerequisite should be reduced to one year. The Prentis commission on constitutional revision proposed that the requirement be made two years, insetad of three, and, as pointed out above, the committee which recently reported on the matter for the Young Democrats, went even further.

Voting Strength Almost Doubled

According to unofficial estimates, Negroes doubled their voting strength in Richmond as a result of the campaign sponsored by the Colored Democratic League, the Astoria Benefit Club, the local branch of the N.A.A.C.P., the Citizens' Defense Committee, a group of public spirited citizens and the RICHMOND PLANET to get Negro citizens to pay their poll taxes by December 9th in order to be eligible and vote in the Democratic Primaries which will choose the next Mayor and the next City Council of Richmond.

Register No

The Virginia election laws require registration in addition to the payment of poll taxes. The Richmond Planet is printing in this week's issue a sample application form giving the information necessary for any applicant desiring to register. This publication will continue until March 1st, the dead-line for registration in the municipal elections with the cooperation of several civic elections with the cooperation of several civic agencies working towards the same objective.

Not Too Late To Qualify For National Elections

Persons who did not qualify in time to participate in the city elections next spring, still have time to qualify for the presidential and Congressional elections which will be held next November. Poll taxes for the years 1933-1934 and 1935 must be paid by May 1, 1936 if one wants to register his approval or rejection of the "New Deal", or to show Congressman Andrew Montague how he feels towards his action in naming Clyde W. Saunders as postmaster of Richmond.

ROANOKE, VA.
WORLD NEWS

NOV 23 1935

THE MAIL BALLOT CASES

Outcome of the mail ballot cases in Roanoke should give general satisfaction. A suspended jail sentence in one case and a small fine in another put the stamp of disapproval on practices that have gone on far too long, without at the same time unduly penalizing those who have done merely what others have done in the past, even though in violation of the statute. It is to be hoped that Judge Almond's vigorous stand has broken up the mail ballot racket in Roanoke. The part taken by Dr. Epes was a minor one. His violation was more technical than actual. The part taken by Mr. Paugh seems to have been similar to that of a number of employed election workers in the past.

In the Hart-Hunt-Turner Democratic primary of 1933, a total of 1,112 absent voter ballots were actually cast. One in every eight ballots in that primary came from voters who did not go to the polls. It was freely stated at the time that some known Republicans had been voted by mail who would not have come to the polls in a Democratic primary for fear of challenge. It was also stated at the time that a number of Negroes were voted by mail, who would not have come to the polls in a Democratic primary. The use of a number of paid professional solicitors of mail ballots in that primary has not been denied.

That primary with 1,112 absentee ballots actually cast, is believed to have reached the high water mark of abuses of the absent voter system in Roanoke. Having benefited by these abuses, the loser was not in a position to challenge the result. No grand jury inquiry was ordered. All the facts were not brought out, but in the public mind, that primary stands tainted not only by the 1,112 mail ballots cast, but by the fact apparent from the record that many of the friends of the losing candidate failed to vote for the nominee of the primary in the succeeding general election.

In the 1934 primary for members of the City Council, Sidney F. Small, one of the candidates, issued a public letter to his opponents challenging them to an agreement that there would be no employment of persons to solicit mail ballots, and as a result of the acceptance of that challenge by all contestants, very few mail ballots were cast, coming obviously from those actually out of the city on the day of a primary in which Mayor Small carried every precinct

in Roanoke.

The Legislative fight of this year had just begun to develop when information came to Judge Almond that applications for mail ballots at the Central Registrar's office gave some hint of a return to the former practice. The court acted with promptness and decision in calling a special grand jury. Indictments returned have now been disposed of, with minimum penalties, not that the court did not recognize the seriousness of the offense, but that it did not desire to penalize unduly those who, after all, had merely done what others had done with impunity in the past. Notice has now been given that hereafter such practices will not be tolerated.

In contrast to the 1,112 ballots actually cast by absentee voters in the Hart-Hunt-Turner primary, the total of absent voters ballots cast in the Legislative primary was 307.

The outcome should do much to restore public confidence in our election machinery, badly shaken when the Electoral Board refused reelection to Miss Elizabeth Woods as Central Registrar, and when I. V. Jessee resigned from the board in protest at a reported plan to make the Registrar's office a political football. The board later partially redeemed its error by the election of Mrs. Anne Byrd Coleman as Registrar.

Because Roanoke is a railroad town, with many of its citizens absent on their train runs on election day, it has an interest in retaining the absent voter statute. But it recognizes the abuses that have crept in where men have been employed to solicit such ballots, and would like to see the absent voter statute revised so as to provide only for the voluntary voting by mail of those actually out of the city on the day of election.

REGISTER NOW

Plants 12-28-35

Persons Wishing to Register Must Apply to General Registrar, W. S. WOODSON, Room 409, 4th FLOOR, Richmond, Va. CITY HALL.

Open Every Day Excepting Sundays and Holidays. Persons 24 years old and over, and those who have lived in Virginia three years must exhibit to Registrar poll tax receipts for the years 1933, 1934, 1935.

For Information regarding registration Study and MEMORIZE this Sample Application form. A blank paper will be handed you by the registrar upon which must be written this information without Memorandum or Assistance.

Sample Application Form

I hereby apply to register. My name is _____
(Your name.)

I live at _____ (Street and number). I was born in _____ (State where you were born) on the _____ (Date) day of _____ (Month and year), and am _____ (Age) years old. I have lived at _____ (Street and number) in the city of Richmond for _____ (State how long you have lived at present address.)

My occupation is _____ (Name your occupation) and I have been employed at such for _____ (State how long you have been employed at present occupation.)

I have never registered before.

Signed _____

Political – 1935

Suffrage.

Virginia.

Altavista, Va., Journal
May 23, 1935

THE NEGRO AND THE PRIMARY.

It is the consensus of a large number of Altavistans that the Campbell County democratic committee acted unwisely in denying the Negro democrat his vote in the primary next August. A number of reasons have been advanced for this belief. In the first place, Section 228 of the Virginia election laws says, under the heading, who may vote: "all persons qualified to vote at the election the primary is held, and not disqualified by reasons of other requirements in the law of the party to which be belongs, may vote at the primary." In the second place, the party plan does not exclude the Negro from participation in the primary. It says, in effect, that all white democrats may vote, but does not expressly forbid the negro from doing so. Therefore it is to be assumed that he possesses this right. Finally, lest we forget, there is the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution which says "the right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

Basing our decision on three sources—the United States Constitution, the Virginia Election Laws, and the democratic party plan itself, we can come to only one conclusion: there is no legal excuse or right that any man can dig up which would keep the Negro democrat out of the primary. How a committee could pass such an important ruling so hurriedly, and with so little deliberation, is inconceivable. It seems to have done it on the strength of what the party plan said in its narrowest sense, and what is admittedly a kind of loophole, namely, "all white democrats may vote—."

However, it will be apparent to a number of voters that the action which the committee took last week was not prompted so much by a sincere desire to be governed by a rigid interpretation of legal rules as by more subtle political devices. To place a finger of finality on the actual reason or reasons for the decision against the Negro would be presumptuous perhaps. But The Journal is inclined to smile at the questions raised by the gentleman in last week's "Forum." "Can it be," he said, "that some Campbell County politicians were playing petty politics?" He then suggested that most of the Negro vote, small as it is, is concentrated in and around Altavista. Next he raised a general question, vague, difficult to answer, easy to deny, undoubtedly worthless in bringing any pressure to bear on this committee action. "Can it be that racial prejudice is so pronounced in our county that some doggedly refuse to admit what has constitutionally been granted to the Negro? Another idea—the one where Negroes would vote democratic in the primary and republican in the general election—is preposterous on the surface. We can, however, draw a corollary from this idea. By being robbed of their legal due by their own party, it would be easy to understand why they might choose to dessert the ranks and line up with an opposing party. And who could blame them for the move? The Negro, according to a number of legal opinions which have been openly expressed, could contest his right to vote in the primary, and the chances are a hundred to one that this committee ruling would be thrown out as null and void. This probably will not happen.

While the democratic county committee has ruled the Negro out of the primary, and while this ruling will in all probability stand, it is to be hoped that when the issue arises again in a future primary the committee will see fit to correct its mistake and repeal it immediately. If the committee had enough authority to pass this ruling, it certainly has enough authority to throw it in the waste basket.

17 PETERSBURG ORGANIZATIONS FORM LEAGUE OF NEGRO VOTERS

Journal and Guide

Non-Partisan Group To Encourage Use of Ballot

3-23-35

MASS MEETING SET FOR MARCH 25TH

Norfolk, Va.

PETERSBURG— Announcement was made this week of the organization of the League of Negro Voters, a union of over 2 dozen local organizations dedicated to the task of developing among Negro citizens in this city "a keen appreciation of their obligation, under a democratic form of government, for participation in the civic and political life."

The major objective of the league is to increase the voting strength of Negro citizens by encouraging the payment of poll taxes and registration.

The program of the organization is definitely non-partisan, provision having been made in the constitution that under no condition that the League of Negro Voters, as such, "lend its support to any given political candidate or issue, or seek to influence the voting affiliations of Negro citizens." Effort will be directed solely toward getting Negroes qualified to vote.

Policy Outlined

This fact, it was emphasized by D. A. Wilkerson, secretary-treasurer, does not imply that the league is opposed to the political organization of Negro citizens. On the contrary, a basic tenet of its philosophy is that just this sort of thing must be done; and further, that the political influence wielded by an organized bloc of Negro voters can achieve much toward enhancing the race's status in the civic and economic life of the community.

Definite political organization, howeverr, is a task for agencies other than the league, the entire program of which is directed toward increasing the number of qualified Negro voters.

As the initial step in its campaign for additional voters, the league plans a public mass meeting for March 25, at which G. Hamilton Francis of Norfolk will speak. The meeting will be held at the Zion Baptist Church.

17 Organizations Affiliate

The league is composed, not of individual citizens, but of organized groups. Seventeen organizations have already affiliated.

They are the Petersburg Civic Association, Progressive Vigilantes, Odd Fellows, Elks, Masons, St Luke, Tents, National Ideal Society, Daughters of David, Royal Order of Menelik and Princesses of Abyssinia, Ladies Auxiliary and Imperial Friendly Lyceum, Royal Aces, Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, and Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity.

Membership is open to all local civic, fraternal, or social organizations.

Details of the league's program are under the direction of an executive committee composed of the two officers and five elected members.

The officers are L. P. Jackson, chairman, and D. A. Wilkerson, secretary-treasurer, both of Virginia State College. Other members of the executive committee are Mrs. Mary V. Jones, Atty. T. L. Taylor, Herman Thompson, W. W. Valentine, and Dr. F. W. Clarke.

VA. COUNTY IS IN FAVOR OF LILY-WHITISM

Journal and Guide

Votes To Keep Negro Out of August Primary

6-8-35

LYNCHBURG, Va. — Despite recent decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States that it is unconsttutional for any group in the Democratic party to bar Negroes from the party primaries when the state bears the expenses of those primaries, the Democratic committee of Campbell County has passed a resolution expressly forbidding all citizens from voting on August 6 except "white democrats."

Norfolk, Va.

The motion, which was offered by Walter Fauntleroy of Altavista, was passed by a good margin after a minority had offered strenuous objections to the ruling. While the resolution aimed also at the Republicans, the committee devoted most of its time to a consideration of the race question.

During the discussion on the resolution it was plainly evident that a majority of the committee had been chafing under the rule of election judges who have permitted Republicans regularly to vote in the Democratic primaries to swell the vote of candiates in their own district.

Minority Loud In Opposition

The minority in the committee was just as outspoken in its opposition to the ruling as the majority was in favor of the change. C. A. Tanner of Gladys insisted that Negro Democrats have just as much right to participate in the primaries as the white Democrats. He ventured the opinion that the resolution would be detrimental to the party.

John C. Adams of Brookville voiced his opposition also to the resolution. Several lawyers, who were asked to give their opinion as to the legal aspects of the resolution, asserted that Negroes can no longer be legally barred from the Democratic primaries in this state.

The committee, however, was overwhelmingly in favor of the resolution. Bent on forestalling the attempt of Negroes to gain the ballot in every section of the county, the committee passed the resolution by a sizeable majority. However, State Senator Charles E. Burks directed the committee's attention to the fact that there is no legal provision for the exclusion of Negroes.

Race Issue Forced

The committee chairman, Leo A. Arthur, of Altavista, was not in favor of raising the race issue at the meeting. He asserted that it would be treading on "dangerous ground" to do so. He entered a plea that the committee let the matter pass as only a few Negro votes were involved.

The race issued was raised, according to Mr. Fauntleroy, because inquiry had been made as to whether Negroes would be permited to vote in the August primary. He said the public should be informed on the question.

Campbell County Democrats, it is reported, will support any changes in the state law regulating the party primaries so that Negroes may be barred without running the risk of an adverse opinion from the U. S. Supreme Court. Such a plan is already under consideration by some Democrats, it is reliably reported.

PAY YOUR POLL TAXES

Planet

Three citizens have announced their candidacy for Mayor of Richmond in the Democratic Primary which will be held next April. The race will be between the Honorable J. Fulmer Bright, the present incumbent, and Mr. Roy S. Dudley, prominent business and civic leader.

10-19-35

Richmond, Va.

If Negroes will promptly qualify, they will be a factor in this important election. Poll taxes for 1933-34 and 1935 must be paid to City Treasurer Herbert L. Hulce by December 2nd, 1935, in order to vote in the primary and regular election for Mayor. The RICHMOND PLANET urges every eligible Negro to pay his poll taxes and register in November. Start to save now in order to be prepared to cast your vote in the interest of honest, progressive and efficient government. Talk is cheap. It is the vote which counts.

THE CHALLENGE

Planet

Next week presents a challenge to your manhood and womanhood.

It is the last week in which you can qualify to vote in the important elections of 1936, by paying your poll taxes. Cry babies, wind jammers, four-flushers and voteless leaders belong to another age. For the past thirty years the leadership of Negro Virginians has been entrusted, for the most part, to persons falling into either one or the other of these categories. A careful check of the qualified electorate over these years discloses the fact that comparatively few of the men and women who have served Negroes as pastors, doctors, lawyers, school teachers, social workers, religious leaders, business men and heads of social, benevolent and fraternal organizations have been able to cast a vote.

11-30-35

It is a wonder that the race whose leaders have been voteless is at present embarrassed, humiliated, discriminated against and hard pressed on every side?

The vote has been and, in our opinion, will always be the most powerful weapon in America for defense and offense. We have tried the rest, now let us try the best—the vote.

Richmond, Va.

Let Negroes resolve that any person, who refuses to assist in this struggle for their rights and immunities by paying their poll taxes before December 9th, shall not preach to them, shall not teach their children, shall not head their organizations, nor represent them in any capacity.

These are desperate days and desperate measures are necessary.

This is the challenge presented to the Negroes of Virginia during the coming week.

DISCRIMINATION THERE

Planet

Information has reached the RICHMOND PLANET that Negroes are discriminated against in the office of General Registrar Woodson. Our informant cites several instances where white persons were asked the questions the law requires to be answered while Negroes are given a blank sheet of paper and then treated with a sphinx-like silence by the registrar.

12-14-35

Richmond, Va.

Without commenting upon the alleged discrimination at this time, the PLANET maintains that according to the policy adopted by Mr. Woodson, in dealing with Negroes, the act of registration becomes a memory test rather than an educational test. This in our opinion was not the intention of the lawmakers responsible for the present election laws. In view of the charge of discrimination, the RICHMOND PLANET will make a thorough investigation and will also ask the Attorney General to pass upon the question as to whether or not "the without memorandum or assistance" provision in the law applies to both questions and answers.

Political – 1935

Virginia.

Suffrage.

Journal and Guide

The Coming Elections.

TO OTHER Americans voting is something of a patriotic privilege, but to Negroes it becomes a self-serving obligation. Shirking it not only brands us political slackers; it seriously impairs the strength of our most formidable lever for raising the race's economic and social structure. Next year is election year, our opportunity to endorse those public servants who have befriended us, to reject those who have ignored our just claims. We cannot, therefore, begin too soon our preparations for exercise of the franchise. 10-12-35

The suffrage ritual in Virginia and most other southern states is likely to deprive the careless and indifferent citizen of his voice at election time. In the first place, the voter's poll tax of $1.50 must have been paid for the preceding three years, and the payment must have been made at least six months prior to the election. Unregistered citizens, moreover, must get their names on the books thirty days prior to voting time. This must be kept constantly in our minds.

Norfolk, Va.

In 1936, we shall have the opportunity of helping to select some of the office holders of our city, state and national governments. In June, two of the five members of City Council will be up for re-election. Other candidates will be seeking their offices, and the people must make their choice. In August, the Democratic primary will be held to nominate candidates for important state offices. In addition the Congressional Representative from this district, and one of the U. S. Senators from Virginia will be asking the Democrats to re-name them as candidates in the November general election. Of course, nomination in the August Democratic primary is tantamount to election, and the November plebiscite as far as they are concerned becomes a mere formality. Then, we may give the New Deal our stamp of approval by returning to the presidency the present incumbent, who in all probability will be re-nominated by the Democratic national convention, or reject it by making the Republican nominee our chief executive.

The men who succeed in these elections will be entrusted with our national welfare, our state and city governments. Theirs will be the power to tax, to protect our lives and property, to deny or provide improved educational opportunities, to give or refuse us parks, playgrounds and decent transportation facilities. Negroes, who enjoy fewer of the privileges and benefits than do any other racial groups, must arouse themselves to the necessity of using the ballot to improve their condition.

The poll tax, burdensome as it is, constitutes but a minor deterrent. Exercising the franchise, at twice or thrice the cost, would still be an economy. Let us get busy now and ready ourselves for the coming elections. See that poll taxes for 1933, 1934 and 1935 are paid by December 6. Don't wait until the last day of grace. Pay them as soon as possible, but by all means before it is too late. Remember, we must act now—six months before the Councilmanic election in June—if we want to have a voice in the choosing of our city fathers. And having qualified for that voting, we shall be prepared to participate in the selection of state and national office holders in the other elections.